Two Parts
12 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLV...NO. 13,846. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1896.—TWO PARTS—TWELVE PAGES.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING CO. PRICE THREE CENTS.

MORE BRITISH AGGRESSION

Englishmen Scheming for the Nicaragua Canal Concession.

AMERICAN INTERESTS IN PERIL

The Nicaraguan Government Urged to Annul the Charter Held in This Country.

ALARMING REPORTS IN WASHINGTON

Attention of the State Department Called to What May Become a Troublesome Complication.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—A more important issue than that over the Venezuelan boundary may be raised soon between the United States and Great Britain if recent reports from Nicaragua shall be confirmed by later developments.

The substance of these reports, sustained by important evidence, is that British interests are reaching out for the control of the Nicaraguan Canal, and that the Government is being urged to annul the charter to the existing corporation.

The reports of British intrigue in Nicaragua which have been sent to the State Department are likely to receive serious attention before the transmission of the report of the Nicaraguan Commission to Congress, and may give a sensational turn to the expected special message of the President on the subject.

Kindly Feeling Toward England.

British interests always have been powerful in Nicaragua, and they did not suffer materially by the incident at Corinto. Some strong feeling was developed at the time against the British Government, but the failure of the United States to appear in the matter caused something of a revulsion, which is represented to have increased the relative respect felt among the Nicaraguans for the British people.

A rich Englishman named Morgan for several years has been representing a syndicate of British capitalists who have control of nearly all the transportation routes by rail and water throughout the republic. They own most of the steamers which ply on Lake Managua and Lake Nicaragua, and they have an interest in the railways connecting the various parts of the country.

Mr. Morgan and his supporters have been recently suggesting that the United States and the Nicaragua Canal Company are altogether too slow in pushing work on the canal, and that the annulment of the existing charter is justified by their delay.

The English Proposition.

Their proposition is substantially that the Government of Nicaragua withdraw the concessions granted to the American company and grant new concessions to a British company for the construction of the canal. If this should appear to be too brazen an interference with the rights of the United States, men of Nicaraguan birth might be put at the head of the new company, while British financiers controlled its actual operations, and pulled the strings which would govern the movements of the native officials.

The mere enlistment of British capital might not of itself be a cause of alarm to the United States if it should not be accompanied by the unfriendly spirit shown in annulling the American charter and by practical British control.

It is believed in Nicaragua that the syndicate headed by Mr. Morgan does not expect to raise the $100,000,000 necessary to complete the canal without the backing of the British Government, and it is declared that this involves the most dangerous feature of the situation.

The Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which binds the two Governments of the United States and Great Britain to the neutrality of the canal and provides that neither "will ever obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over the said ship canal," might be construed as preventing a British guarantee of the bonds of a new company, but such a representation by the United States might be met by the contention that bills had been pending for years in the United States Congress to give the guarantee of the United States to the bonds of the Nicaraguan Canal Company, and that such bills had had the indorsement of the committees of both houses of Congress.

Must Take Broad Grounds.

The United States, in case of controversy, might be obliged to take its stand upon broader grounds, and to object to any such interference in Central American affairs on the part of Great Britain as it might consider proper on its own behalf.

If by corrupt methods or by political inducements a British syndicate should persuade the Nicaraguan officials to annul their concessions to the American company and make new ones to a British company, a question would be presented different from that presented in Venezuela, according to President Cleveland's definition of that question, in the particular that the United States might feel called upon to interfere without regard to the attitude of the existing Government of the country affected.

The United States, it is believed in such a case, would not permit the Monroe doctrine to be construed so narrowly as to justify the increase of European power in Central America contrary to the interests of the United States, even with the consent of the officials who temporarily might shape the policy of the country in which such aggressions took place.

Would Call for Vigorous Protest.

If the efforts of British capitalists to secure the annulment of the American charter seem likely to produce tangible results, representations of a serious nature are likely to be made by the State Department to the Governments of both Nicaragua and Great Britain against extension of British influence in the construction of the canal.

Nicaragua is now without a diplomatic representative in the United States, but full reports of events in that country are coming to the State Department through American Consular officers, and already are exciting the anxiety of the officers of the Maritime Canal Company.

Books Given to West Point Cadets.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 5.—Miss Warner, sister of the author of "The Wide, Wide World," yesterday presented the graduating class at the Military Academy with several handsomely bound books on religious topics. This is a custom Miss Warner has followed for twenty-five years.

A RESPITE FOR "BAT" SHEA

He Will Not Be Put to Death To-morrow in Dannemora Prison—Doubt that He Killed Robert Ross.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—"Bat" Shea will not be executed at Dannemora Prison next Tuesday. The Governor has given him a respite until Feb. 4, with the expectation that he will apply to the Supreme Court for a new trial.

The Governor's action is based on the confession of John McGough, an inmate of the Dannemora Prison, that he shot and killed Robert Ross of Troy and that Shea is innocent of the crime for which he is under sentence of death.

The Governor had been considering a petition for the commutation of Shea's sentence to life imprisonment, and said early yesterday that he should make public his decision in the course of the day. The Governor changed his mind, and there was no announcement in Shea's case yesterday. The reason for this appeared to-day, when the following statement was issued from the Executive Chamber:

Gov. Morton to-day received from Warden Thayer of Clinton Prison a written statement made by John McGough, a prisoner, in which McGough confesses that it was he and not Bartholomew Shea who fired the shot which killed Robert Ross in the election riot on March 6, 1894, at Troy, N. Y.

The document is wholly in the handwriting of McGough, and was written in the presence of the Warden, in the prison office, shortly before 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

The Warden then telegraphed to the Governor that he had an important communication to make and would send it by special messenger. The messenger arrived at the Executive chamber at 10 o'clock this morning with the confession.

The Governor, after examining the document and the accompanying letter from Warden Thayer, sent for the Hon. Galen R. Hitt, Shea's counsel, and communicated to him the facts, and in compliance with Mr. Hitt's request decided to issue to-morrow a respite for Shea until Tuesday, Feb. 4. In the interval the condemned man's counsel will have time to make a motion before the Supreme Court for a new trial.

Galen R. Hitt of Albany and John T. Norton of Troy, Shea's counsel, were surprised as much as anybody at the news of McGough's confession. They said to-night that they never had anticipated anything of the sort. They will move immediately in Special Term of the Supreme Court for a new trial for Shea.

Gov. Morton declined to-night to have anything further to say on the matter. He says the text of McGough's confession will not be given out.

TROY, Jan. 5.—John McGough, who has confessed that it was he, and not "Bat" Shea, who shot and killed Robert Ross, is an inmate of Dannemora Prison. He was sentenced to confinement for twenty years for wounding William Ross, brother of the murdered man.

Warden Thayer had completed all arrangements for the execution of Shea. Shea's parents were to leave here to-morrow morning for the prison to take their last leave of their son, and a corps of reporters was to leave here for the prison to-night. The Warden transmitted McGough's confession to Gov. Morton by special messenger.

The news of the respite reached this city early and created intense excitement. The Governor's action generally is received with marked favor here, as the large majority of citizens of Troy have relented, and now regard the Ross tragedy more in the light of an election riot than a deliberate murder. Indeed, there are many who really believe that Shea did not fire the fatal shot. So many shots were fired, and there was so much commotion, that it was easy for many of the witnesses to be honestly mistaken.

There are some who "take no stock" in the confession, and regard it as an expedient to save Shea from the chair.

District Attorney Kelly said to-night that he would make no move to bring about the indictment of McGough on a charge of murder until he should have a consultation with the Governor.

LOST HIS LIFE FIGHTING FIRE

Hotel and Other Buildings at Altoona in Ruins — One Man Killed and Four Injured.

ALTOONA, Penn., Jan. 5.—The Central Hotel, a large six-story brick building on Eleventh Avenue, was destroyed by fire early this morning. One man lost his life and four were injured, one of them seriously, by falling walls.

The man killed was:

HOUSEMAN, FRANK, employe of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The man seriously hurt is:

WAREHAM, WILLIAM, employe of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The fire originated in the cellar of the hotel, and spread so rapidly that the guests had barely time to escape. Some who did not hear the first alarm were compelled to flee into the street in their night clothing, and some were rescued from the burning building by the firemen, who carried them down ladders.

It is believed that all escaped, but several persons registered are missing. It is probable that they had stopped only for the night, and left the city on early trains. It is possible, however, that some of them may have been burned to death.

The hotel was one of the oldest in the city, and was owned by Amandus Zink. The structure was valued at $50,000, and was insured for $20,000. The loss on furniture is $20,000, on which there was no insurance.

The large three-story brick building, occupying half a block, owned by George Streit, caught fire from the hotel and was destroyed. The loss on this building is $18,000. It was insured for $17,000. The Streit building was occupied by Rudisill & Prutzman, wholesale dealers in wooden and willow ware, who lose $25,000. They have $15,000 insurance. Besant & Henneman, wholesale grocers, lose $25,000, with $11,000 insurance, and John Chamberlain, a wholesale dealer in general merchandise, loses $3,000, fully insured. J. H. McCartney loses $10,000, with $8,000 insurance, and the Union Tea Company loses $1,200.

While the hotel fire was at its height a number of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's firemen ascended to the roof of an adjoining building, and when one of the hotel walls fell five of the men were buried under it. Frank Houseman was killed instantly, and William Wareham had his breast crushed and collarbone broken. The other men escaped with cuts.

Death Mask of Gen. Grant Completed.

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 5.—The death mask and shield of Gen. Grant, designed by the artist, Walter Sanford, and the sculptor, Karl Gerhardt, have been completed here in the studio of Mr. Sanford, and the original will be presented to one of the New-York Grand Army posts. The design is taken from the mask of Gen. Grant which was made by Mr. Gerhardt twenty minutes after the death of the soldier, at Mount McGregor, in 1885. The design is decorated with oak and laurel leaves, and is mounted on a panel. It is surrounded with the simple inscription, "U. S. Grant, 1822—1885," in burned letters. The effect is decidedly picturesque.

Found His Father Dead.

John Smithwick, returning yesterday morning to his home, at 202 West Sixty-fifth Street, found his father, George, sixty-eight years old, lying dead on his bed. The son had been visiting friends, with whom his mother is also stopping. He went home yesterday to see his father. The latter had been a sufferer from heart trouble for several years, and his death was not wholly unexpected. He was seen to enter the house early Saturday night alone, and he did not afterward leave it.

Mysterious Criminal Arraigned.

A well-dressed, middle-aged man, about whom the police maintained great secrecy, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday and remanded to Police Headquarters for a second arraignment to-day. He was arrested at the request of a private detective of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and is said to be a well-known and successful hotel sneak thief, to whom ex-Chief Byrnes devoted much attention in his book. He gave his name as Robert Montague.

GREAT BRITAIN ALARMED

Immediate Steps Will Be Taken to Strengthen the Army.

MILITIA LIKELY TO BE CALLED OUT

Germany's Hostile Attitude Causes England to Make Preparations for the Worst.

LORD SALISBURY WILL NOT RECEDE

Will Refuse to Permit Military Assistance to be Given to the Transvaal—Rhodes Resigns.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The People, which is the weekly edition of The Globe, which is in touch with the Government, says there is reason to believe that Prime Minister Salisbury and his colleagues, owing to the hostile attitude of Germany, will consider the expediency of immediately strengthening the British forces in those parts of the empire that are exposed to attack.

Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, Commander in Chief of the forces, has given it as his firm opinion that if the forces are sent abroad it will be necessary to reinforce the troops at home.

It is therefore likely that the militia and the army reserve will be called out to such an extent as to place at least one army corps at the disposal of the War Office for foreign service.

The Central News says that the Government is determined not to permit Germany to give military assistance to the Transvaal.

James Mackenzie MacLean, M. P. for the Cardiff District and proprietor of The Cardiff Western Mail, has written an article for that paper, in which he says:

"Emperor William's message to Paul Kruger, President of the South African Republic, is as deadly and as unprovoked an insult as was ever offered to the head of a great European power, and to a nation of equal rank. In face of these repeated insults from foreign powers, the time has come to use more effective means of retaliation than protests that are conspicuous for prudence and moderation. The temper of the English people is rising. The murmurs among Lord Salisbury's friends in both Houses of Parliament are becoming louder and deeper daily. Emperor William, in proclaiming the right of the Transvaal to receive assistance from Germany, has trampled upon international law and violated the convention of 1884. It is the clear duty of Lord Salisbury to demand the withdrawal of the offensive telegram. If it is not cancelled, he should immediately recall the British Ambassador from Berlin."

To Aid the Prisoners.

Late news from the Transvaal is most anxiously awaited here, but none has been received to-day that causes any appreciable lessening of the feeling of anxiety prevailing. It may be that some information will be received later, but the outlook is not very bright, as the telegraph lines are still controlled by the Government for its own business, and if any private news filters through there is no way to positively confirm or deny it.

The dispatch below, from President Kruger, while stating that he had not ordered the captured invaders to be shot, still leaves their future fate in doubt. His statement that they would be treated in sharp contrast to their own acts affords the hope that eventually most, if not all, of them will be set free after undergoing the punishment that dispassionate observers here believe they richly merit.

It is believed in some quarters, however, that the anger of the Boers against the leaders of the invading force will have more or less influence on the tribunal before which the Englishmen will be tried, and that nothing will suffice to allay the excitement except a sentence of death.

In this event all the influence of the British Government will undoubtedly be exerted to secure a commutation, and President Kruger's pacific message leads to the hope that, in the event of Dr. Jameson and the other leaders being condemned to be shot or hanged under military law, the intercession of the British Government will lead President Kruger to commute the death penalty to imprisonment.

The Government has made public the following cable dispatches relative to the invasion of the Transvaal and the capture by the Boers of the invaders:

Jan. 3, Joseph Chamberlain cabled to President Kruger of the South African Republic as follows:

"It is rumored here that you have ordered the prisoners to be shot. I do not believe the rumors. I rely on your generosity in your hour of victory."

To-day Cecil Rhodes, Prime Minister of Cape Colony, and the head in Africa of the British South Africa Company, sent a dispatch, reading:

"The rumor that a force is collecting at Buluwayo is absolutely false."

President Kruger's Statement.

President Kruger, replying to Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch, cabled:

"I have not ordered the freebooters who are prisoners to be shot. Their case will be decided strictly in accordance with the traditions of the republic, and in sharp contrast to the unheard-of acts of these freebooters. So many lies and false reports are published in even the influential newspapers in England that I deem it advisable to add that the freebooter prisoners have been treated with greatest consideration by our burghers, despite the fact that the latter have been more than once compelled to take up arms in defense of the dearly bought independence of our republic. I hope you will kindly pardon the liberty I am taking when I say that our confidence in Rhodes has received such a rude shock that his repudiation of the proceedings at Buluwayo ought to be received with the greatest caution. Even now we have news that an armed force is colecting on our borders. If this is true I trust that not the word of Rhodes, but the influence of the Government, will suffice to prevent further incursions. Will you, with a view to checking further lying reports, publish this?"

Mr. Chamberlain replied:

"I thank you for your message, which I will publish as you desire. The press has not given credence to the rumors about cruelty to prisoners. I have always been confident of your magnanimity. I have sent an imperial officer to Buluwayo to see that my orders are obeyed, and to prevent a further raid. You may rest confident that I will strictly uphold all the obligations of the London convention of 1884."

Reforms Are Promised.

A cable dispatch from Johannesburg, dated Dec. 30, has been received at the office in this city of The Johannesburg Standard, stating that in reply to an ad-

Continued on Page 5.

PROSPECTIVE BRIDE IS MISSING

Mr. Swezey of Aquebogue Was Ready for the Ceremony — Miss Raynor Did Not Appear.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Jan. 5.—Everybody in the little village of Aquebogue, near here, is talking about the mysterious disappearance of Clara Raynor, who was to have been married last evening to John R. Swezey, and the consequent postponement of the wedding. Miss Raynor is eighteen years old.

When she first arrived in Aquebogue, last Summer, she immediately became the centre of interest. She was pretty, and appeared to have enough money to live comfortably. At the house of Mrs. Parsons, where she boarded, many of the young men of the village called upon her as soon as they became acquainted. None of them seemed to impress her much except young Swezey. He is twenty-three years old, and the son of a well-to-do farmer. He had attended school in New-York once, and he was naturally more attractive to the well-dressed and refined Miss Raynor than the ordinary rustic youths.

Miss Raynor did not say much about herself, except that she was from New-York, and nobody had the curiosity to ask about her. Mrs. Parsons, with whom she boarded, was not concerned about her so long as she paid her bills regularly. The intimacy between her and young Swezey grew until it was understood that they were to be married. The announcement of the marriage in the Riverhead papers last week did not, therefore, create much surprise. Everybody looked forward to the wedding as the first really fashionable affair of the winter in Aquebogue.

All the guests gathered last evening in the home of the bridegroom's mother, Mrs. Swezey, where the wedding ceremony was to have been performed. The Rev. Mr. Stanelake, the minister at the little Union Chapel, was there with his prayerbook. So was the bridegroom. The time for the wedding came, and the bride had not arrived. Everybody wondered. Minute after minute passed, until the suspense became oppressive. Finally a messenger arrived, saying that the bride was not at the house of Mrs. Parsons, the latter saying Miss Raynor had left some time before in a carriage, supposably for the scene of the wedding.

This caused great astonishment, and the clergyman, who had been waiting impatiently, said:

"The wedding will have to be deferred." The guests left, all talking about the unexplained absence of the bride. Inquiry did not throw any light upon the matter either. Mrs. Parsons could not go to the wedding. She said that the young woman had got into a carriage and had been driven away. Later another carriage arrived to take her to the wedding, and it was by this that Mrs. Parsons sent word of the girl's departure.

Swezey was sorely grieved over the occurrence. He declared it as his opinion that the girl had been kidnapped. He said she had spoken once of relatives in New-York who might object to the wedding, and he thinks they played some trick upon her. He inquired of the station agent this evening whether any one answering the description of Miss Raynor had left by train. There is but one train each way from Aquebogue Sundays, and no girl had left on either of these, the agent declared.

Miss Raynor was on very friendly terms with Nellie Swezey, John's sister. Neither she nor her brother will believe that Miss Raynor willfully failed to appear at the scene of the wedding. The disappointed lover has declared that he will solve the mystery, if it takes him all Winter.

Some of the gossips of Aquebogue hint that there is another young man in the case. This young Swezey indignantly denies, as does also his sister.

GLEASON HAS ANOTHER FIGHT

Rival Boards of Education in Long Island City—Sanford Followers Ordered to Keep Out of City Hall.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Jan. 5.—There are rival Boards of Education in this city. One was appointed by Mr. Sanford, just before the end of his term as Mayor, and the other by Mayor Gleason. Both boards decided to meet last night in the City Hall. The members of the Sanford board got there first, but were balked by a big policeman. When the Sanfordites attempted to enter the rooms of the Board of Education the guardian of the peace blocked the way and said:

"You cannot enter here. Begone!" And they went.

When the members of the Gleason board reached the City Hall they found their rivals shivering outside. The Gleasonites went up stairs and organized by electing James McMahon of the Fourth Ward President.

The members of the other board held a consultation out in the wind. It was rather cold work, and each remark made by one of them was delivered in shivering tones that made the others feel the cold all the more. Finally, after their teeth had been chattering for some time, Frank Haff, one of the members, suggested an adjournment to his house. The others did not wait long enough to second Mr. Haff's motion, but started off in a hurry. Their meeting was held in secret, it is said, and the business transacted is withheld.

It is expected that the two boards will have a lively time of it. Should any of the Sanfordites attempt to enter the public schools and give directions Mayor Gleason will probably send a detachment of police to each school to keep his enemies out.

STRIKING TAILORS GAIN A LITTLE

Four Contractors Take Back Their Men Under the Old Rules.

The locked-out tailors had some further success yesterday, as four contractors broke away from the Clothing Contractors' Mutual Protective Association, tore down the cards with the new rules, and opened their shops under the old agreement with the union. These contractors were Goldfarb of 49 Sheriff Street, Sternberg of 50 Willett Street, Abrahamson of 6 Chrystie Street, and Posner of 31 Ridge Street. About 150 tailors went back to work.

The tailors who were locked-out from Contractor Marks Isaac's shop, at 165 Suffolk Street, started a co-operative shop yesterday at 71 Sheriff Street. They were given cloth for making up directly from several manufacturers, and say that they will continue as their own contractors. Several of the men who formerly worked for Posner also started a co-operative shop of their own.

Katz Says He Will Not Testify.

Coroner Hoeber received a letter yesterday from Joseph Katz, who is in the House of Detention as a witness in the Nellis case, in which Katz asks why the Coroner gave for publication the information that he had been on the scene, waiting for a lady, which he told the Coroner in the private room of the station house for his own knowledge and not for the public. The letter continues:

"Now, Mr. Coroner, I positively refuse to have anything more to do with the Nellis case, and you can do as you like—discharge me from here or send me to the District Attorney's office; but no matter what you may do it will not cause me to change my mind.

"Please send me an answer as to what you will do about the matter and oblige
"JOSEPH KATZ."

Coroner Hoeber said the letter was the greatest piece of impudence he was ever subjected to and said he would not answer it.

To Act on Judge Moore's Death.

The Brooklyn Bar Association will meet to-day to take suitable action on the death of ex-Judge Henry A. Moore, who died Saturday morning in the Clarendon Hotel.

The funeral service will be held in the St. James Protestant Episcopal Church, Lafayette Avenue and St. James Place, at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and the Rev. Dr. Charles W. Homer will officiate.

Comparison of the ARETHUSA SPRING WATER, from Seymour, Conn., with any other table water in existence will prove its value.—Adv.

CALL FOR BIDS FOR BONDS

A Popular Loan of One Hundred Million Dollars Proposed.

THIRTY DAYS ALLOWED FOR OFFERS

Sealed Proposals May Be Sent to the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury.

FOUR PER CENT. THE RATE OF INAREST

Payments to be Made in Gold Coin or Gold Certificates—Ready for Delivery Feb. 15.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Secretary Carlisle at midnight to-night prepared the following notice, which will be issued to-morrow:

Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.,
Jan. 6, 1896.
Office of the Secretary:

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock M. on Wednesday, the fifth day of February, 1896, for the purchase of one hundred million dollars ($100,000,000) of United States four per cent. coupon or registered bonds, in denominations of fifty dollars ($50) and multiples of that sum, as may be desired by bidders.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.

The bonds will be dated on the first day of February, 1896, and be payable in coin thirty years after that date, and will bear interest at four per centum per annum, payable quarterly, in coin, but all coupons maturing on and before the first day of February, 1896, will be detached, and purchasers will be required to pay in United States gold coin or gold certificates for the bonds awarded to them, and all interest accrued thereon after the first day of February, 1896, up to the time of application for delivery.

Payments for the bonds must be made at the Treasury of the United States at Washington, D. C., or at the United States Sub-Treasuries at New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, or New-Orleans, or they may be made at San Francisco with exchange on New-York, and all bids must state what denominations of bonds are desired, and whether coupon or registered, and at what place they will be paid for.

Payments may be made by installments, as follows: Twenty per cent. (20 per cent.) upon receipt of notice of acceptance of bids, and twenty (20 per cent.) at the end of each ten days thereafter; but all accepted bidders may pay the whole amount at the date of the first installment, and those who have paid all installments previously maturing may pay the whole amount of their bids at any time not later than the maturity of the last installment.

The bonds will be ready for delivery on or before the 15th day of February, 1896.

Notice is further hereby given that if the issue and sale of an additional or different form of bond for the maintenance of the gold reserve shall be authorized by law before the 5th day of February, 1896, sealed proposals for the purchase of such bonds will also be received at the same time and place and up to the same date and upon the same terms and conditions herein set forth, and such bids will be considered as well as the bids for the 4 per cent. bonds herein mentioned.

J. G. CARLISLE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

A CHANCE FOR THE PEOPLE.

Opportunity for Patriotic Citizens to Help Their Government.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—President Cleveland has decided to call for bids for a loan of $100,000,000.

The gold in the Treasury is reduced to $60,000,000, and, while that is not so far below the amount of the Redemption Fund as the point reached when the present Administration made its first sale of bonds to secure gold, the stock is considered to have been reduced quite as low as security to the credit of the country will justify.

As the President has declared that he will maintain the public credit by all means in his power, and as he has not been deprived yet of the power to sell bonds, he has decided to sell them at once.

All the reports that have been manufactured to prove that the Administration had arranged a private sale to the New-York syndicate are deprived of meaning. The syndicate knew that gold must be had, and assumed that it must be obtained speedily. The disposition of the members to meet at once the needs of the Treasury was appreciated, but it was decided that with the revenues keeping close to the expenditures, and the Treasury balance, excepting gold, being large, it would be safe to rely upon securing gold from our own people, if it could be obtained by a call to be closed in thirty days.

In his message to Congress appealing to the two houses for a measure of relief to the Treasury, the President expressed a desire to co-operate with them in any other proposition than that he suggested to accomplish the purpose he had in view. Congress has not given him the power he hoped to secure, and its attitude is one justifying doubt whether it will grant him any power more helpful than that he can exercise now. But the House of Representatives, in passing the Bond bill reported by the Ways and Means Committee, and the Senate, in all the references made to bonds, have favored the sale of bonds upon advertisements for bids, in the belief that the people and the banks are ready to use their private stocks of gold to supply the needs of the Government.

The President has felt constrained to forego the advantages to be secured by the speedier returns from a syndicate sale, and to rely upon the patriotism and confidence of the citizens of his country to furnish the gold which he has been advised ought to be obtained in part from abroad.

The President and Secretary Carlisle considered the matter to-night at the White House, and the result of their consultations was a decision to send out the call at once. The bids must be all in in thirty days. In issuing the call a chance is given to the Senate to extend opportunity to the Administration to sell bonds at a more advantageous rate and for a shorter time than the present law contemplates.

Provision is made in the call for accepting part of the bids for bonds that may be authorized, pending the issue of the $100,000,000 loan. If Congress shall give the opportunity for lower rate and shorter-term bonds, and bids shall be secured for them, the bonds will be in part long term and in part short term—in all amounting to $100,000,000.

If Senators and Representatives have been informed correctly the bids for the new loan will be more than sufficient to cover the call. The Secretary of the Treasury believes that the discussion of the question has made the people so well acquainted with the necessities of the Treasury that there will be a prompt and cordial response from all the sub-Treasuries at which subscription books will be opened.

Mr. Morgan Has Nothing to Say.

No confirmation of the conference which was said to have been held Saturday night at the house of J. Pierpont Morgan could be obtained yesterday.

A message was sent to Mr. Morgan last night at his residence, 219 Madison Avenue, asking him if he would give any information about the reported conference. Mr. Morgan sent back word that he had "nothing whatever to say."

SEVEN MINISTERS RESIGN

The Manitoba School Question Leads to Dissensions in the Canadian Government.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Jan. 5.—The latest information that can be obtained to-night confirms the report that seven ministers of the Crown, Foster, Haggart, Tupper, Ives, Montague, Dickey, and Wood, have resigned.

There is considerable excitement over the rupture which will probably result in the defeat of the Government.

The two sections of the Ministry, which are divided over the Manitoba school question, seem at this stage of the situation to be irreconcilable.

MR. BAYARD WILL NOT STAY IN ENGLAND

Ambassador Will Return to America When His Term Expires.

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 5.—Thomas F. Bayard, Jr., son of Ambassador Bayard, when seen with reference to the report cabled from London recently that it was the intention of Mr. Bayard to remain permanently in England after the conclusion of his official term, said: "The thing is absurd. It is absurd for a moment to imagine that he, with all the interests he has here, and at his time of life, should even think of making his home in England."

Celebrated Its First Anniversary.

The Rev. Lyman Ward and the Second Universalist Society of Harlem, of which he is pastor, celebrated yesterday the first anniversary of the formation of the church and of his pastorate. The congregation meets and holds its services in the assembly room of the Ellerslie, at 82 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. Mr. Ward preached an anniversary sermon, in which he reviewed the progress made by the church during the year of its existence, congratulated its members upon their success, and thanked them for their work.

Dr. Buckley Speaks for His Church.

At the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, 4 West Forty-sixth Street, the first of a course of Sunday sermons on the subject of "The Contribution of the Churches to Our Common Christian Faith and Life" was preached by the Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley, editor of The Christian Advocate. One representative of each Christian denomination will speak each Sunday evening. Dr. Buckley, whose subject was "The Methodist Church," represented the Methodist denomination.

Paulist Mission to Non-Catholics.

The mission to non-Catholics conducted by the Paulist Fathers opened last night at the Church of St. Paul, Sixtieth Street and Columbus Avenue. At a similar mission held last year over 100 converts joined the church. The congregation last night was very large. The Rev. Father Walter Elliott, himself a convert, and who is in charge of the mission, preached on the service to God with heart and mind.

Steamer Dominion Full of Water.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The afterhold of the British steamer Dominion, Capt. Cross, from Portland, Dec. 24, for Bristol, which was beached at Berehaven, Ireland, is nearly full of water. She will probably have to discharge her cargo. The main injection pipe of the Dominion was carried away, allowing the water to flow into her to such an extent that she was beached to prevent her sinking.

Honors for Americans.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—Emperor William and the Empress were present last night at the celebration of the centenary of the institute. The American professors Simon Newcomb, Alexander Agassiz, and Henry A. Rowland were created officers, and Adolphus Hall a Chevalier of the Legion. All are corresponding members of the Academy of Sciences.

Dr. Rainsford Speaks to Men.

The Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford spoke to men exclusively in St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church last night. Dr. Rainsford cautioned his hearers to lead upright and honest lives, to make good resolutions at once and not to break them, and to be true to themselves, to their country, to humanity, and to God.

Funeral of the Rev. Robert Wilson.

The funeral services of the Rev. Robert Wilson, who died on Friday, were held yesterday afterhoooon at the residence of his son-in-law, William C. Lobenstein, 9 West Eighty-sixth Street. The Rev. Dr. Atterbury, pastor of the Park Avenue Presbyterian Church read the services. Only relatives of the family were present. The body will be buried in Wilkesbarre, Penn.

Fire in the Hotel Von Glahn.

The inmates of the five-story brick hotel and apartment house known as the Hotel Von Glahn at Columbus Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street were somewhat frightened yesterday morning by a fire in the restaurant kitchen. The fire did not extend to the upper part of the house. The damage is estimated at $1,500.

Mrs. Pond Taken to a Hospital.

Mrs. Carrie Pond, an artist, who lives with her mother, Mrs. Julia Blockman, at 1,293 Broadway, was taken to the New-York Hospital, yesterday morning suffering from hysteria. She has been a sufferer from nervous diseases, and yesterday ran away from her home.

Troops Sent to Cuba.

SANTANDER, Jan. 5.—Eighteen hundred troops embarked to-day at this port for Cuba.

BERETTA FOR SATOLLI

Impressive Ceremonies in the Cathedral at Baltimore.

THE ABLEGATE IS NOW A CARDINAL

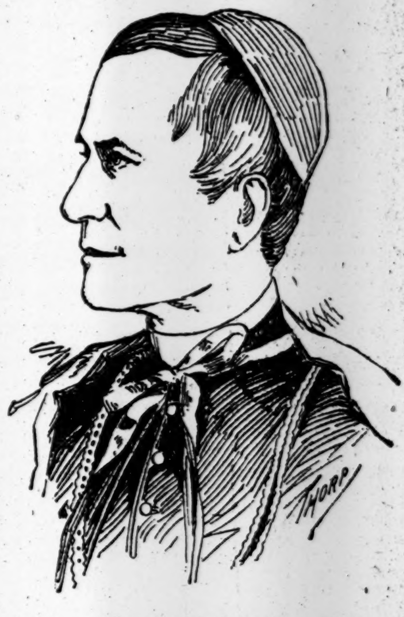
A Large Crowd of Catholic Church Dignitaries and Laymen Witness the Promotion.

CARDINAL GIBBONS ACTS FOR THE POPE

The American Confers the Symbol of Rank on the Italian—Brilliant Scene in the Church.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 5.—In the Baltimore Cathedral Francis Satolli, titular Archbishop of Lepanto and Papal Ablegate to the United States, was to-day elevated to the Cardinalate and formally vested with the scarlet, which marks the rank of Cardinal.

It was an event of interest in the Catholic world, and was an unusually grand and picturesque ceremony. Archbishops, Bishops, Monsignors, and divines of various grades in the Church; statesmen high in the affairs of the Nation, diplomats repre-



Cardinal Satolli.
Received the Beretta at Baltimore.

senting foreign countries, and hundreds of Catholics and non-Catholics witnessed the services attending the creation of a Cardinal—exercises which were held to-day for the second time in Baltimore and for the third time in the United States.

Prominent prelates from every section of the country took part in the proceedings, and the splendor of the vestments, the grandeur of the music, and the pomp of the ritual combined to afford a spectacle of impressiveness and brilliancy. Almost every Catholic diocese on the American Continent was represented.

The ceremonies of the day were inaugurated with a procession which moved shortly after 10 o'clock this morning. It was made up of members of the hierarchy, clergy, and seminarians to the number of several hundreds. At an early hour the prelates began to arrive at the archiepiscopal residence on Charles Street, where they donned their vestments; the clergy robed at the cathedral school on West Mulberry Street, and the seminarians attired themselves at Calvert Hall, corner of Cathedral and Mulberry Streets.

Preceding the public functions of the day Mgr. Sbarretti of Mgr. Satolli's household called upon his Eminence Cardinal Gibbons at the archiepiscopal residence and presented to him the holy orders known as the Papal briefs.

Address to Cardinal Gibbons.

In delivering the papers to his Eminence Mgr. Sbarretti made an address in Latin, of which the following is a translation:

Your Eminence: In fulfilling the most honorable duty imposed on me by his Holiness, I have to consign to your Eminence these documents. The mission which his Holiness has intrusted to me is highly grateful to me for more reasons than one. In itself it is a high office, and a demonstration of Pontifical favor which most reasonably gratifies me. It is an extra pleasure to be the bearer of the Cardinalitial documents and insignia to his Eminence, Cardinal Satolli, whom I have so long known and venerated. But my gratification finds its fullness in the fact that it is through your Eminence that the marks of his new dignity are to be conferred on his Eminence.

Since I have had the honor of knowing your Eminence I have nourished toward you feelings of sincere respect and esteem. It is with sincere pleasure that I now congratulate your Eminence on the honor which the Holy Father has bestowed on you by selecting you to act for him on this solemn occasion. The great merits of your Eminence, the wonderful work you have accomplished for the glory of God and of the Church, make it most fitting that you should now directly represent the Pope in the elevation of a new member to the Supreme Senate of the Church. Your Eminence's name is most justly known and respected by the entire American people, both Catholic and non-Catholic. They are all proud of their beloved Cardinal Archbishop of Baltimore. Your qualities of mind and of heart have made them so. Labors such as yours have been, as Priest, Bishop, Archbishop, certainly could not fail to win for you the respect and devotion of a people so quick to see and appreciate true merit and greatness.

Your prudence and wisdom have shown brilliantly in the whole course of your administration, and were the remarkable lights and guides of the deliberations of the last Plenary Council of Baltimore. In the midst of your multifold labors and pressing cares, the activity of your mind could not refrain from manifesting itself for the good of souls and the glory of the Church in the preparation and publication of apologetic works which have done so much to make the Catholic religion better known and more clearly understood by your fellow-countrymen. Your charity has been unlimited, and never has an opportunity been lost by you for the betterment of the condition of your fellow-man. Nor has that charity been shut up within narrow limits, but, like true Christian love, has made itself felt all through the civilized world.

Even now your Eminence is actively engaged in the great work of relieving the distress of the inhabitants of far-off Armenia. When your Eminence directs this charity toward the well-being of your own country it becomes that patriotism for which you are so justly renowned, and which inspires those wise counsels which are received with respect by all your fellow-citizens.

No one could be found who might more worthily perform the high office now intrusted to your Eminence than the one who has made himself so conspicuous and universally beloved for his Christian Catholic work. I congratulate your Eminence and have the honor of consigning to you these letters.

In a few well-chosen words the Cardinal thanked Mgr. Sbaretti for his kind and complimentary expressions, and added that he felt highly honored in accepting the proffered documents.

As the cathedral bell tolled the hour of 10 o'clock students of St. Mary's Seminary to the number of 400 emerged from Calvert Hall, where they had robed, and moved

Twenty Dollars
For your choice of 100 Suits formerly $25 to $30. GEORGE G. BENJAMIN, BROADWAY, COR. 26TH ST.—Adv.

Sharp

Shooting pains in the head and face are symptoms of neuralgia, "the prayer of the nerves for pure blood." Therefore to cure neuralgia, purify the blood and build up by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier, $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache. 25c.

eastward on Mulberry Street. Midway of the block the line entered the side gate of the cathedral grounds. As the last of the seminarians passed the cathedral school 300 vested priests, monks, and Christian Brothers joined the procession, taking positions in the immediate rear of the students. Proceeding through the grounds the vanguard was soon at the rear entrance of the archiepiscopal residence. Master of Ceremonies the Rev. C. F. Thomas, rector of the cathedral, ordered the doors to be thrown open at 10:30 o'clock, and the students, two by two, preceded by the cross-bearer and acolytes, passed through the spacious corridor out of the front entrance to North Charles Street.

Slowly the line proceeded to Mulberry Street en route to the main entrance of the cathedral. As the rear of the procession passed through the corridor of Cardinal Gibbons's residence, twenty-six members of the Faculty of the Catholic University, vested in their black silk robes, with blue, scarlet, purple, and white silk trimmings, symbolical of philosophy, divinity, law, and art, took up positions in the line. These were followed by thirty-four Bishops from all parts of the United States, led by junior Bishop John J. Donahue of Wheeling, West Va., who was continually bowing to right and left as he recognized old friends among the hundreds of shivering spectators along the line of march.

Fourteen Archbishops were next to appear. They were the Most Revs. John J. Williams of Boston, Patrick A. Feehan of Chicago, William H. Elder of Cincinnati, Frederick Xavier Katzer of Milwaukee, Francis Janssens of New-Orleans, Michael A. Corrigan of New-York, William H. Gross of Oregon, P. J. Ryan of Philadelphia, J. J. Kain of St. Louis, John Ireland of St. Paul, P. L. Chappelle of Santa Fé, Cornelius O'Brien of Halifax, N. S., and Louis Nazaire Begin, Coadjutor to Cardinal Taschereau of Quebec. Each of the Archbishops was supported by his Vicar General. Archbishop Kain of St. Louis headed this part of the procession.

The venerable Archbishop Williams, who conferred the zuchette upon Cardinal Gibbons ten years ago, was the centre of attraction. Hats were doffed by men and handkerchiefs were waved by smiling women as he passed by in the post of honor. He was followed by the Rev. A. L. Magnien, President of St. Mary's Seminary.

His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, with six acolytes, who served as train bearers, brought up the rear of the long and slowly moving procession. His scarlet robe made a pretty contrast in the bright sunlight to the purple gowns of the Archbishops. Before 11 o'clock had been tolled the entire procession had passed within the portals of the venerable fane. As the seminarians, clergy, and prelates moved down the centre aisle Hamerick's "Marche Solenelle" was rendered by orchestra, chorus, and organ.

Satolli Not in the Procession.

Great disappointment was expressed by the hundreds who could not obtain admission to the cathedral because of the absence of Cardinal-elect Satolli from the procession. It was expected until the last moment that he in whose honor the ceremony was given was to accompany Cardinal Gibbons in the line of march, but for some reason the new Cardinal decided to enter the cathedral through the sacristy. Disappointment was also felt because of the absence from the line of the Noble Guard, Marquis Sacripanti. He, too, entered the cathedral through the sacristy.

The sidewalks were filled with persons, and every window facing the cathedral on North Charles Street, Mulberry, and Cathedral Street was full of heads, viewing the preliminary activities attendant on the investiture of Cardinal-elect Satolli with the beretta. Those who viewed the pageant from the sidewalks suffered greatly from the extreme cold weather and a penetrating wind.

Admission to the cathedral was intended to be by card only, and without the precious pasteboard, absolutely no one was to have been permitted to go within. The demand for seats was something extraordinary. Could every pew have been made to accommodate a hundred persons there would yet have been an insufficiency of room. It was found, however, that after all the seats were occupied by ticket holders there was room for a few dozen camp stools in the aisles, and in the rear of the pews. And then the order was given that the doors should be opened to the general public. Four or five hundred persons were quick to take advantage of the condition, and soon every inch of available space on the main floor and in the galleries of the edifice was occupied by an attentive and orderly congregation.

There was but little special adornment within the cathedral. The altar was ornamented with twining smilax and flowers, which softened the effect of the hundreds of wax tapers. Aside from this little display there was no attempt made at decoration.

When all the chief dignitaries had taken their places in the sanctuary the ceremony was begun. Cardinal Gibbons, who was specially commissioned by the Pope to confer the beretta, occupied his throne on the Gospel side of the sanctuary, robed in full canonical vestments, while a temporary throne had been provided and was occupied by the candidate on the Epistle side. On each side of Cardinals Gibbons and Satolli were their assistant priests and deacons of honor, and seated within the chancel rail were the members of the hierarchy and priests who had been invited to assist at the ceremony.

Places were specially provided near the Cardinal's throne for Archbishop Kain and the member of the Noble Guard, Marquis Sacripanti. The latter was readily recognized by his brilliant uniform of scarlet and white, with gilt helmet and heavy sword. For more than three hours, while the ceremony continued, the Noble Guard stood erect, symbolizing the importance of his mission in protecting the insignia and official documents of which he is the custodian. These rested on a small table close at hand.

Text of the Papal Brief.

At the proper time the Noble Guard handed to Cardinal Gibbons the official brief announcing that his Eminence had been chosen by the Pope as the Apostolic Delegate to confer the beretta. His Eminence called upon his attendant priest, the Rev. Dr. Magnien, to read the brief, first in Latin and then in English. It was as follows:

Our beloved son, health and apostolic benediction:

Following in the footsteps of our predecessors, the Roman Pontiffs, we have always been desirous that the Senate of Cardinals should abound with men whose religion and virtue and brilliant gifts of mind should correspond with the great splendor and dignity of that college. We have thought well to create as a Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church our venerable brother, Francis Satolli, titular Archbishop of Lepanto, and delegate of the Apostolic See in the Republic of the United States of North America, whose piety, learning, devotion to the Roman See, zeal and industry in cultivating the field of the Lord, have been so plainly manifest to us that we have deemed him worthy of so great an honor.

Now, however, since some one must be chosen to confer the beretta, one of the insignia of his new dignity, we have determined to commit that office to you, beloved son.

Wherefore, by our apostolic authority, by these presents we commit to you the office of conferring in our name, on our beloved son, Francis Satolli, created Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, the red beretta, which we have sent him by our beloved son, Donatus Sbarretti, one of our private chamberlains, observing all and singly the laws which are prescribed by the rites of the Church; and we therefore concede and impart to you, by the same apostolic authority, and by these presents, all the faculties which may be necessary or opportune; all apostolic constitutions and ordinances, even though they might need special and individual mention and derogation, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Given at St. Peter's, Rome, under the Seal of the Fisherman, on the 29th day of November, 1895, in the 18th year of Our Pontificate.

C. CARD. DE RUGGIERO.

To our beloved son, James, Cardinal, Priest of the Holy Roman Church, Gibbons, by apostolic dispensation Archbishop of Baltimore.

The Brief to Satolli.

Following the reading of this letter the other Papal brief addressed to Cardinal-elect Satolli was presented. It was read by his assistant priest, the Rev. Dr. Kennedy of Philadelphia. The English translation is as follows:

Our beloved son, health and Apostolic benediction. Although unworthy, being constituted by divine mercy in the sublimity of the Apostolic See, and by virtue of our office, having care of the welfare of the Catholic Church, among our chief solicitudes is that the college of our venerable brothers, the Cardinals of the holy Roman Church, should be kept brilliant by most distinguished men, as the dignity of that most splendid order demands. For this reason we have determined to inscribe you in their number; for your great piety, your zeal for the Catholic faith, your learning, prudence, and other most admirable qualities and gifts of mind lead us to hope that your ministry will be of great use and benefit to the Church of God. To you, therefore, created by us a Cardinal of the holy Roman Church, we send one of the insignia of this sublime dignity, the red beretta, by our beloved son, Donatus Sbarretti, one of our private Chamberlains, in order that, when it shall have been conferred on you, you may understand, by the mark of brilliant purple, that you, having been raised to the Cardinalitial dignity, must ever stand fearless and invincible against all dangers for the Church of God, even to the shedding of your blood, precious in the sight of the Lord.

We sincerely hope that you will receive kindly and treat with all consideration the person whom we send to you, both because of the mission he is fulfilling and for our sakes. We desire, however, that before you receive the beretta you should by all means take the oath which will be presented to you by the said Donatus Sbarretti and return it, signed by your hand, to us, either by the same or by some other person.

Given at St. Peter's, Rome, under the seal of the Fisherman, on the 29th day of November, 1895, in the eighteenth year of our Pontificate.

C. CARD. DE RUGGIERO.

Mgr. Sbarretti's Address.

When the readings were finished the choir of seminarians sang "Let Us Pray for Our Father Leo." Then Mgr. Sbarretti arose and made a long address in Latin, in which he said:

The honorable office which the Supreme Pontiff, Leo XIII., has deigned to confer upon me is most grateful and acceptable to me, because it is a testimonial of his Pontifical consideration; because by me are being carried the insignia of so exalted a dignity to a man to whom I have ever been bound by ties of the greatest veneration and respect, and because it is, as it were, the seal of supreme authority upon all that has been accomplished.

Most Eminent Sire, I beg you to accept my congratulations on the special honor, which, to-day is conferred on your Eminence, and on this new manifestation of particular affection which is shown by his Holiness toward this most noble American Nation and its flourishing Church. In fact, from the time when Leo XIII. most happily ascended the throne of Peter, he has in many ways expressed, and by his acts proved, his affection toward this country. He sent his representative to be present at the inauguration of the great universal exposition, to which he contributed most precious documents. He has cultivated with paternal solicitude this select part of the Lord's vineyard and has bestowed upon it many favors.

He has approved and sanctioned its plenary and provincial councils. He has erected new ecclesiastical provinces and new dioceses. He has conferred the Pontifical title upon its colleges and he has founded the Catholic University, which is to be the splendid complement of all Catholic education, and finally, to crown his work, he has instituted the apostolic delegation that he might refresh his children by his own presence, that he might enjoy their intimacy and might exercise more immediately his care over them so that the Catholic religion may shine with a more brilliant light in this great and generous Nation.

To accomplish this, he selected a man who, by his bright qualities of mind and heart, gave assurance of a successful result. It would be superfluous for me to speak of this man's piety and learning. Suffice it to note how tender is his devotion and love toward the most blessed sacrament of the Eucharist and toward the Blessed Virgin. Suffice it to note that he is numbered among the principal restorers of philosophic and theological learning according to the system of the angelic doctrine. The works written by him, in which the profundity of exposition emulates the purity of the Catholic truth and the disciples who have been taught by him, stand as a living monument of his wisdom.

But this solemnity which is being celebrated to-day requires that we should consider briefly something of that which he has here accomplished. The office committed to him by the Holy See was most arduous, his success most difficult. The beginnings of every great work are difficult, especially when obstacles, neither light nor few, are not lacking, and when there exists a diversity of tradition, of language, and of character of the people; when the genius of the race, its activity, its enormous undertakings, induce continual changes and transformations, and impress an incredible movement and impulse upon every kind of affair.

Satolli's Work in America.

In such circumstances, that an undertaking should prosperously and happily succeed, rare prudence and dexterity are required. But the Most Eminent Delegate, by the acumen and penetration of his mind, weighed, pondered, and comprehended the peculiar circumstances of this country, the inclinations and character of its people and their various needs. To these conditions he adapted his course of action, so that he may be said by a sort of wise accommodation to have become an American that he might gain all to Christ, while remaining at the same time the inflexible tutor of Catholic truths and ecclesiastical laws. Whenever the occasion offered itself, he has fully explained and elucidated Catholic truths without any equivocation or tergiversation. Not for the tickling of his hearers' ears, but in order to teach, and he has shown that the holy Roman Church is a friend of all true progress and the most powerful protector and guardian of private and public right of individual and social welfare, of peoples and nations by whatsoever form of government they may be ruled, and that zeal for religion is joined in most close union with love of country.

He has lacked neither sincerity in speaking nor fortitude in operation. Such ardent faith in his convictions, such free and intrepid expression of them, joined to an intense love of this Nation could not fail to captivate the esteem and respect of the people, both Catholic and non-Catholic. This esteem and respect he has made use of either that the truths of our faith might be more firmly fixed in the minds of his hearers or that whatever prejudices that may have existed might be removed.

Therefore, so far as in him lay, he has sought to encourage every effort for spreading the light of Catholic truth among our dissenting brethren. Dear to his heart has been the work recently commended by the Supreme Pontiff of those priests who have undertaken to illustrate the truths of our faith and to refute the objections to it without any spirit of asperity or aggression, thus dissipating prejudices, obtaining conversions, or at least rendering the way to them more easy. This he has considered to be practically the more fitting way of accomplishing the desire of his Holiness for the reunion of all Christians.

A defender of order and authority, he has used the weight of his power for the preservation among the multitude, of obedience toward their superiors, of discipline and due respect, in the clergy, toward Bishops. Nothing has been dearer to him than that the laws of the Church should be faithfully observed. In the exercise of his judicial power he has been most strict, having nothing in view except that the rights of justice should remain inviolate. At the present time, it is with no small satisfaction that we can say that complaints and controversies have almost disappeared.

In fine, I may say that this new Prince of the Church is an example of prudence, justice, charity, and of the love of religion and country. Both the country and the Church may be intrusted to him with safety.

Most Eminent Sir, the honor which is bestowed upon the Most Eminent Cardinal Satolli redounds upon the Universal Church, and especially upon the Church in America. I beg your Eminence to receive these insignia as a pledge of the high esteem and affection of Leo XIII. toward the American Church and people and as a well-deserved reward to him who has used with such marked success all his zeal for increasing the honor and extent of the holy Catholic Church in America.

Conferring the Beretta.

The red beretta, borne upon a silver tray, was then presented to Cardinal Gibbons by Mgr. Sacripanti. His Eminence invited Cardinal Satolli to approach.

The latter was escorted from his throne by his attendant priest and deacons of honor. Taking the beretta in his hand, Cardinal Gibbons addressed Cardinal Satolli in the following words:

Your Eminence: I regard it as a great honor and privilege to be chosen by the Holy Father to act as his delegate and representative in conferring up you the beretta, as the symbol of the exalted dignity to which you have been raised.

The Holy Father has already manifested toward your Eminence many signal marks of his friendship, affection, and paternal benevolence during your life in Prussia and in Rome, and now he is pleased to crown these acts by enrolling you among the members of the Sacred College, and bestowing on you the highest gift at his disposal.

But the distinction conferred on your Eminence is not only a proof of the sovereign Pontiff's predilection; it is also an evidence of your personal merit. When you came to the United States three years ago you were a comparative stranger to our clergy and people; a stranger to our civil and political institutions, and even a stranger to our noble language. Your eminence was intrusted with a mission extending over the entire Nation, a mission of a most delicate character, a mission beset with difficulties which only a master hand could grapple and encounter as successfully as you have done.

The knowledge which your Eminence has already acquired of our system of government, both by travel and observation, and the warm and judicious tributes of praise our political system has received at your hands, are well attested by the admirable lectures and discourses which you have delivered from time to time in different parts of the country.

It must be a source of special gratification to your Eminence to contemplate around you on this auspicious occasion so large a number of the leading prelates and clergy of the country, who cherish a high admiration for your talents and learning, and venerate you for your apostolic virtues, and who have gathered here from various portions of the United States and from Canada to testify by their presence their joy and satisfaction at the eminent dignity to which you have been raised by our Holy Father Leo XIII.

May your august benefactor be spared some years yet to experience your gratitude and devotion to his sacred person; and may your Eminence's life be prolonged for many years to adorn the sacred college by your talents, to enlighten it by your experience, and to edify it by your piety and bright example.

The New Cardinal Speaks.

At the conclusion of his remarks, Cardinal Gibbons placed the hat upon Cardinal Satolli's head, as the latter knelt before him. Cardinal Satolli then arose, raised the beretta from his head, and retired to the sacristy to change his purple vestments for a scarlet red cassock, a cappa magna of similar hue, and the other vestments of his new office. Upon his return to the sanctuary, his Eminence Cardinal Satolli ascended his throne, and, turning to Cardinal Gibbons, made an address in Latin. Translated, the address was as follows:

Your Eminence: From the day on which I received the first notification of the intention of His Holiness to promote me to the Cardinalate and of his determination that the insignia of that sublime dignity should be conferred upon me by your Eminence's hand, I rejoiced that it was through you that I was to receive this mark of Pontifical favor and honor. For from the time of my coming to this country I have received from your Eminence nothing but the greatest kindness and consideration, and this solemn act of to-day is but a fitting crown to those relations which have so happily existed between us. It was you who received me at my coming, and who immediately became my friend and most zealous protector. It was with the aid of your wise counsels and unfailing encouragement, not without the continual assistance of all the prelates of this great American hierarchy, that my labors progressed and were crowned with success.

It is certainly a source of great and sincere satisfaction to me that this function should be held here where I have received so many attestations of good will and affection; here in America, in the midst of people of this great and generous Nation, where truth and liberty are joined with that spirit of Christian love which is their most potent safeguard and the pledge of perpetual peace and tranquillity.

This is the third occasion on which it has been an honor and a pleasure to me to be present in this venerable cathedral surrounded by the prelates, the clergy, and the most distinguished people of the country, and to unite with them in celebrating a festival of joy. The first occasion was the day on which was commemorated the first centenary of the existence of the American Hierarchy. Then was this church filled with a gathering similar to that which has now come together. A gathering united to thank God with a joy not unmixed with wonder and amazement at the remarkable growth and progress of the Catholic Church in one century under this Republic.

The second was the day on which we all convened here again to do honor to your Eminence, America's Cardinal Archbishop, on the occasion of your silver episcopal jubilee. Then did the whole country rejoice that God had preserved your Eminence for so long a time to guide by your wisdom and aid by your counsels the growth of the American Church and to beg that same Divine Providence to spare you for still many years for the good of the Church and of the Nation.

To-day is the third time that I find myself in the midst of this glorious assemblage, and it is to me most certainly an occasion of extraordinary rejoicing. I hope and pray that this will mark the beginning of an era still more brilliant, still more prosperous, for the Church and the country. May the success which has attended the development and growth of this great Nation go on increasing, may its power and importance grow greater and make themselves more and more felt throughout the world for the good of humanity. I can promise you that throughout all the rest of my life, I, who have received from this generous people so kind and cordial a welcome, shall never cease daily at the altar of God to pour forth my most fervent prayers for their welfare. I shall beg that God may continually be in their midst, blessing them with His presence, guiding them with His counsels, and filling their years with peace, tranquillity, and prosperity.

At the conclusion of Cardinal Satolli's address he was vested for mass, which was rendered with himself as celebrant. Beethoven's mass, in C, was the selection for the occasion, and Prof. F. X. Hale led a specially selected choir of seventy-two voices with orchestral accompaniment. Following the mass a te deum was sung.

Archbishop Kain's Sermon.

The sermon of the day was preached by Archbishop John J. Kain of St. Louis. He paid a high tribute to the new Cardinal, and eulogized the Pope for his special recognition of the services which Cardinal Satolli has rendered the Catholic Church in this country. His Grace took for his text the fifth chapter, seventeenth verse, of First Timothy—"Let the priests, that rule well, be esteemed worthy of double honor; especially those who labor in the word and doctrine."

The speaker, in the course of his sermon, said:

To-day this cathedral witnesses for the second time the solemn investiture of a Prince of the Church with the sacred purple that betokens his Cardinalitial rank. I am stating a fact, to me well known, when I attribute the promotion to the Cardinalate of Mgr. Satolli to distinguished merits so thoroughly understood and appreciated by the Sovereign Pontiff. 'Tis true there is a bond of tenderest affection between his Holiness and the new Cardinal. The Holy Father, who has watched the career of his Eminence from boyhood's days, has not only admired him for his intellectual gifts, but has loved him, because in him he has seen a model of solid sacerdotal virtues. Are not these good grounds for the sincere affection which the Holy Father cherishes for him?

Now, these and the successful discharge of his mission to the Church in America are, as I am well aware, the reasons which have induced the Holy Father to confer upon him the high honors into which he is to-day, amid this glorious pageant, inducted. His elevation to the Cardinalate is a well-deserved elevation, not only for his unquestioned learning, but for the practical and commendable use he has made of that learning in the cause of religion.

The high honors now conferred upon him—the highest in the gift of the Sovereign Pontiff—are the best proofs our Holy Father could give that he is pleased with the success which has attended the labors of his delegate to this country.

Message from Rome.

Previous to the benediction by Cardinal Gibbons, the Rev. Dr. Rooker of the Apostolic Delegation read the following cablegram:

ROME, Jan. 4.—To his Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop, Baltimore: The extraordinary splendor accompanying the conferring of the beretta upon Cardinal Satolli gratifies the Holy Father beyond measure, and he asks your Eminence to express his satisfaction. Furthermore, as a token of his deep appreciation, he empowers your Eminence to impart to all present at the ceremony his apostolic benediction.

M. CARDINAL, RAMPOLLA.

After the ceremonies, which lasted a little more than three hours, Cardinals Satolli and Gibbons were entertained at a dinner at St. Mary's Seminary. Two hundred prominent clergymen and laymen were seated at the tables.

Cardinal Satolli and the members of his official household returned to Washington to-night.

Satolli to Leave America.

To-day's ceremony was the third step in the formal elevation of Cardinal Satolli. The first step following his elevation at a consistory in Rome, Nov. 29, 1895, was taken at the Legation in Washington Dec. 19, when the zuchetto was delivered to him by Marquis Sacripanti, the Pope's special envoy. The second step was taken in Washington last Friday, when his Eminence took the oath of the Cardinalate. The oath is one of mere formality. It contains the Nicene Creed, with an explicit profession of belief in the Roman Catholic Church as the only rule of faith, a belief in the Seven Sacraments, in the doctrines defined by the Council of Trent with regard to original sin and justification, and also the doctrines defined by the Vatican Council of 1870 regarding the primacy and the infallibility of the Roman Pontiff.

The concluding step in Cardinal Satolli's elevation will take place within six months, when he will, in compliance with his official oath, go to Rome to visit the tombs of the Apostles, and the ceremony, which makes him a full member of the Sacred College, entitled to vote for Leo's successor, then takes place. This is the most important and interesting of all the ceremonies.

His Eminence is the twenty-ninth Cardinal nominated by the present Pontiff. He is the third divine who has been elevated to the Cardinalate in this country, the others being Cardinal McCloskey, in New-York, in April, 1875, and Cardinal Gibbons, in Baltimore, in June, 1886.

Cardinal Satolli was appointed Apostolic Delegate to America by Leo XIII. Jan. 14, 1893. He was clothed with full powers from Rome to settle ecclesiastical questions in the Church in the United States, and was provided with a permanent residence at the seat of Government. In view of his elevation to the Cardinalate, the Pope has temporarily conferred the title of Apostolic Delegate upon Mgr. Sbarretti, Secretary and Chancellor of the delegation, but it is understood that Cardinal Satolli will continue to discharge the functions of the office during the six months he will remain in this country before going to Rome to receive the red hat at the hands of the Pope. In the meantime the Pope will appoint his successor as Apostolic Delegate, and the latter will take up his residence in Washington simultaneously with the departure of Cardinal Satolli for his visit to the Holy See. In Rome he will be, to use the Scriptural term, the "angel" of the young and flourishing American Church.

The red hat is a peculiar feature of the wardrobe of a Cardinal. It is oddly shaped the brim being six feet across. The material is cardinal beaver. It is round in shape, and in contrast to the immense flat brim is a small, conical shaped crown, quite too small, apparently, to fit anybody's head. But that is another queer feature of the red hat. It is not intended to fit anybody's head. The sole use to which it is put other than symbolizing the distinction of its recipient at the time it is bestowed, is to be hung in the Cardinal's church after his death. Cardinal McCloskey's red hat is conspicuously suspended near the high altar in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New-York.

THE ACADEMIE DE MEDECINE OF FRANCE HAS PLACED

Apollinaris

("THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS")

"At the HEAD of ALL the Waters examined for PURITY and FREEDOM from Disease Germs."

TO IMPROVE THE CANALS.

Recommendations of the Superintendent of Public Works.

WASTE OF WATER MUST BE STOPPED

Mills Using a Large Quantity and Interfering with Navigation—Channels Filling Up—Railway Competition.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—In his annual report to the Legislature, which will be sent to that body soon after the reopening of the session, Superintendent of Public Works George W. Aldridge, will include the financial statement for the year ending Sept. 30; the canal trade and tonnage for the season ended Dec. 5, and will review the condition of the canals and the work of improvement.

The financial report shows a total expenditure out of the ordinary repair fund of $754,362.70. There was expended for improvement of the canals, under special appropriations, the sum of $551,120.37. A detailed statement is given of the expenditures of these sums of money.

In speaking of the navigation on the canals, the Superintendent calls attention to the successful compliance with his order, made at the opening of navigation, relative to the discontinuance of the system which had grown up on the part of lock tenders of levying tribute on the boat owners for services rendered. As a result of this order the system has been entirely, he believes, stamped out.

A matter which will be read with interest by users of water all along the canal, and by riparian owners, is what Superintendent Aldridge has to say under the head of "navigation as affected by the use of water from the canals for power purposes." He says:

Early in the history of the canals of this State it was believed that a considerable revenue might accrue to the State by the leasing of the surplus waters of the same at many locations. In consequence of the prevalence of this idea, many leases were executed, a considerable number of which are still in force. The money received for the use of this surplus water, either in the past or at present, is too small an amount to become an appreciable factor in canal receipts or management. The evil features which have developed and been fostered under the cover of this system have been manifold and far-reaching. On almost every small stream into which water is occasionally discharged, either through a waste weir with gates or a simple overflow wall, mills and manufactories have been erected, varying in capacity with the location, from those which employ hundreds of workmen, to those which perform the custom grinding of a rural neighbourhood.

Large Demand for Water.

As those interests have grown, the demand for water has increased and the canal has been depleted of water sadly needed for navigation, either as the result of powerful political or social influences brought to bear upon pliant officials, or by more objectionable methods, such as bribery of the waste-weir tenders, and the opening of gates at night.

Under the leases which have been granted by the State, "surplus waters" have come to mean all the water which can under any pretense be abstracted from the canal without any reference as to how the canal or its navigation may be affected thereby. Navigation has become fearfully demoralized under this system, and the canals of the State are regarded by many as simply hydraulic canals to supply power to manufactories rather than waterways to accommodate commerce. I have made strenuous efforts during the past season to restrain the abstraction and use of water from the canals within reasonable limits, and believe with very marked success; still, there is much more to be achieved along the same lines during another season.

I do not wish to convey the impression that I cherish any antagonism to any one of the industries which nourish in consequence of the use of "surplus" water from the canal, but I do claim that surpluses should not be produced at any point by inducing velocities of current prejudicial to navigation, and that the canal officials alone shall be the judges whether or not there is any surplus; and they alone should distribute it.

It follows as a corollary from the foregoing that, in my judgment, no more leases for surplus water should be granted, and that those now in force should not be renewed, when from any cause the State is no longer under legal obligations to continue them. Should the time ever arrive when there is no legal obligations on the part of the State to furnish any water to a single mill, it will be a much simpler matter to maintain canal navigation, and the surplus water, which will still reach the mill, will be received as a gift from the State, and not be demanded as a legal right.

The Canals Filling Up.

Supt. Aldridge next deals with the effect on navigation of silt in the canal prism. The filling-up process, he says, has been going on for twenty-five years, and as the appropriation for canal repairs has been too small for a general cleaning out, practically no cleaning at all has been done for years, except to remove bars deposited by inflowing streams. The result has been the gradual accumulation of deposits in the canals to the extent of not less than 2,225,000 of cubic yards in the Erie Canal alone, and a proportional amount in the other canals of the State.

If this vast amount of earth was not uniformly distributed across the prism of the Erie Canal at all points, the draught of boats would have to be reduced from 6 feet to 5 feet 4 inches. That this reduction has not been forced, he says, is due to the indomitable will of the boatmen, who have invented new methods of propulsion and been able to keep open a narrow channel through which their boats could pass.

Supt. Aldridge refers to the dilapidated condition of the structures of the canal, many of which were built half a century ago. As to the matter of improving the canals he says:

I am of the opinion that in all improvements of the present canal short of a deep waterway or ship canal, the central idea should be such an improvement as will enable a large increase in the speed of loaded boats to be made. If this is accomplished, then the carrying capacity of a single boat or tow of boats is increased in the same proportion that the speed is increased. The cost of an improvement of a canal of the present width so as to greatly increase the width and carrying capacity of the boats navigating the same would be out of all proportion to the results obtained, but if practically, the same results are obtained at moderate cost by such a construction as will double the speed, then the boatmen will be placed in such relations to the carrying trade as will enable them to fairly compete with other systems.

Effect of Railway Competition.

Superintendent Aldridge goes extensively into the subject of the effect on navigation caused by railway competition. The rates offered by the railways, of course, had to be met by the canal forwarders, though in many cases at a loss to boatmen. He says:

The motives which actuated the railroad lines through this State were probably of a mixed character and can only be surmised. That they should suddenly decide to carry wheat from Buffalo to New-York during the season of 1895 at a reduction of nearly 50 per cent. from the rates of one year ago, would seem to indicate some ulterior motive. During that period there had been no especial increase in the carrying capacity of these roads, nor any material or abnormal increase in their equipments.

There is one other significant fact which, coupled with this remarkable and sudden reduction in rates, cannot fail to lead up to the suspicion that the clue to the action of the railroads is not far to find. The fact alluded to is that by legislative enactment the question of the appropriation of $5,000,000 for the improvement of the canals was to be submitted to a popular vote of the people of the State in November last.

As railroad corporations are not in any sense benevolent institutions, it may well have dawned on the minds of the managers that if the usefulness of the canals could, before the vote in November, be discredited by an overwhelming reduction in its trade and tonnage, that the people would negative the proposed appropriation and thereby consign the canals to a position of desuetude and abandonment as a competitor for the carrying trade through the State.

The whole number of tons carried upon the canals of this State during the season of 1895 was 3,500,314, of which 2,327,481 tons were in transit toward tide water and 1,172,835 tons were moved westward. Of these amounts, 1,762,663 tons were through freight and 1,797,651 tons were way freight. The amounts carried by the several canals were as follows:

	Tons.
Erie Canal	2,356,048
Champlain Canal	966,335
Oswego Canal	64,691
Black River Canal	64,154
Cayuga and Seneca Canal	49,050
Total	3,500,341

After calling attention to the fact that the appropriation of $9,000,000 voted by the people last Fall for the extensive improvement of the canals will not relieve the Legislature from the duty of providing for special and emergency needs in the way of repairs, Superintendent Aldridge makes this recommendation:

The usual practice which has heretofore obtained in making special appropriations for the extraordinary repairs and improvements of the canals has been to make a specific appropriation for each individual structure or improvement. This has resulted in an excess of appropriation for some piece of work, and in a deficiency in the case of others, with no authority in this department or any other to transfer the excess of one supply to the deficiency of the other.

Special Appropriation Recommended.

My suggestion in this matter, so fas as it relates to the canals, is that a gross sum for each of the divisions of the canals be appropriated by the Legislature for the purpose of making extraordinary repairs to and for the rebuilding of mechanical structures not provided for by Chapter 79 of the Laws of 1895, and for excavating and removing gravel and other material accumulated under and adjacent to canal aqueducts and for clearing out culverts and the ditches adjacent thereto, designed to carry the discharged water therefrom, and vesting authority in the State Engineer and the Superintendent of Public Works to determine in what order the said work shall proceed, the extent and scope of the same, and the locations at which said work shall be done, and the said money expended.

This form of special appropriation will greatly reduce the number of special acts, will enable work to be done promptly when most needed, and enable this department to correct any sudden developed weakness in any structure without awaiting the reassembling of the Legislature to grant the requisite authority.

In the case of other work of improvements outside the lines of the canals, special appropriations may be made for each case as heretofore.

The Superintendent makes recommendations respecting the care of the reservoirs in the North Woods, which call for a more stringent control over them by the department, and which are intended to make the lakes more valuable as a source of water for feeder purposes. Among his recommendations are that a telephone line be erected connecting these reservoirs with the management outside, and an increase of gate houses.

Of the nine-million-dollar improvement, the Superintendent says that the order for improvement under this act has come none too soon, if the canals are to be preserved to the State. He does not look upon the improvement as in any sense an enlargement, but that the money is to be expended in putting the canals in as perfect a condition as is possible, they retaining their present dimensions, except as to depth of water.

It is his purpose to advertise and let contracts for the work so authorized, as soon as plans are furnished, for extensive excavations of rock from the prism of the canal at Buffalo, through the mountain ridge at Lockport, at Oswego, and elsewhere, if possible, so that cofferdams may be possible, so the work be done during the present Winter. The work is to be done in such a way as to permanently deepen the waterways. In his closing recommendations he suggested an appropriation of $100,000 for each of the three divisions of the canals instead of the appropriation of funds for specific purposes as heretofore. Authority to construct a system of telephone stations along the canal is also recommended. He also asks for authority to appoint a Deputy Superintendent of Public Works, and points out the desirability of such appointment.

THE WALLACE CO.

Silversmiths,

is replete with Novelties, distinctive in character and moderate in price.

Buy of the Makers.

FIFTH AVENUE,

Between 26th and 27th Sts.

WORK FOR THE LEGISLATURE

Committees to be Announced Wednesday—Important Bills to be Introduced—Several Reports Ready.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—The Legislature will convene at 8:30 o'clock Wednesday night, and at that time the Speaker, in the House, and the Lieutenant Governor, in the Senate, will hand down the lists of their committee appointments. Of course, the Legislature will be unable to do much business this week, as the houses will adjourn Friday at noon. Still, there will be a great number of bills introduced.

The two great measures of the session, the excise bill and the Greater New-York bill, will be introduced, it is said, late in the week. Both will be introduced in the upper house, the excise bill by Senator Raines, and the bill for the consolidation of New-York and Brooklyn by Senator Lexow. Both bills will be referred to committees, and, of course, will not be considered finally until quite late. Their consideration will consume the most important hours of the session.

In connection with the Greater New-York measure, it is a matter of suspicion here that when the Republican Brooklyn delegation shall return to the city it will have for presentation a bill adverse to the proposition to consolidate the two cities.

This bill, it is thought, will have as its principal aim a proposition to resubmit to the people of Brooklyn the question of consolidation, which was approved by a majority of less than 300. Senator Brush is said to be at the head of the anti-consolidationists. It was understood when he left Albany last Wednesday that he would call a meeting of his Republican colleagues to see what they would do.

The excise bill as now understood will call for a higher license. In consequence of its importance, much speculation is being indulged in as to whom Speaker Fish will name as the Chairman of the House Committee, and who will be the Senator to head the committee in the upper house.

The important report of Assemblyman Reinhardt's committee, which investigated the sweat-shop system of New-York, will be handed down in the House in the latter part of the week. It probably will be accompanied by some bills recommending a change, which will be intended to improve the system, particularly in respect to the employment of child labor.

It is not likely that the revised rules for governing the proceedings in the two houses prepared by the commission appointed in the last session will be adopted. It will be presented, however, and referred to the Committee on Rules, where it probably will remain and die a quiet death.

The Railroad Commission, appointed at the last session to investigate the municipal ownership of railroad franchises, at the head of which is Assemblyman Nixon, will submit its report the latter part of the month. What the point of the report will be is but a matter of conjecture. Nothing is said by the members as to what recommendation will be embodied.

SILVERWARE STOLEN FROM MR. DUER

The Breakfast Table Was Relieved of $300 or $400 Worth.

One of the robberies which have been kept from the public occurred on Christmas Day, when a sneak thief entered the residence of James G. King Duer, 446 Madison Avenue, and cleared off the breakfast table, taking away silverware valued at $300 or $400. A safe containing much more silverware and some small articles on the table were left untouched.

The police were promptly notified, and sketches of the missing articles were furnished by Miss Duer, but there is no clue to the identity of the thief. It is supposed the solid ware has been melted and the bullion has been sold by this time. Officer Murphy of the Twenty-third Precinct has had the case in charge.

Miss Duer was the only member of the family in the house Thanksgiving Day. She was passing through an upper hallway when she saw a man standing inside the front door. He had a millinery box in his hand and pretended to be hunting for a Mrs. Norris. A man answering his description was seen leaving the house on Christmas morning, with a millinery box.

Mr. Duer is Vice President of the Union Club and President of the Westminster Kennel Club. The family is very well known in social circles.

The silverware taken was chiefly valued by the family because of its associations.

Scientific Adjustment of Glasses.

The New-York Morning Journal of recent date says: At the urgent request of some of our prominent citizens, Mr. Kornblum, the optical specialist, has secured an elegant parlor floor on Fifth Avenue, at the corner of Thirty-fourth Street, where hardly a day passes without his being visited by people from all distances in need of glasses. He is the only one in this country having both an extended practical and theoretical knowledge of the subject, the majority of opticians having practice but not being learned scientifically.

HE HAD STOLEN $70,000

Korb Before Committing Suicide Robbed His Employers.

ALL THE PROPERTY WAS RECOVERED

With Invitations to a Reception, He and His Wife Notified Friends of Their Proposed Suicide.

The suicide of Arno Korb, and attempted suicide of his wife, at their home, 535 East Eighty-sixth Street, the day before Christmas, by inhaling gas, has led to the discovery that he had robbed his employers, Vietor & Achelis, dry goods dealers, at 68 Leonard Street, of $70,000. Korb had been bookkeeper for the firm several years. He received a salary of $4,000 a year.

Korb and his wife had sent out invitations to a reception they had annually given Dec. 24, and had added to these invitations the suggestion:

"When you receive this we will both be dead."

The firm had such implicit confidence in Korb's honesty that the shortage in his accounts was not suspected until it was revealed by balancing the books the first of the year.

Korb's wife, Marie, was discovered in time to save her life. She says her husband persuaded her to die with him, because he had been robbing his employers.

Since Korb's death, however, bonds and other property representing all the stolen money have been found. Mrs. Korb was trying to dispose of the property.

The police officials who investigated the case at the time wondered audibly whether there "was not something back of it," but no one else seemed suspicious.

The whole story was told by Acting Chief of Detectives O'Brien at Police Headquarters last night.

Mr. and Mrs. Korb were well to do financially. They occupied the entire house, 535 East Eighty-sixth Street, and entertained liberally. They were very popular among the aristocratic Bohemian colony up town.

The large parties they always gave on Dec. 24 were extremely popular, and invitations to their party this year were eagerly awaited. When they were received, on the morning of Dec. 24, they were charged with a sensation.

"When you receive this," wrote the Korbs, "we will both be dead." The letters said further that Mr. Korb had been troubled for weeks with terrible headaches, and fearing he would go insane he had determined to kill himself.

Mrs. Korb had decided to die with him, and when the letters were received the deed would be done.

Two of Mrs. Korb's friends on reading their letters hastened around to her house, taking a druggist with them.

They found Korb dead on the couch in his bedroom, with a rubber tube attached to the gas jet in his mouth. Mrs. Korb was unconscious in bed, overcome by the escaping gas, and with a slight cut on her wrist, apparently made in an attempt to sever the artery. It was a very superficial cut, however, and she recovered in Bellevue Hospital the next day, and was later arraigned in the Harlem Police Court on the charge of attempting suicide, but was discharged.

The complete confidence of the firm in Korb was shown by the fact that after his death no attempt was made to examine his books for several days. It was when the accounts were examined in the ordinary course of business at the end of the year that the startling truth came out. It soon became apparent to the accountants who made the examination that there were irregularities.

These were supposed to be trifling at first, but gradually they were found to be of tremendous proportions. In all there was a deficit in the accounts of between $70,000 and $80,000.

Vietor & Achelis placed the matter in the hands of their lawyers, Blumenstiel & Hirsch of 320 Broadway. An investigation made by them showed that, ever since his appointment, Korb had been making purchases of railroad bonds, amounting in all to upward of $70,000.

The lawyers sought Mrs. Korb and asked her the whereabouts of the securities. She at first professed entire ignorance of anything concerning them. Korb, she said, had not made any such purchases, so far as she was aware, and she had not found them after his death. Although he had a safe at his home, when it was opened after his death nothing of value was found in it, and whatever books and papers it contained she surrendered to the firm.

The books discovered in the safe were again examined, but no clue was found in them to the whereabouts of the bonds. In the meantime Vietor & Achelis gradually secured a complete list of the securities purchased by Korb. They were all of a gilt-edge character, including West Shore, Baltimore and Ohio, Wabash, Chicago and St. Louis, Broadway and Seventh Avenue, Long Island Railroad, New-York, Ontario and Western, Central Railroad of New-Jersey, Canada Southern, Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo, Lake Shore, and other bonds, none of them of a speculative character.

Mrs. Korb was again questioned. She now told another story. Before Korb committed suicide, she said, and while she was writing her farewell letter, Korb occupied himself in destroying a number of papers and documents. While he was doing so, he said:

"Marie, I've committed thefts to a very large amount—so large, indeed, that I cannot tell you the amount. I cannot make restitution to the firm, and I fear that they will discover what I have done at the close of the year, when they examine my books. I can't stand the shame, Marie, and that's why I want to die."

She finally persuaded him not to destroy the package, and, so far as she could remember, it was placed in the safe. It was certainly not destroyed before Korb's death. Afterward, Mrs. Korb professed to be unable to trace it.

Mrs. Korb professed anxiety to aid in recovering the property after making her second statement. She said the safe in which she believed the bonds were placed was opened in her absence by the undertaker, Christian Herlich, in the presence of friends, whom she named, on the Sunday after Korb died, but nothing of value was found in it.

Vietor & Achelis's lawyers made inquiries in Wall Street for the missing coupons. They discovered a number had been placed on sale, and then the police authorities were called in.

Mrs. Korb told the same story she had related to Blumenstiel & Hirsch. Nothing more could be obtained from her. Herlich, the undertaker, directly contradicted Mrs. Korb.

After Korb's funeral he said he was sent for by Mrs. Korb, who told him she had no friends in whom she could place confidence, and she had a delicate mission which she wished to intrust to him. On the night of the suicide her husband was about to destroy a package of valuable papers, but she prevented him from doing so, and it was still either in the safe at her residence or somewhere about the house.

She wanted him to get this package and bring it to her. Herlich agreed to do so. He went to the house and found the package under the bed.

He took it to Mrs. Korb, and she opened it in his presence and counted from it bonds to the amount of $70,000.

She then arranged for him to sell the bonds for her, agreeing to pay him $5,000 for his services.

According to Herlich's story he placed the coupons in blocks with his friends, Stegman and Moritz, Kief and Doblin, and they were engaged in negotiating their sale.

Only Mrs. Korb denied the truth of the undertaker's story. She had never given him the bonds, she said; she knew nothing of his having them, and she persisted in her former statement.

No objection was offered by any one to the return of the bonds to Vietor & Achelis. Some of them had been sold, but the purchase money was handed over, and the brokers who held the rest for the persons who had offered them for sale immediately handed them over.

Everything ending so happily, Vietor & Achelis declined to prosecute any one. They notified Capt. O'Brien that they exonerated the undertaker, Herlich, and his friends from all blame; that they had nothing to say about Mrs. Korb, and that the case was closed.

Hotel Savoy Guest Robbed.

The Hotel Savoy was visited by a thief recently, and more missing jewels are the result. The matter has been kept secret until it was necessary to advertise for the stolen property.

A sneak thief slipped into a handsome suit of apartments Dec. 27 and took a bag containing two scarfpins, with pearl and diamond settings, a diamond and pearl hatpin, a woman's gold hunting case watch, and a small sum of money.

The clerk of the Savoy will not give the name of the owner. A reward of $100 is offered for the jewels, with no questions asked.

LOUISE & CO.,

MILLINERS.

Clearance Sale

OF FINE IMPORTED MODELS.

294 FIFTH AV.

CUBA LIBRE.

All friends of progress and humanity are invited to contribute money and material to the cause of Cuban independence. Please send contributions to the following gentlemen: Col. Fernando Figueredo, Tampa, Fla.; Gen. Gonzales Quesada, New-York City; J. G. Christopher, Esq., Jacksonville, Fla.; William H. Sloane & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; Capt. Orlan C. Cullen, Cullen, Va. The services of well-equipped parties are also solicited; address as above.

VILLAGE OFFICIALS FIGHT

Short but Sharp Encounter in a New-Rochelle Hotel.

ASSESSOR BRADY PUT TO FLIGHT

So Says Trustee Sheehan, the Other Combatant—Trouble Follows the Reduction of the N. Y., N. H. and H. Assessment.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Jan. 5.—A hand-to-hand fight, sharp, but of brief duration, took place last evening between Peter Brady, Village Assessor in the Third Ward, and John Sheehan, member of the Board of Village Trustees, in the office of the Huguenot Hotel, in Main Street. Jacob Doern and C. Hobart Morgan of the Board of Trustees and several other men were in the hotel at the time.

The fight was the culmination of a lively day in New-Rochelle. News went around the village Saturday morning that the complaint and summons in an action begun in the County Court against the village, the Board of Village Trustees, and the Westchester Electric Railroad Company, containing charges of collusion and bribery in connection with the granting of the trolley franchise, had been served on the members of the Board of Trustees. The Trustees, who had voted to award the franchise to the "Huckleberry" Company, did not seem worried about the summons. John Sheehan said it was all "bosh," and some of the other Trustees seemed to regard the thing lightly. Those who voted against the "Huckleberry" Company were quite happy.

The Trustees were all present last evening at a special meeting—except Trustee Leech, who is in Europe—to hear the remonstrance of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company against the increase made in 1895 in the assessment on its property in New-Rochelle. The property was assessed at a valuation of $185,000 more than in 1894. Charles G. Banks appeared as attorney for the railroad. Mr. Banks is a brother-in-law of Trustee Morgan. Mr. Banks said the increase was exorbitant. Trustee John Koellmer made a motion to sustain the assessment. This motion was amended by John Sheehan, at the suggestion of Henry S. Clarke, President of the Board of Trustees, to reduce the assessed valuation $100,000. The motion was carried. Trustees Joseph T. Brown, John Sheehan, C. Hobart Morgan, and Jacob Doern voted for the motion as amended. Trustees John Koellmer, Patrick Fox, and John P. Donahue voted against it.

The meeting had been a peaceful one. A good many residents of the village were present. John Sheehan and some of the other Trustees stopped in the Huguenot Hotel after the meeting. It was then that Assessor Brady appeared. The railroad property in Mr. Brady's ward had been assessed about 200 per cent. more than in the year before. Mr. Brady, it is said, made the increase at the suggestion of the Trustees. He felt grieved, it is said, when he heard that the Board of Trustees had knocked $100,000 off the assessed valuation, and went down to the Huguenot Hotel to see about it.

Something happened then. Landlord Abraham Fowler said he heard a noise and rushed into the office, and that before he arrived everything had quieted down, and no one could tell him what had happened. Assessor Brady had disappeared.

Mr. Sheehan said to-day: "It is true there was a sort of fight; but it amounted to nothing at all. I was in the hotel office talking, when Brady came in and hit me without saying a word. I do not know what the matter was.

"I defended myself in good shape, and Brady was glad to get out of the hotel the best way he could. He came in the front door and made his escape through the hall door."

Mr. Sheehan said it might be possible that Assessor Brady was angry because the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad assessment was reduced.

"It seemed wise to bring down that assessment," Mr. Sheehan continued. "Mr. Banks made it plain that the railroad would not stand an increase so great. Everything would be tied up in litigation."

The scrimmage did not end in the hotel, it is said, but was continued on the sidewalk in front of the hotel.

Mr. Brady went to Contant's drug store, in Main Street, after it was all over. There he said that Trustee Doern had pursued him and engaged him in Lawton Street.

Assessor Brady is ordinarily a good-natured man, but he was stirred up last night. He could not be found to-day. William Brady, Assessor Brady's father, who has a liquor store and house out in Drake's Lane, said he could easily find his son. Mr. Brady declared he knew his son's business, and on reflection said he thought his son might be out of town, or at least inaccessible.

Mr. Brady said he was surprised to learn that his son and Trustee Sheehan had quarreled. Mr. Brady is an old resident of New-Rochelle and is known by most men who have spent their lives there.

"Mr. Sheehan," Mr. Brady said, "is my friend, and an excellent man, and just the man for the emergency. But I don't blame Peter for hitting him. In fact, if I had been in Peter's place, I should have done the same thing, though I am an old man. I should have struck Mr. Sheehan."

Mr. Brady declined to say what Peter's grievance was.

The reduction in the assessment was strongly urged by President Clarke, who said he had opposed the assessment always, and thought it inconsistent and wrong. The assessed value of the railroad property is still $85,000 more than it was in 1894. Mr. Banks said he did not think the railroad company would offer further opposition to this increase.

Mr. Sheehan has been a Trustee in New-Rochelle eight years, and has had much to do with the politics of the village. He was a candidate for the Assembly last Fall, but was defeated.

Gen. Hancock's Burial Place.

From The Philadelphia Times.

The matter of removing the remains of Gen. Hancock from their resting place, in Montgomery Cemetery, Norristown, to Arlington Cemetery is meeting with strong opposition from the friends of the family, and is not likely to meet with their consent. The Hancock tomb is located on a knoll overlooking Norristown. Historic Valley Forge is to the west, and to the south is the Hancock homestead. Close by rest the remains of ex-Gov. John F. Hartranft, Gen. Adam Slemmer, and Col. Edwin Schall, and these are the surroundings that the town and county insist shall not be disturbed.

AT FLINT'S, 45 WEST 23D ST., the most astounding values in Furniture that ever appealed to thrifty purses.

PROSPECTS FOR THE YEAR

Dr. Parkhurst Says There Is Distrust of the Future.

"NOBODY KNOWS WHAT IS COMING"

Nearly Every Aspect of Life Marked by Doubts—Possibilities of Legislation One of the Causes.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, in his sermon at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church yesterday, discussed the prospects for the year.

Dr. Parkhurst said this New Year our wishes for one another's happiness have been more earnestly spoken than ever, but with less security that they would be fulfilled.

"There is not the usual New Year's exhilaration in the air," he said. "We are respiring everywhere an atmosphere of distrust. There is among all classes of people a sense of instability. Nobody knows what is coming.

"There is hardly an aspect of life that is not marked by some trace of doubt and unsettlement. The times are hard, there is a cloud over the prospects of the more prosperous classes, and a feeling that the times will grow worse.

"All of us are aggravated by the echoes of war which were projected a couple of weeks ago, and whose reverberations have not died away yet.

"To this is added the coming quadrennial National election, and as a wind-up and consummation of our woes Congress and the State Legislature are in session, and, however true it is at all times that we cannot tell what a day may bring forth, it is true with an acute emphasis when those two bodies are sitting, and when the entire gamut of legislative possibility is spread out before them, upon which they can create their incalculable extravaganzas ad libitum, with only craft or caprice as their inspiration.

"In view of all this, it is not so easy a matter to face the future with serenity and confidence."

Dr. Parkhurst said it was necessary to meet all these issues with a bold front. National friction was as essential for National progress as personal friction was for personal progress. There was a growing tendency among men to make a trinity of their own lives, and there was danger of bad becoming worse, because, although bad became better by evolution, it also became worse.

"Let reverses come," he continued, "until all the veneer is rubbed off and until we come down to the rock bed. It is true the popular current is setting in the direction of all that is superficial, sensual, corrupt, and vicious, and if not stopped it will end in putrefaction. It is better, however, to meet the issue now than let the scourge fall on the next generation.

"Whatever is before us this year, nationally or internationally, the end of the year will find the world twelve months nearer the fulfillment of its destiny and the complete coming of the Kingdom of our Lord."

HEROD'S TYRANNY AND PUNISHMENT

The Rev. Father Sheehy Preaches in Holy Innocents' Church.

The Rev. Father Eugene Sheehy, the Irish patriot who was imprisoned with Parnell for patriotic utterances, and who is now in this city for the purpose of raising funds to build a church in the Diocese of Limerick, Ireland, preached at the Catholic Church of Holy Innocents, in Thirty-seventh Street, yesterday morning on the curse which is visited on all monarchs who shed innocent blood. He chose for his text:

> Then Herod, when he saw that he was mocked of the wise men, was exceedingly wroth, and sent forth and slew all the children that were in Bethlehem and in all the coasts thereof from two years old and under, according to the time which he had diligently inquired of the wise men.—Matthew ii., 16.

"Herod ranked with many tyrants of modern times," Father Sheehy said. "He was on a par with the Caesars, with Henry VIII., and, if I may add, with Cromwell. His fate was as deserving and as miserable. This man was of lowly birth. His grandfather was a slave, and the realization of this fact he could never get rid of. In order to overcome the disadvantages which it necessarily caused him, he married a woman of worth and nobility. He thought thereby to gain the good graces of the Jewish people. He obtained their respect because they feared him.

"During thirty years of his reign, he caused to be slaughtered everybody within his reach who might prove a drawback to his ambition. Among these were his beautiful wife, his three sons, and many other of his relatives. When he heard that in the birth of Christ there would possibly be a rival to his throne he carried out the most cruel and bloody design that has ever been recorded in history.

"He caused all the children two years old and under to be put to death. The number of innocent children put to death in that time is variously estimated at from 20,000 to 40,000, but the monarch was defeated in his intention to slaughter the New King. The hand of God was intervened to preserve the Saviour of mankind.

"As an evidence of the punishment visited from a supernatural source on such men as Herod it is shown that within five weeks after this massacre he died the most horrible of deaths. Beneath overhanging palms and fragrant flowers, which seemed to mock him to the end, he actually rotted on his bed. He died covered with disgusting sores, detested by all and detesting every one.

"He cried loudly for death to relieve him in one breath, and in another screamed with fear at the thought that dissolution would only bring him to the beginning of his torture. What a horrible ending! What a lesson to those concerned in this hideous blood-letting!

"The demise of Herod was hailed with rejoicing. It was the cause of festivity in Jerusalem. None of his requests was carried out. Even his will was disregarded and ignored. Those even who had been most obedient to his commands held high carnival and blessed the day that he died."

SUCCESS OF FREE CHURCH WORK.

Four Years' Trial by the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church.

At the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday the Rev. Charles L. Thompson, pastor, preached on "The Fourth Anniversary of Free Church Work."

"Christ himself," he said, "organized no Church. From Him we can get the foundations of religious belief, for He was a religious teacher. The germs of Christian methods are all in what He said and did. For the free church system we find a solid foundation in the example and words of the Saviour. The hands that laid the earliest foundations of Christian Churches had touched the hand of Jesus Christ.

"The free church idea is a vastly deeper and broader thing than its name suggests. To go no deeper than those two words is a travesty on the free church principles unless it stands for something far more closely allied to profound human necessity."

Dr. Thompson said the work of his church was being carried on in two buildings. Both buildings have been open during the entire year. An average of over twenty services a week have been conducted, and have been uniformly well attended.

Besides the regular Sunday schools, there is a free Bohemian Sunday school. The work among the young is represented by two Christian Endeavor Societies and an Andrew and Philip Brotherhood of young men. The society has an active membership of just twice that of a year ago.

An increase of $1,000 in the amount raised to carry on the work this year over last year was reported. During the past year the church received $15,380 for congregational purposes and $4,226 for benevolent work. During the past four years a total of $20,851 was received for benevolent purposes.

Dr. Thompson said the success of free church work in his congregation was remarkable in view of the failure, from a financial point of view, in other purposes.

OUR COUNTRY IN NO DANGER.

The Rev. Robert Collyer Discusses the Rumors of War Abroad.

The Rev. Robert Collyer, in the Church of the Messiah, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, yesterday morning, before beginning his sermon, prayed that the rumors of war throughout the world might cease, and that the nations of the earth might be saved from devastation and bloodshed.

In his sermon, Mr. Collyer compared the days of old with those of the present times. In olden times there were continual wars, or, rather, rumors of wars. In those days the priests were hand in glove with the Kings, and the plagues of war were far-reaching, because this or that person in authority considered himself aggrieved, and the nations followed their leaders into degradation.

War clouds are now hovering about us on every side, which was deplorable.

Picturing the situation of the prophet Jeremiah, who had come to the assistance of his kinsmen and saved their lands for them when they were in financial difficulties by giving up his all, Mr. Collyer said in these times of threatened panic there should be far-seeing, righteous men among us who would save the Nation from disaster.

Jeremiah had realized that the darkest hour was just before the dawn, and that is exactly our situation to-day. Our country is in no danger financially, and the dawn of a better day is near at hand.

"No man," he said, "even though he be at the head of a nation, can plunge that nation into war if the people put their trust in God and are steadfast and true to the interests of that nation and to the interests of humanity and Christianity."

ARMENIAN ATROCITIES DESCRIBED.

The Rev. Dr. Chambers Asks What Action Is to be Taken.

The Rev. Dr. James Chambers, pastor of Calvary Presbyterian Church, One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, near Lenox Avenue, preached yesterday morning on "The Woes of Suffering Armenia." Dr. Chambers's sermon was in part as follows:

"What is the situation? That it is one of distress or danger or delicacy is without controversy. To say that the situation is distressing or dangerous is to put the truth very mildly. The actual condition of things in the East is pitiable in the extreme, and the exhibition of cruelty and fiendishness on the part of those in power is beyond anything yet experienced, even in that region whose history is writ large in letters of blood, and whose very soil is soaked with the blood of the victims of Mohammedan mercilessness.

"It is known, doubtless, to many of us that the recent outbreak was precipitated by a perfectly peaceful and legitimate demonstration in Constantinople on Oct. 1, 1895, which the Turks made up their minds to suppress. This resulted in the massacre there, and was succeeded on Oct. 11, 1895, by a more furious destruction at Trebizond, on the southeastern angle of the Black Sea (about 35,000 population, two-thirds Turks.)

"These tastes of blood seemed to whet the gory appetite of the Moslem sword, and it began to develop a thirst that seemed insatiable. It did not brandish its blade and cut the air in excited delirium. Nay, there was more method in its madness, and it struck for the life that it hated. By way of illustration and confirmation of this view of the situation, let me repeat to you the very language of my correspondents. Indeed, I read from the letter paper that came from the very spot."

Dr. Chambers then read a letter from Armenia, which was recently printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, describing the massacres at Aklussar.

"Succeeding this," continued Dr. Chambers, "the fury burst forth at Baiboort, a considerable town, where, as my correspondent says, 'the Armenian Bishop's vicar was killed; the teachers in the schools and many other men and women were massacred. Women jumped into open wells to escape worse death; the villages round about were laid waste.'

"Following this was the Erzingan massacre, Oct. 19, in which 100 persons were killed, 400 wounded, and all the shops looted. On Friday, the 25th of October, the Moslems finished their noon hour of prayer by pouring out of the mosques and attacking the Armenians in the market, who, taken by surprise, were shot and cut down to the number of 500, their shops being all plundered.

"About four miles from the western branch of the Euphrates and 140 miles south-southeast of Trebizond, on the coast of the Black Sea, surrounded by mountains, lies the town of great antiquity called Erzroom. It is the seat of an Armenian Patriarch and of a Greek Bishop, and it contains about 60,000 persons, with 10,000 soldiers among them. Let me illustrate what occurred here by giving you the words which came in a late communication from one who has been there for sixteen years, and who has been in the midst of the harrowing scenes:

"'The affair began suddenly as the Moslems left the mosque, just after the noon hour of prayer. The military were the principal actors. The carnage, while it lasted, was awful. From the close of the noon prayer hour all evening the bloody fury raged. The fleeing Armenians were shot and cut down as they ran. If they appealed for mercy or took refuge in a guardhouse they were examined, taken out, and shot.'

"By way of summing up the situation an eye-witness concludes: 'War may have claimed more victims in the short space of five weeks, but I have yet to read of such wholesale wanton destruction of lives and property, honor and religion, of a helpless, hapless, oppressed, and innocent people as has been visited upon the Armenians of Turkey during the period from Oct. 1 to Nov. 10.'

"That these massacres have destroyed the lives of more than 60,000, and that 300,000 are in danger of starvation, is attested by these careful studies of the situation, and that the wails of the bereaved fill the air so as to rend the heart, is evidenced by the inexpressibly sad tone which pervades well-nigh all these communications, for, as one of them says, 'It is frightfully hard to see so much that you can in no wise cure.'

"Another fact which illustrates the situation is the effect of all this carnage upon the business interests of those various communities, and, indeed, upon the whole empire. My correspondent says: 'This general massacre has cut off all possibility of collecting the taxes, so that the Government's source of supply is dried up. It has created for itself a state of things which must bring disaster. The great bulk of business was in the hands of Armenians, and they are bankrupt.' Now, from whom will the Government get its taxes? Put with this the $138,000 of American property destroyed at Bitlis, Barach, and Harpoot, which must be made good, and you will have some idea of that side of the question.

"Well, perhaps you are ready to ask, 'Who is to blame for all this?' And if we permit ourselves to listen to the Turk and to his defender, we will get an answer putting all the responsibility upon the Armenians themselves. This I do not hesitate to denounce as utterly aside from the truth, and were there time I could produce abundant testimony to convince any reasonable person that such a charge is a gross misstatement.

"Under date of Dec. 5, 1895: 'The Turkish papers, and even the Armenian papers, are forced by the Sultan to publish daily bulletins denying that anything has occurred, asserting that the country is perfectly quiet, and that the happy inhabitants pray for blessings to descend upon their beloved Sultan, under whose beneficent shadow only happiness and peace can flourish. Villages have been spared massacre on condition of signing certificates to the above effect.'

"Let us not forget that one of the fundamental principles of the Moslem creed is that those forty-five millions of people, wherever they are, all owe direct allegiance to that single individual, who shuts himself up in his palace and claims to be a representative of God, as well as the ruler of men, because he is 'Caliph,' or the Prophet's successor, as well as the temporal autocrat, but who is really, if the truth were known, a usurper, having imprisoned Murad V., his imbecile predecessor, who is rightful heir to the throne. Let us not be deceived by the exigencies of diplomacy. This that we hear about, and some of our friends have seen, is no new thing. It is simply a terrible outbreak of an old persecution.

"What are we going to do about it? Surely it cannot help bring the blush of shame to the cheek of every Christian patriot that we find to-day the whole Christian world prostrate at the feet of him who calls himself the Prophet of God.

"Although we may not hold ourselves responsible for the adjustment or readjustment of the Turkish Empire in its relation to the nations of Europe, we cannot close our ears to the wailing cry of suffering humanity as it comes across the sea from every portion of that land trodden by the iron heel of the Turk. I am not insensible to National dignity and right, but, while two great Christian powers seem to be grasping at each other's throats over a boundary line running through swamp and over mountains, it is in place for us to ask ourselves what are we doing to discharge our debt to common pity and common humanity, and to the claims of common Christianity?"

Machinery Making in Alabama.

From The Fruithurst (Ala.) Reporter.

The Birmingham Machine and Foundry Company has closed its doors to take an invoice of stock, as usual at the close of the year. The company has had a prosperous year. Among its achievements has been successful competition with Northern manufacturers of Corliss engines. These engines are being used in mining operations. It signalizes the certain progress toward the home manufacture of all machinery used in Alabama.

CHRISTIAN-JEWISH UNION

The Rev. Dr. Silverman Again Discusses the Subject.

NOT LIKELY TO UNITE ON THEOLOGY

No Excuse, However, for Sectarianism in Works of Love, Charity, Benevolence, and Philanthropy.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman delivered his second lecture yesterday on "Another Basis on Which Christians and Jews Can Unite," in the Temple Emanu-El, Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue.

"A Philadelphia rabbi," he said, "has been much criticised and much censured for outlining a plan by which Judaism and Christianity might be merged into one another. His plan includes nothing less than the formation of a new religion, to be called the 'Faith Universal.' The essential holidays or festivals of this new religion were to be Jan. 1; Martyr's Day, or May 30; Independence Day, or July 4, and Thanksgiving Day.

"The idea underlying this was to give such a religious coloring to our National holidays as would satisfy those who desired a new religion to take the place of their Judaism or their Christianity.

"The first objection to such an idea must come from the true patriotic American, whatever his religion may be. As Americans, we must oppose any such plan that would give to purely National holidays a religious coloring. There is already too much religion and sanctimoniousness injected into National affairs. What with our Chaplains in Congress and Legislatures, our National recognition of Christmas, in some States of Good Friday, and our National Thanksgiving Day, we have sufficient religious spirit in purely National and Governmental institutions. Let us not in the least give encouragement to any plan that would open the doors to a closer union of Church and State.

"The Philadelphia rabbi did not think of the result of his proposition, evidently. He was merely suggesting an American National religion. The other nations of the world would not accept such a religion as the universal faith.

"The second protest comes from Jews. When this so-called 'faith universal' was almost universally denounced as treason to Judaism, on the plea that it meant a surrender to Christianity, the rabbi defended himself by saying that he was far from surrendering to Christianity, and only intended to picture a 'dream' that might not be realized in a thousand years, and only then when Christianity surrendered its Christology. I candidly confess that when I tried to redream this rabbi's dream it came to me at night with all the horrors of a nightmare, and pursued me during the day with all the torture of a dread apparition.

"The thought of renouncing one's religion merely for the sake of being amiable and agreeing with those who, having no religion of their own, and not wishing to unite with any already in existence, desire a new religion, must be abhorrent both to pious and right-minded Jews and Christians. Such a surrender would be a silent admission that the Judaism for which our ancestors have stood for over 3,000 years was, after all, merely a temporary matter, a convenience of opinion, to be taken up and laid down like a cloak. No account is taken of real faith and honest conviction. No heed is given to a hereditary religious spirit that is bound up in certain definite creeds, and no attention is paid to a religious tradition that in the course of ages has grown and developed and become part of the flesh and blood of man.

"A religion cannot be created in a student's study, delivered from a platform or pulpit, and win adherents. A religion grows from the smallest beginning, wells up, and from the fullness of human reverence for God and nature is matured by a mixture of love and fear of God, of human gratitude and humility, and the need of comfort and solace.

"Religion grows out of human wants, is created by the heart's hunger for spiritual food, for the soul's longing for an authoritated Master in the knowledge of truth, love, justice, and mercy. Each individual has added to the religion of his family what his special needs prompted; each family formed its particular home service; each tribe individualized its religion; each State or naton or people added its own peculiar creations that emanated from its own particular needs. Thus have come Judaism, Mohammedanism, Christianity.

"Moses was not the sole author of Judaism, neither was Mohammed the sole author of Islamism, nor Jesus the sole founder of Christianity. I doubt if any of these would to-day recognize the religions that are usually ascribed to them and from them received a formal public impress.

"In the light of such historical facts, does it not seem preposterous to attempt to herald a new religion and expect the world to take it seriously? There will be no sudden break from the present religions and no sudden birth of a new religion. Religion will go on developing, improving, will throw off old superstitions and obsolete forms, altering creeds, toning down dogmas, and acquiring new forms, coalescing and dividing, but always coming nearer the truth. One universal faith and practice, however, there never will be.

"The third protest comes from Christians. The Rev. Dr. Chadwick, a Unitarian, of Brooklyn, said: 'It is a fact beyond impeachment that the modern Unitarian and the modern Jew, or even the most orthodox, are much nearer together in their thoughts of Jesus and their religious thoughts in general than the modern Unitarian and the orthodox Christian, but because of this community of thought between the Unitarian and the Jew it does not follow that they should or that they can immediately coalesce into one homogeneous religious body, as here and there they are advised to do by well-meaning persons. And why? Because our Unitarian traditions are not the Jewish traditions, and traditions furnish many points of coalescence or coherence where beliefs furnish few or none.'

"Thus Dr. Chadwick, one of the most liberal Unitarians, from the Christian standpoint shows why he must remain what he is and why the Jew must remain what he is.

"A young couple, a Christian and a Jewess, came to me and declared they had solved my problem and found a basis on which Jews and Christians could unite—namely, on the basis of love—and desired that I should unite them forever on that basis. I smiled at the naïveté of the suggestion, and resolutely refused to perform the intermarriage ceremony on the plea that it would be inconsistent with the duties of my office to perform a religious marriage ceremony unless both parties believe in the religion under whose sanction I acted.

"But I said to them: 'Whether intermarriage is the outcome in particular isolated instances or not, you have certainly hit upon the basis on which Jews and Christians can unite. Love is the chief cornerstone of all religions; its most important teaching.' Whatever theological differences may exist between Judaism and Christianity, both agree in teaching love and in endeavoring to inculcate it into all men. Both characterize God as love and teach that the love of God and man is the essential element of religion.

"Why need we quarrel about theological doctrines or whether Jesus was God or man, or partly God and partly man; whether He was the promised Messiah or not? Why need such differences create an impossible barrier, dividing men and women who in reality realize that these differences are minor parts of religion when compared to the doctrine of love, which is supreme? Why need they divide on purely theological grounds when they can unite on purely religious grounds? Religion unites mankind; theology divides it.

"I believe in that religion of love because it is perpetual, irrefutable. If Jews and Christians unite in teaching the doctrine of love, so also can they unite in works of love, charity, benevolence, and philanthropy. There seems to be no valid reason why these works should be sectarian. I see no reason why investigation into cases of distress and the distribution of food and clothing, coal and money, to the deserving should be bound up with sectarian questions. As well might we claim to have a court for each sect because the Judge might be biased in his decisions. With as much reason should we claim that schools and political clubs should divide into sects as to claim that Jews should feed Jews, Protestants care for Protestants, and Catholics provide for Catholics. So far as schools are concerned, we have in this country solved that problem.

"Why must every particular religion dispense its own charity? Has poverty any particular connection with theology? Is it not a social problem due to various social, industrial, and economic causes?

"Why shall there not be a general system of relief, independent of the various religious beliefs, or, rather, combining representatives of all religions? Why should not Jews and Christians unite their present independent charities into a grand union of city charities purely non-sectarian? It can be done, as is shown by the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association and its non-sectarian distribution of relief, and as is also shown by hospitals not being sectarian.

"The principle needs only a little more generalization to make it applicable to most of our charitable institutions."

BOWERS SAYS HE WON $525

Could Not Collect the Money and Had the Alleged Policy Game Raided—A Prisoner Almost a Dwarf.

John Miller of 637 Sixth Street was held in $1,000 for examination in Essex Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of maintaining a lottery office.

The place was raided on Saturday night on the complaint of George Bowers of 630 East Thirteenth Street, who alleged that the place was the headquarters of several policy shops in this city and Brooklyn.

Bowers's story is that he went to a policy shop kept by a man named Duffy, at 80 Cherry Street, Dec. 11, and won $525 on a six-dollar bet. Bowers says that the game was backed by Leo Friedman, 311 East Fiftieth Street, who not only refused to pay the money, but discharged Duffy, accusing him of collusion in allowing Bowers's "gig" to win.

Bowers says that the headquarters of the game was then at 29 First Street, and that he went there several times and saw Friedman, his son, and Miller, whom he knew as B. Max, but was each time refused his money. He turned the claim over to a friend named Clifford, who met with no better success.

Bowers made many attempts, even going to Friedman's house, where, he says, he saw Friedman's wife, who admitted that her husband was backing the policy game, and finally reported the matter to the police, who succeeded in arresting Miller at the Sixth Street address, where, it is alleged, the headquarters of the game had been moved to.

The case was adjourned till to-morrow afternoon to enable both sides to bring witnesses.

A similar charge was brought against Marx Taft in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. He is accused of maintaining a policy game at 36 East Fourth Street. James Kerrigan of 535 West Broadway, who said that he had been employed by Policeman Jackson, swore that he had bought two "gigs" from the prisoner.

Taft, who is almost a dwarf, insisted that he was not guilty, but Magistrate Deuel held him in $500 bail for trial.

IN AID OF HAMPTON INSTITUTE

Interesting Addresses at a Meeting in All Souls' Church.

A meeting in the interest of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., was held yesterday afternoon at All Souls' Church, Madison Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street.

The institute is an industrial school for Indians and negroes, and is situated about six miles from Newport News. It has 650 boarders and 300 or 400 day scholars. The school consists of sixteen shops and two large farms. Graduates and undergraduates are sent South and West each year. It was established twenty-eight years ago by Gen. Armstrong, who was for twenty-five years its Principal.

One of the best-known pupils is Booker T. Washington, now the Principal of a similar school at Tuskegee, whose address at the Atlanta Exhibition evoked so much favorable comment.

The institute is supported mainly by private charity, and every year $75,000 must be raised from the North. There is an endowment of $400,000, and some aid for the Indians is received from the Government.

Prof. Frissell, the Principal of the institute, presided yesterday afternoon, and delivered an address, which was illustrated by stereopticon views. He began with views of the school and its surroundings, and showed everything of interest. Prof. Frissell then continued with the surroundings of the different pupils of the school, and concluded with a picture of the last graduating class.

Matthew Ancle, a full-blooded Sioux, and a negro named White, who is now in charge of the carpentering branch of W. B. Weaver's industrial school in Gloucester County, Va., both of whom were educated at the institute, also addressed the meeting.

SEE DANGER AHEAD FOR OYSTERS

Freeport Growers to Oppose Brooklyn's Taking Fresh Water.

FREEPORT, L. I., Jan. 5.—Brooklyn's proposed encroachment upon more of Long Island's watershed is viewed with alarm by the oystermen of this section, and it is probable that they will seek to prevent it through the aid of the courts. Fresh water is almost as necessary in the growing of oysters as salt water, and the industry on the south side will be ruined if all the fresh-water streams are diverted into Brooklyn's water supply.

Extensions of Brooklyn's supply sources are made necessary by the failure of the large Freel reservoir at Rockville Centre to hold water. The fresh-water streams flowing down over oyster beds keep the slime and mud from the beds, and the fresh water is also necessary for fattening the oysters and getting them in condition for the market. It was such streams that made the Rockaway oysters famous. There fore a serious loss to the oyster growers will be entailed by anything which interferes with the streams.

The oystermen have been advised that the Brooklyn authorities have no power to divert the course of any natural stream. They will appeal to the Hempstead township authorities to protect them, and if these take no action, the oystermen will unite and endeavor to have the Brooklyn authorities enjoined from further encroachments.

JEWS APPROVE OF MAYOR STRONG

His Recognition of Men of Their Faith Gives Them Great Satisfaction.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—Excise Commissioner Julius Harburger of New-York City, Grand Master of the Independent Order of Free Sons of Israel, in Odd Fellows' Hall this afternoon addressed the Boston members of the order. In the course of his address he said:

> New-York City is governed by the most liberal-minded Mayor it ever had. Col. William L. Strong is an intense and patriotic American, but a respecter of all creeds and denominations. He has appointed three of our co-religionists to prominent political positions. He is aware that our race is among those whose aim in life is to assist in maintaining our glorious land in its strength and prosperity.

This reference to Mayor Strong was applauded heartily.

What Woman Can Do When She Tries.

From The Fruithurst (Ala.) Reporter.

Mrs. Buck Hathaway of Troy is showing herself capable of managing a farm. She had to assume charge of affairs when her husband died. She started in debt. The first thing she did was to sell a surplus mule for $60; of this she used $40 in making her crop. She used two plows and had but two children and one hired man to make the crop. She kept her hand on the throttle and her eye on the rail. In winding up the year she finds she has made twenty-four bales of cotton, 500 bushels of corn, and 100 bushels of potatoes. She has plenty of meat to spare, besides having plenty to run her place another year. She has paid nearly $800 on her debts, and now she is one of the happiest women to be found. She has made a record which we are ready to place against the record of any man in the State. She is a daughter of the late Joe Faulk.

Mutilated Silver Certificate.

From The Baltimore American.

There was received at the Sub-Treasury on Friday a one-dollar silver certificate badly mutilated in a clumsy attempt to raise it to the ten-dollar denomination. It had been sought to supply the naughts necessary to the raising by removing with an eraser portions of the green until the natural white of the paper was reached. The eraser had also been used on the word "one" wherever it occurred, but with only partial success. In one place the word had been cut out. The note was presented by Mr. E. H. Lloyd, a merchant of Roanoke, Va. It had been passed upon one of Mr. Lloyd's clerks by a colored man. Mr. Lloyd stated that a number of the mutilated notes had appeared in Roanoke.

Yale Much in Evidence.

From The Baltimore American.

After carrying off nearly all the honors of the college sporting season, Yale has taken three of the members of the Venezuela Boundary Commission. Justice Brewer, Dr. Gilman, and Mr. White are all graduates of Old Eli.

WAR SHOULD BE ABHORRED

Prof. Adler Speaks for the Building Up of Civilization.

TASK FOR THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA

Lofty Ideals Will Lead to Dread of Unsheathing the Sword—No Abandonment of Monroe Doctrine.

Prof. Felix Adler addressed the Society for Ethical Culture in the Carnegie Music Hall yesterday morning on "The Monroe Doctrine and the War Spirit in the United States."

"In the excited discussion," said the speaker, "which has followed the President's message of Dec. 17, the Monroe doctrine has not been called in question. Even those who deny its applicability to the present dispute avow their strong belief in it. Why are we so sure of it and why are we so devoted to it? The Monroe doctrine declares against the propagation of monarchy and against the further increase of European power in America. There are three elements underlying these declarations which may be distinguished. One is the sense of the unique destiny of the Western Hemisphere. Jefferson said that this hemisphere should be dedicated to freedom. Here we come upon the leading characteristic of the Monroe doctrine—its inclusiveness of North and South America. Why this inclusiveness? What close bond of connection is there between us and the South American republics? What ties of consanguinity or ancient friendship are there like those which connect us with the Anglo-Saxons across the sea? Would it be so great a misfortune after all if English rule with its concomitants of order and stability were established in these southern lands? These questions are often asked, and to understand the answer we must recognize the existence of an instinctive conviction in the minds of the American people as to the unique destiny of the Western Hemisphere. To this feeling Jefferson gave utterance when he declared the Monroe doctrine was as important as the Declaration of Independence itself. He said the Monroe doctrine was the compass with which we must steer into the ocean of time before us. When the American continent was discovered a new leaf was opened in human history, and it was felt that this hemisphere was to become the seat of a new civilization in important respects unlike the European. We say to Europe, 'hands off!' in order that this new civilization may be developed. The new civilization may not be better than the old, but, at all events, it will be different. We are persuaded that in the long run it will also be better. Therefore, it is not to the point to say that the English enjoy in some ways more actual liberty than we do.

"The English social and political organization is impregnated with aristocratic elements. These aristocratic elements were factors in producing liberty. I am one of those who recognize the value of such an aristocracy as the English in political evolution. Nevertheless, we determined to do without the aid and support of hereditary privileges of any kind, to develop freedom from below upward, to rest on simple manhood, and the enlightenment of the common people as our base and prop.

"Another element underlying the feeling for the Monroe doctrine is National self-interest. We do not wish to see the dominion of the Old World powers extended on this continent, because we do not wish to see the Old World feuds perpetuated on this continent. We do not wish to be involved in any balance-of-power controversies. We do not wish South America to become another Africa, to be divided among States in quest of colonial expansion.

"Imbued, as I am, with the spirit of the Monroe doctrine, and sympathizing with the popular sentiment in its favor, I am entirely out of accord with the war feeling which has arisen in consequence.

"The Monroe doctrine does not imply that if its principles shall be violated we must resort at once to armed resistance. It declares that certain modes of conduct on the part of European States shall be regarded as the manifestation of an unfriendly spirit toward this country; but, as Webster pointed out, in 1826, this does not mean that we shall resort to arms to avenge such manifestation of unfriendly spirit. We may content ourselves with remonstrance if it suits our interest. We may enter into negotiations, and, perhaps, ask for arbitration, or what is now called conciliation; we may appeal to the sense of the sober-minded men in both countries to bring pressure to bear upon their respective Governments in order that the last terrible ordeal may be avoided."

Prof. Adler passed on to some of the causes for the war spirit which the President's message has awakened.

"It is said," he continued, "that the commercial and political speculators have been deliberately feeding the passions of the people. This may be the case. It may account for the harsh and strident notes which we heard amid the hue and cry, but this does not explain the volume of the cry. The people of the United States are governed by no such motives. It is the breadth of the popular feeling for war which we must consider.

"I believe that the teaching of American history in our schools has something to do with it. The principal passage which is taught to children is the story of the American Revolution. In that story England figures as the tyrant, and feelings of hatred are thus engendered in the minds of the young when they are receptive and tenacious of impressions. The account of the war of 1812 strengthens these impressions."

Dr. Adler said that, of course, the facts of history were to be neither disguised nor suppressed, but that the children should also be shown that side of England to which we owe our ideas of parliamentary government, which enabled us to achieve our independence, and then also to maintain it.

"A second cause of the war feeling is the restlessness of democracy," continued the speaker. "It is partly a sign of growth and partly a reaction against equality. No people is in theory more attached to equality, and, in some respects, more impatient of it. It seems as if we felt our individuality being stifled and effaced by the crowd in which we move, and as if we were possessed by that craving to differentiate ourselves from this crowd. War also flatters the desire for distinction.

"The last cause for the war feeling is the lack of grandeur in our conceptions of the purpose of our National existence. In our earlier days we nourished intense humanitarian enthusiasm. We regarded ourselves as a political Israel, destined to build up a modern commonwealth to the advantage of all nations. We expressed those sentiments in language turgid and bombastic. We have become ashamed of the language, and alas! we are becoming ashamed of the underlying conviction also.

"The main point I wish to urge," said the speaker, in conclusion, "is that, if we were duly sensible of the constructive work which remains for us to do, we should not open the way with impulsive ardor to the destructive and disintegrating agencies of war. We should abhor war, because we realize that it interferes with the raising of that edifice of civilization which it should be our aim to build up. We must seek to unfetter the National genius, and make it possible for the mind of America to impress itself in science, letters, and art. If we realize fully as we ought the nobility and the magnitude of these tasks, we shall dread war, because it interferes with their performance; we shall be reluctant, except under pressure of direst necessity, to unsheath the sword."

Claude Falls Wright on Mahatmas.

At Chickering Hall yesterday Claude Falls Wright spoke in the series of theosophical lectures on "Mahatmas." He described the Mahatmas as a race of people who are held by theosophists to be invested with every kind of occult power and to be as far above ordinary men as we are above monkeys. The Mahatmas do not live with other men, but, according to the lecturer, are a community of divine persons who keep themselves apart from the rest of the world and practice rigid asceticism for the purpose of communing with the spiritual side of nature.

They are said to live for thousands of years, and some are now living in parts of the Rocky Mountain range, though the north pole is their principal centre. According to the lecturer, there is no doubt that Kepler, Swedenborg, Beaconsfield, Napoleon, Washington, and Bulwer believed in them. The lecturer argued that Christ belonged to this strange community, and that many of His miracles were a result of the advanced power enjoyed by the Mahatmas.

GREEK CHURCH'S CHRISTMAS

A Season of Fasting Ended and a Shorter Season of Feasting Begun—Services at Midnight.

The Christmas holiday season of the Greek Church begins just at a time when people of other churches are settling down to the business routine of the new year, and when the children of other churches have begun to tire of their gifts. During the general holiday season the members of the Greek Church have been fasting. For forty days they have had no meat. To-day they enter upon their season of joy, for to-day is the Christmas of the Greek Church.

In New-York City there are over 1,000 members of the different Greek and orthodox congregations. The latest one to be established is the Syrian branch, at 77 Washington Street, where there are less than 100 communicants. At all these churches at midnight Sunday the mass was sung and the season of feasting was ushered in.

The Christmas season of the Greek Church is not essentially different from that of the other denominations. This morning the children will awake and find presents awaiting them. Christmas gifts will be exchanged among the various members of the Church, and feasting will be indulged in for twelve days.

The fashionable idea of calling on New Year's Day finds its parallel in the fraternal Christmas greetings of this Church. All members of the Church are supposed to mingle with their fellows and wish them a good Christmas and prosperity for the year to follow.

High mass will be sung every evening for the next twelve days. The ceremonial of the Greek Church is far more elaborate than that of the Roman Catholic Church. The low mass is unknown. All masses are sung and only one is celebrated in a day. The garments of the priests are resplendent with gold lace and other decorations, while they wear on their heads a curious shaped bell hat covered with gold lace. During the ceremonial they are sometimes behind a screen, and sometimes in front of it, in sight of the people.

The end of the season of fasting is always a time of impatience. Last night was Christmas Eve, and a number of celebrations were had in various parts of the city. The people ate fish and also rice, steamed so that it was thoroughly cooked, and yet so every kernel was separate from the others. After the midnight mass feasting was begun.

WILL BEGIN AN EIGHT-HOUR AGITATION

Central Labor Union Reaches That Decision After Some Discussion.

The Central Labor Union held a long and excited discussion of the eight-hour question yesterday, and finally decided to support it, and, if necessary, fight for it.

Delegate Sperber of Typographical Union No. 6 first suggested that the Central Labor Union ought to do something for the eight-hour movement on May 1. The American Federation of Labor had taken it up for years, and every year supported one union or other in its efforts to enforce the eight-hour rule.

Several delegates spoke of getting up an eight-hour parade on May 1, but Delegate McDermott of the plasterers declared that one parade on Labor Day was enough for the Central Labor Union, and Delegate McGill was of the opinion that even that parade could be dispensed with.

Delegate Edwards said he was sick of the parading business, and he had had enough of it for seven or eight years. Another delegate suggested a mass meeting in Cooper Union.

Other delegates declared that the only way to revive the drooping interest in labor matters was to push forward the eight-hour movement. It was decided that the Organization Committee should begin an eight-hour movement.

The meeting then adopted a resolution directing the Secretary to write to the Board of Health asking it to take the necessary steps to prevent undertakers in the future from taking away death certificates of people who die in hospitals unless they are authorized to do so by the friends of the deceased.

Delegate Harris, who had been appointed on a committee to ask the Board of Education to withhold contracts for printing from two non-union firms, reported that he had called on the Board of Education, but nothing had been settled, and he believed that any further action in the matter should be taken by Typographical Union No. 6.

Delegate Meisel of the bartenders, said that his union was agitating against the bill providing for legalizing the sale of liquor with meals in restaurants, because it gave restaurants an unfair privilege.

SALVATION ARMY SOLDIER HELD

He Is Charged with Failing to Deliver Goods Intrusted to Him.

Benjamin Van Buren of 422 West Forty-seventh Street, a soldier in the Salvation Army and an aspirant for the Captaincy of his company, was committed by Magistrate Mott, in Yorkville Court, yesterday in $1,000 bail to answer to a charge of grand larceny. Edward Knapp of the same address was committed in the same bail for complicity.

Van Buren was in the employ of Charles Schroeder, tailor, of 747 Sixth Avenue, and Dec. 20 was intrusted with the delivery of some clothes to a customer of Schroeder at 410 Macon Street, Brooklyn. The clothes were valued at $75. Some time afterward the customer, Lord Austin, made inquiry about his clothing which he had failed to receive.

The police were notified, and Knapp, who was known as a friend of Van Buren, was arrested while trying to pawn the clothing, which Schroeder identified. Van Buren's arrest followed.

Van Buren said in defense that he had kept the clothes intending to deliver them when he found time. His father said that he thought his son mentally unsound, but Magistrate Mott said that the defense would have to be given before a higher court.

CARPENTERS ARE STILL FIGHTING

Board of Walking Delegates Will Treat Their Opponents as Non-Union.

The fight between the Board of Walking Delegates and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters promises to be carried on with much bitterness to-day. William J. O'Brien, the President of the Board of Walking Delegates, said yesterday: "This is the same fight we had with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters two years ago. They left the Board of Delegates at that time, and began taking the places of the strikers. We struck against them as non-union men, and, after 900 of them had to quit work, they joined the board again. Since then they left the board, and are at their old tricks again."

When Mr. O'Brien was asked whether the brotherhood men would be forced back into the board, he replied: "No, we will simply treat them as non-union men so long as they refuse to co-operate with other unions. As it is now, they are ready to work when the other carpenters make the sacrifice of striking for a principle."

West 14th St.

1789 COWPERTHWAIT'S 1807
TRADE MARK
"RELIABLE" CARPETS

Let the other fellow, who does not keep posted by reading the papers, pay the taxes for warships and forts. Wool and woolens are expected to pay $28,000,000 per year more than now. Better quickly secure part of the balance of those very cheap carpets we have left of our old contracts.

FURNITURE
greatly reduced to make room for new goods.
CASH OR CREDIT.
COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
104, 106, and 108 West 14th St.,
NEAR 6TH AV.
Brooklyn Stores: Flatbush Av., near Fulton St.

MAY LEAVE REPUBLICANS

Several Brooklyn Aldermen Threaten to Vote with Democrats To-day.

OFFICES ARE INVOLVED IN DEALS

Grasping Politics a Preliminary Feature—Mayor Wurster's Message Ready—Hopes of Candidates.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen will meet this afternoon, and all the indications point to an exceedingly lively session. The first business to be transacted is the organization for the year. This means an election of President of the board, a City Clerk, and the appointment of clerks and messengers.

The board is much larger this year than it has been for many years. It is composed of twenty-eight Aldermen, sixteen of whom are Republicans, and twelve Democrats. Four were elected from each of the seven Senatorial districts. The complete roster is as follows:

First District—Martin J. Conly, John J. Dunn, John Guilfoyle, and Denis Dunne.

Second District—David S. Stewart, William H. Leaycraft, William J. Taylor, and Samuel Myers.

Third District—Milledge D. Messinger, John J. Schlusser, Samuel E. Thompson, and Frederick W. Singleton.

Fourth District—John J. McGarry, Frank Hennessy, William Keegan, and W. A. Doyle.

Fifth District—Adam H. Leich, James H. Ruggles, William J. Wassmuth, and John F. Oltrogge.

Sixth District—Patrick J. Donlon, David W. Welton, Theodore Maurer, and Rudolph C. Backer.

Seventh District—Frank F. Williams, Joseph R. Clark, Charles D. Haubert, and Charles H. Francisco.

The Aldermen from the First, Fourth, and Sixth Districts are Democrats.

In the new board are Aldermen Guilfoyle, Dunne, Leaycraft, McGarry, Hennessy, Leich, Clark, and Haubert, who were also in the famous "Board of Accidents" of last year.

There will doubtless be a big fight over the Presidency of the board. The man who wins will be Acting Mayor in the absence of the Mayor, and this year he will be a member of the Board of Estimate.

Alderman Joseph R. Clark of the Twenty-sixth Ward was chosen at the caucus of Republican Aldermen for the position. Aldermen Ruggles, Stewart, and Schlusser are opposed to Mr. Clark, and, it is said, they will combine with the Democrats as against him, unless, before the meeting of the board, he agrees in writing to appoint these three as Chairmen of certain Aldermanic committees.

Alderman Stewart, who was formerly a member of the board, wants to be Chairman of the Committee on Railroads, and Alderman Ruggles wants the Electricity and Gas Committee. These two Aldermen also want certain places for their friends. They want to name the Keeper of the City Hall, the Deputy City Clerk, clerks to the Aldermanic committees—in fact, they want everything in sight, and, unless Alderman Clark will grant them something, they say they will combine with the Democrats. The latter are willing.

Alderman Clark says that the least these Aldermen can do is to abide by the result of the caucus. "If I had been beaten in the caucus," he said, "I would have stood by the man the caucus had selected. It's bad faith to do otherwise."

The Republicans seem to be united upon Joseph Benjamin for City Clerk, but it is on the condition that Deputy City Clerk Jones and License Clerk Walsh, a brother of ex-Alderman Walsh of the Seventeenth Ward, must go. It is believed that Mr. Benjamin will agree for Mr. Benjamin's sake.

Frank Weekes, who had been Assistant Keeper of the City Hall for twenty years, is making a big fight to be retained as keeper, which position he has held since the retirement of James Dunne, a month ago.

Mayor Wurster will send his annual message to the Board of Aldermen this afternoon. He has spent considerable time preparing it, and rumor says it contains many important recommendations on interesting questions.

Mr. Wurster will start in earnest to-day as the Mayor of the city. He did very little last week besides receiving the congratulations of his friends.

Cabinet gossip still continues to be the main theme in Republican circles, and each day changes are made in the supposed make-up of the slate. All the slatemakers, however, agree that R. Ross Appleton will be reappointed Tax Collector, and that ex-Naval Officer Theodore B. Willis will be Commissioner of City Works.

The fact that Congressman Israel F. Fischer is a candidate for Excise Commissionership has caused considerable discussion in political circles. Mr. Fischer has been a Congressman only about a month, and now he wants to get a thirty-five-hundred-dollar position in the Municipal Government, and is willing to give up his five-thousand-dollar place as a Congressman to accept an office worth $1,500 less a year.

Strenuous efforts are being made to induce Mayor Wurster to name as Fire Commissioner Deputy Fire Commissioner Clarence A. Barrow. Mr. Barrow worked hard for Mr. Wurster's nomination a full year before the convention, and in Republican circles Mr. Barrow receives the full credit for bringing about Mr. Wurster's nomination. Fire Commissioner Lawrence, who succeeded Mr. Wurster, and Howard Patterson, who was Admiral in the Haytian Navy some years ago, are also candidates.

Ex-Assemblyman William H. Friday is looking with longing eyes to the Police Commissionership, and hopes to land there. Commissioner Welles expects to be reappointed, and there are many reputable men, such as ex-Mayor Schroeder, Bridge Commissioner Sperry, and Henry Batterman, who are urging the Mayor to appoint Col. Edward L. Langford.

There is a large army of men who want to be Excise Commissioner, Building Commissioner, President of the Board of Aldermen, Register of Arrears, Health Commissioner, and Park Commissioner.

Mayor Wurster has appointed Joseph A. Burr his Corporation Counsel, and Mr. Burr, it is said, is at present drawing up several bills at the request of the Mayor.

The other appointments, the Mayor said, he will not make until next week.

MAX BLEIMAN'S GREAT DOG

He Weighs Only Two and a Half Pounds, but Is Valuable.

Max Bleiman, owner of "The Heart of Maryland," at the Herald Square Theatre, was standing in the lobby a few days ago talking to David Belasco and a few others, when a tiny brown head in which were set two tiny brown eyes was thrust out of one of his overcoat pockets. The eyes surveyed the party, and then there came a tiny bark, and two little paws were pushed up from the pocket.

Mr. Bleiman reached down and drew out a handsome toy Russian skye terrier weighing two and a half pounds.

"My mascot, or, rather, the mascot of 'The Heart of Maryland,'" he said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, who was of the party. "That little beast is worth a good many times his weight in gold, but I wouldn't part with him.

"When we put 'The Heart of Maryland' on the stage in Washington for its first performance I sat nervously down in front, wondering just what the public was going to think of my investment.

"Early in the first act there is a strong scene between Mrs. Carter and Mr. Barrymore. They were just reaching its climax when Bijou came skipping out from the wings and across the stage. When he reached the centre he faced the audience, barked once or twice, and then trotted off.

"We've had luck ever since. I wouldn't take $1,000 for that dog," remarked Mr. Bleiman as he put Bijou back in his pocket.

Conscience Conquers After Forty Years

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

Miss Cassie Sweeney, employed as a forewoman in Galland's factory, at Pittston, has received an unexpected windfall in a letter from Nebraska which contained money, amount not stated. An interesting story is connected with the incident, which, briefly stated, is as follows: Forty years ago Miss Sweeney's father lived at Sebastopol, a suburb of Pittston, and was employed by the Pennsylvania Coal Company. One pay day, while going home from his work, he lost some money, which was never found. Mr. Sweeney died twenty-two years ago. The person who sent the money to Miss Sweeney from Nebraska explained in the letter that he found what her father lost and for forty years his conscience had chided him for not returning it. He did not give his name.

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Offices.

Publication......Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town..............1,269 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph Offices.
Washington.......................515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free.

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.	1 Wk.
Daily, with Sunday..	$10.00	$5.00	$2 50	$ .90	$ 25
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.00	.75	20
Sunday edition only..	2.00	1.00	.50	.....	.05
Any one day (except Sunday)	1.50	.75	.40	.....	03
Weekly edition.......	1.00	50	.30	.....	03

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.

The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is sold in Europe as follows:

London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square, The American Newspaper and Advertising Agency, Trafalgar Building, Northumberland Avenue, W. C.

Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.

Mainz, Germany: Saarsbach's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.

Rome, Italy: Loescher & Co.

The address of subscribers will be changed as often as desired. In ordering a change of address both the old and the new address MUST be given.

Cash in advance always. Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by Registered Letter, Check, Money Order, or Express Order, payable to "The New-York Times Publishing Co."

ADVERTISEMENTS may be left at either of The Times Branch Offices, at any District Messenger Office in New-York City, and at regularly authorized newsdealers' offices, where they will be taken at the same rate as at the Publication Office. Rate cards mailed on application to the publisher. Estimates promptly given.

COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

	Page		Page
Amusements	7	Legal Notices	12
Apartments to Let	12	Meetings and Elections	11
Autumn Resorts	7	Proposals	11
Boarders Wanted	7	Public Notices	12
Business Notices	5	Real Estate at Auction	12
City Items	5	Referees' Notices	12
City Real Estate For Sale	12	Religious Notices	7
Dancing	7	Savings Bank	11
Deaths	5	Situations Wanted	7
Dividends	11	Special Notices	5
Excursions	7	Surrogate Notices	12
Financial	11	Travelers' Guide	12
Furs Repaired	7	Winter Resorts	7
Furnished Rooms	7		
Help Wanted	7		

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—A Pair of Spectacles—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—Northern Lights—8:15.
BROADWAY—An Artist's Model—8:00.
CARNEGIE HALL—Concert—8:15.
CASINO—Wizard of the Nile—8:15.
DALY'S—Twelfth Night—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Carmen—8:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—Jentelman Joe—8:15.
GARDEN—Chimmie Fadden—8:15.
GARRICK—Mrs. Ponderbury's Past—8:00.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Masqueraders—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville; Promenade Concerts—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Gay Parisians—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Ferdinand's Marriage Contract—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15.
LYCEUM—The Benefit of the Doubt—8:15. At 3:00—Max O'Rell—"Foibles of John Bull."
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Carmen—8:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Fall Exhibition—Day and Evening.
PALMER'S—The Bauble Shop—8:15.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—8:15.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12 P. M.
STANDARD—The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown—8:15.
STAR—The County Fair—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements, Page 7.

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS

Page 1

British Aggression in Nicaragua.
England Preparing for War.
Call for Bids for Bonds.
Satolli Is Now a Cardinal.
Life Lost in an Altoona Fire.
Another Fight on Gleason's Hands.
Prospective Bride Is Missing.
Seven Canadian Ministers Resign.

Page 2

Canal Improvement Recommended.
Robbed His Employers of $70,000.
New-Rochelle Officials Fight.
The Legislative Programme.

Page 3

Prospects for the Year.
Christian Jewish Union.
Prof. Adler on Monroe Doctrine.
Brooklyn Aldermanic Elections.
Jews Approve of Mayor Strong.
Bowers Says He Won $525.
Greek Church's Christmas To-day.

Page 5

The Court Season in Berlin.
England's Duty to This Country.

Page 6

Next Season's Horse Racing.
Cycle Racing Amendments.
Marine Intelligence.

Page 7

Local Republican Fights.

Page 8

The Cold Wave Lingers.
Legless Body Found in a Cellar.
Utah to Become a State To-day.
Theatrical Gossip.
Nine Broke Through the Ice.
Supreme Court to Meet To-day.

Page 9

More Naval Engineers Wanted.
Work for Iowa Legislators.
A Woman Trunk Packer.
Local Letter Carriers Convene.
Insolvent Insurance Company.
Last to See Lalor Alive.
New Design for Communion Cups.

Page 10

In the Commercial World.
The Financial Markets.
The Courts.
News of the Colleges.

Page 11

Friendly Advice for Spain.

Page 12

In the Real Estate Field.

Gov. Morrill Discouraged.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

A prominent Kansas Republican makes the statement that Gov. Morrill will not be a candidate for renomination, and that he will make an official announcement of this determination before the first State convention is held. The reason is said to be ill health. The Governor's health has never been so poor as since he went into the Executive office, and he fears that he would die in office if he should hold a second term. Another reason is said to be that many of the Governor's friends are leaving him, and he would rather decline than accept and risk defeat.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895	Weather Bureau. 1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	16	8	15
6 A. M.	14	9	13
9 A. M.	12	9	13
12 M.	17	12	14
4 P. M.	21	14	17
6 P. M.	20	14	16
9 P. M.	20	10	14
12 P. M.	22	3	8

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday........................13.75
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.................... 9.09
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 18.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last twenty years..................................32.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair; Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 6, Column 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 6, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE LOAN PROPOSAL.

Mr. CARLISLE's offer of a hundred millions in bonds to be paid for in gold is a fair and prudent test of the feasibility of maintaining the gold reserve without a contract with the Morgan syndicate. His offer will remain open a little over a month. By that time he will have discovered whether the loan—the largest yet offered—will be taken and at what price. He will also have an opportunity to see how much of the gold paid for the bonds will have been taken from the Treasury.

In some respects he will clearly be in a position less strong than would have been created by the syndicate loan. He may have a hundred millions, or even more, at the close of the operation. He will not have $163,000,000, and he will not have the option of $100,000,000 more. How much he will have and how long it will last are matters of inference, and prediction is more than usually unsafe regarding them. But he will have silenced all just or plausible complaint that he has not given the people a chance. He gave them a chance in 1894 and found a syndicate of bankers would give him better terms than the people.

Whatever may happen in the meantime, there is one assurance no one should ignore. The authority to maintain the gold reserve is unimpaired and will be used whenever and however it is shown to be needed.

THE PENDING TARIFF BILL.

It is reported that the Republicans will attempt to pass the House Tariff bill in the Senate substantially without change, except that it is proposed that the increase of the existing duties in the schedule covering agricultural products and provisions is to be 20 instead of 15 per cent. It is also reported that the Populist Senators, without the assistance of whom the Republicans can scarcely expect to obtain the required number of votes, are willing to restore the duties on wool, but decline to vote for the proposed compensatory duties on woolen goods.

The American Protective Tariff League appeals to "the patriotism of the Populists." It also asks Democratic Senators to "assist those who will endeavor to comply with the wishes of the Democratic President," in passing a tariff bill which he does not approve. "We trust," says the League, "that the President will permit the revenue bill to become a law," and this organization remarks that "he will readily understand that it is not a measure for protection." This is somewhat amusing. The League asserts that the House bill would "eradicate" the present law, and everybody knows that it increases all the duties (those on sugar excepted) by 15 per cent.

We have the emphatic testimony, however, of so prominent a McKinley newspaper as The New-York Tribune that the pending bill would not "eradicate" the present tariff, but would "accentuate" what The Tribune regards as its worst features. We invite the attention of the Protective Tariff League to the following remarks of The Tribune about this Republican bill:

> "It [the horizontal increase of 15 per cent.] is not necessary as to some articles or schedules, and would only swell the nominal advance and rates without yielding any additional revenue.
>
> "In some cases, existing and highly unpopular monopolies would receive additional advantages to which they are not entitled."
>
> "The calculation of new duties would be complicated and vexatious, the increase would only aggravate the absurdly unjust and in some cases infamously corrupt discriminations of the present tariff, it would in some offensive instances make the ratio so high as to invite criticism, while adding nothing to the revenue, and it would in other cases continue the loss through fraudulent undervaluations which now results from ad valorem duties only.
>
> "If the present law, in its outrageous discriminations and illogical inequalities, is, as he [the President] said on a memorable occasion, a piece of 'perfidy and dishonor,' what can be said by him of a bill which is manifestly not designed to wipe out these discriminations and inequalities, or even to make them less offensive, but only to raise them in degree, and to that extent, of course, accentuate them? Surely, he cannot sign such a bill!"

It seems to us that the leading organ of the Republican Party and of McKinleyism makes out a pretty strong case against this pending tariff bill. And The Tribune has forgotten more about tariffs than the managers of the Protective Tariff League ever have known or will know.

The political opponents of this measure have not thus far consumed much time in analysing the provisions of it and in showing the public what the thing really is. A great majority of them have been very willing, from the point of view of politics, that the Republican Party should commit itself to the support of such a bill on the eve of a National campaign, and should, at the same time, promise to re-enact the entire McKinley monstrosity two years hence, if it should then have the power to do it. The bill has been passed, without discussion, and the promise has distinctly been made. There will be time enough for the people to find out just what the tariff policy of the Republican Party is in all its details. The real meaning and effect of it cannot long be obscured by broad general provisions, insincere talk about "revenue," and denunciation of Democrats for refusing to vote for a bill which is admitted by its friends to be a very bad one.

MR. HENRY NORMAN'S REPORTS.

Immediately on the receipt in London of the unanimous action of both houses of Congress in response to the message of the President on the question of arbitration of the Venezuelan dispute with Great Britain The London Chronicle sent to this country Mr. HENRY NORMAN, an associate editor of that journal. His mission seems to have been to ascertain the real purpose of the American Government and the temper and opinion of the American people, to point out the probable or possible course of events and the policy open to the two Governments respectively, with the consequences likely to follow, and to furnish any information bearing on the differences between the United States and Great Britain or Great Britain and Venezuela that would help to guide either the public opinion or the Government of his own country. His first dispatch to his journal was published on Jan. 2 and proved to be extremely interesting and valuable.

It has appeared proper to those American journalists who have criticised the President, not only to sustain the course of the English Government toward our own at this moment, but to endeavor to prove that in their variegated dealing with Venezuela the successive Ministers of her Majesty have always and in the minutest details been entirely and, so to speak, fatally right. Mr. NORMAN is not that kind of journalist. He knows his profession and his duty to his conscience too well. Trained by years of travel and investigation in the far East, in novel surroundings among strange peoples, to the exercise of cool and broad judgment on intricate questions affecting the future of Great Britain, he has learned that no Government is infallible, and that none can safely shut its eyes to the facts when they have been discovered. He knew that the crux of the case of Lord SALISBURY, whether in relation to Venezuela or to the United States, was the Schomburgk line. All on one side of that now famous line Lord SALISBURY is ready to arbitrate; all on the other side he claims has been and always will be British territory as to which his Government will not take the decision or the opinion of any one else whatsoever. Since this line brings within British control not only a very wide region of territory rich in gold mines, but the mouth of the Orinoco River, flowing well across the northern end of the continent and affording a base of operations from which the restless British advance could with ease and safety proceed, it is of the last importance that its authority and integrity from the earliest time should be maintained.

Mr. NORMAN's first discovery was that this is impossible, and he promptly published the fact. He obtained access in Washington to certain unpublished official correspondence between Great Britain and Venezuela between November, 1840, when Sir ROBERT SCHOMBURGK was appointed to delimit the frontier of British Guiana, and April, 1842, when England removed the boundary posts by him set up. This correspondence showed the following facts: First, that Venezuela had promptly protested against the erection of these posts; second, that Lord ABERDEEN had replied that "the demarkation so made was merely a preliminary measure open to future discussion between Great Britain and Venezuela," and had subsequently declared that "the posts were not erected, as the Venezuelan Government appeared to apprehend, as indications of dominion and empire on the part of Great Britain"; third, that Lord ABERDEEN had expressed pleasure at the assurance of the Governor of British Guiana to Venezuela that "Great Britain had not occupied Point Barima," (commanding the mouth of the Orinoco,) and, finally, that the posts were in part at least removed, and without any condition as to the bearing of their removal on the British claim. The statement closes as follows:

> "If the above documents are genuine, and their source excludes suspicion, the Schomburgk line is proved worthless as a basis of any territorial claim whatever."

Commenting editorially on the subject, The Chronicle said:

> "We are bound to say, assuming, as we are bound to assume, the accuracy of our representative's citations, that they vitiate Lord SALISBURY's second dispatch to Secretary OLNEY, and render it necessary for us to revise our whole view of the situation. Clearly, there can now be no question regarding the Schomburgk line as a ramrod thrust between Guiana and Venezuela. In a word, England and the United States have a way out. We look to the statesmen on both sides to enlarge it until there is found complete escape from a situation of the utmost peril."

Having thus done to his country the very great service of pointing out that the position taken by its Government, and which Lord SALISBURY had practically declared would not even be discussed, was untenable, and therefore must not only be discussed at home and abroad, but ought in fairness to be opened to change, Mr. NORMAN proceeded to enlighten his countrymen as to the real nature and force of American opinion. Passing over certain deductions as to the relations of the East and the West, which are interesting but not conclusive, we call attention, and especially the attention of those who have chosen to regard the policy of the President as purely bellicose, to the following plain statement:

> "The Schomburgk line is now proved destitute of any quality of permanence, and it therefore remains to consider the situation as affected by its removal. I can affirm positively that the American Government is, above everything, anxious for arbitration. Whatever may have been its actual result, the intention of President CLEVELAND's message was amicable. The close entourage of the President to-day scouts the idea that it was not a message of peace. But behind it has sprung up a National sentiment which it would be utter madness on the part of the English people to disregard or underestimate. The Monroe doctrine is not worth discussing. All the learned pamphlets, the professors' opinions, and the newspaper discussions of it are labor lost. The fact is that if Venezuela does not come within the four corners of the Monroe doctrine, then the new doctrine, the Olney doctrine, covers it, and American opinion overwhelmingly favors its general principles. Moreover, America demands arbitration as a sacred right, and for this she will fight if needful."

Mr. NORMAN adds:

> "I am astounded at the depth and character of American feeling on this question. Men experienced, staid, elderly, conservative, many holding judicial positions of great responsibility, frankly declare their uncompromising support of this American doctrine. * * * No greater mistake would be possible than for England to regard the message as a mere party manoeuvre. If this latter view gains acceptance, the consequences of the mistake may be awful. When I reflect on the possibility of this, and know what I know of American opinion, I am profoundly depressed. Arbitration is demanded by every consideration dearest to civilized mankind."

Mr. NORMAN recites the various ways in which arbitration can be reached: 1. An arrangement can be made with Venezuela, and he has assurance that that country would pay the additional indemnity demanded, express regret for the Yuruan incident, and request a renewal of diplomatic relations "if England would agree to a reference of the whole question to any competent tribunal she might select."

2. Lord SALISBURY could offer to join English Commissioners to the American Commissioners.

3. Lord SALISBURY can open negotiations on the report of the American commission should this suggest a prima facie case for discussion.

4. Lord SALISBURY can submit the English case, if invited, to the American commission. "Here, again, arbitration appears the inevitable and natural result." Mr. NORMAN concludes with these grave words: "By declining arbitration in any shape, Lord SALISBURY is courting for England the ill will of two continents. Most weighty of all, and this is my most serious but confident conclusion, if he does, the American people will consider fighting for arbitration as fighting for peace."

It is a curious and not altogether pleasing fact that this sober and entirely truthful statement of the purpose of the President and of the real opinion of the American people must come as news, not only to Mr. NORMAN's readers across the Atlantic, but a certain number who think themselves not the worst informed or least wise of the citizens of New-York.

INDIANOLA.

A bill has been introduced into the Senate by Mr. BERRY for creating a new government over the territory occupied by the Five Civilized Tribes and calling it Indianola.

There are to be a Governor, a Secretary, and a Legislature consisting of a House of Representatives of forty-two members and a Council of twenty-one, holding biennial sessions. A new judicial system is provided, with various courts, and certain general laws of Arkansas are to prevail until the first session of the Legislature is ended. Persons of the age of twenty-one or over, if citizens of the United States or of the Indian tribes in the Territory, may vote and hold office, as may those of foreign nativity who have given due notice of their intent to become citizens and have lived there one year.

The remarkable point about this measure is that it proposes to take away vested and treaty rights of the Five Tribes without their consent. It does, indeed, forbid the Legislature to pass any law impairing the title of the Indians to the lands or to put any tax upon Indian homesteads, which, under the statutes, are inalienable. But it expressly provides for the allotment of those lands in severalty, although the present United States law on the subject exempts them from such allotments, and the Five Tribes have repeatedly refused to make that change in their land tenures.

Again, it abolishes forthwith the existing governments of the tribes, leaving them only the privilege of making up rolls of the members of their respective tribes, and that of appointing representatives to consult with a commission which is to close up the tribal business and allot the lands in severalty. Again, it is expressly provided that Congress "may at any time hereafter change the boundaries of said Territory or attach any portion of the same to any other State or Territory of the United States without the consent of the inhabitants of the Territory hereby created." Finally, Congress retains the right to make any law respecting the Indians "which it would have been competent to make if this act had not been passed." We look in vain for any section proposing the submission of this plan to the Indians or requiring their consent to it.

The reason for the introduction of this measure is, of course, to be found in the repeated refusal of the Five Tribes to accept the proposals of the Dawes commission to establish the severalty allotment of lands and to provide a better form of government. We think they made a mistake in rejecting these overtures, but that is quite a different matter from proceeding to set aside rights assured to them in solemn treaties. The excuses alleged for this proposed action are that the Indians have shown themselves incapable of maintaining proper order and government in the Territory, and that, instead of holding their lands in common or with equal rights in them for all their members, a few of the richer and more powerful get the use of most of the lands. The reply of the Indians is that they have advanced somewhat, if not as fast as white men; that they have the suffrage, Legislatures, and courts, and that some of the disorder complained of is due to that intrusion of whites against which the Government guaranteed them, but which it has failed to secure. As to holding lands in common, the leased lands give them the money for carrying on their schools, and so serve instead of taxation.

But most of all they urge the plighted faith of the Government that they should have home rule, and that no Territorial line should ever be drawn around them, and they ask if that pledge, on the faith of which they gave up other lands for these, shall be broken. And that is really the first question to answer. Times have no doubt changed since the Indians first went there, and the difficulties of the present problem are very great; but it is strange if no other solution is practicable than that of the Indianola bill.

BARBED FENCE WIRE.

In April last the wholesale price of barbed wire was $1.90 per hundred pounds. Before the end of August it had been increased to $2.85. Here was an advance of 50 per cent. While it is true that the price of iron also had been rising, this addition to the price of barbed wire was made by a combination of the manufacturers. This high price, $2.85, remained unchanged for three months. It was much higher than the price had been at any time in the years 1892, 1893, and 1894. The average in 1893 was only $2.55. In August the manufacturers were engaged in completing plans for a combination. "Prices were now fixed by agreement," says The Iron Age, "and so continued during September, October, and November." These were the months in which the price was $2.85.

At the end of November the plans for a permanent combination were abandoned, "and prices dropped immediately about $12 per ton." The price in December was $2. We do not understand that the sharp advance of 50 per cent. exposed the agreeing manufacturers to any competition in the home market on the part of foreign manufacturers. The tariff on wire is still so high that there is plenty of room under it for the operations of a domestic combination.

The Republican Party proposes now to increase this tariff duty by 15 per cent., in order that the manufacturers may have still more margin for a safe increase of prices whenever they shall succeed in reviving the combination which was practically in existence during the three months ending with November last.

"ASHAMED OF CHRISTENDOM."

A gentleman writing from Constantinople to a friend in this country says: "We are so ashamed of the Christian powers of Europe." The situation in Turkey to-day is indeed one to make any Christian blush. For over a year a Moslem Government has been carrying out a process of extermination, and the people it is massacring have the honor of being the first nation to accept, as a nation, the Christian religion. Their crime is—absolutely nothing. The proof is increasing and overwhelming that in not one single instance in Sassun, Erzrum, Trebizond, Sivas, Marash, Cesarea, or any other place was the disturbance occasioned by the Armenians. Whatever of foolish action may have been directed by the insignificant band of Huntchagist revolutionists from their safe retreats in Athens, Marseilles, and London, in not one single case during these past months can they be credited with even furnishing the pretext for the wholesale slaughter of their people. The testimony is uniform from every part of the empire that the Turkish Government either directed the murder of its own subjects or stood by and lifted not a finger to protect them.

What are the Christian Governments that insisted upon the reforms doing for the protection of these same people for whom the reforms were initiated? Absolutely nothing. Their Ambassadors bicker in Constantinople over the entrance of an extra guardship to protect themselves, and meanwhile in the very capital neither life nor property is safe. It is no wonder that foreign residents are ashamed of their own Governments, ashamed of the whole Christian world. All the more keen is the feeling of disgrace that the chief responsibility must unquestionably be laid at the door of Great Britain, who poses before the world as the champion of the poor and the oppressed! From the time when Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE was succeeded at Constantinople by Sir HENRY BULWER she has been represented by only two first-class men—Lord DUFFERIN and Sir WILLIAM WHITE—and they were sent for special emergencies. Through forty years the English Embassy has been the sport of the Russian, and to-day England's protégés are cut down in cold blood all over the empire and she makes not an effort to protect them, while not a hair of the head of a Greek has been touched, simply because ABDUL HAMID II. knows that the first spark in a Greek village would call down the mighty power of the north in absolutely resistless force. The reforms are for Greeks as well as Armenians, and the Czar pressed equally with the Queen for their enforcement. The revenge falls, however, not upon those who look to Russia for protection, but upon those whom England has assured of her interest through these years, and whose rights she guaranteed by the Cyprus Convention, the results of which she is very careful to keep, so far as they are advantageous for herself.

* * *

Representatives of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris and other English residents of the French capital were recently invited to visit one of the municipal schools and see for themselves how easily and quickly very young children can acquire a thorough understanding of the metric system of weights and measures, and facility in its use. The invitation was accepted and the visitors, all of whom knew from practical experience how difficult it is even for adults to retain in mind the complex and arbitrary tables which form the basis of applied arithmetic in all parts of the world where the decimal standards have not been adopted, listened with appreciative enjoyment while boys from seven to twelve years old explained and illustrated the principles of a rational system of mensuration. For them examples in compound numbers had no terrors, and, relieved of the necessity to learn by heart the sequence of unrelated units, their mental powers were left free to be employed on matters and processes of real value and utility. The vast saving of time for both teachers and pupils was plainly demonstrated.

* * *

What a vivacious person is the German Kaiser! No matter what happens, or where, he seizes the opportunity to do something that makes people talk about him. We really wonder that somebody doesn't call him "the Ollie Teall of Europe." Never was the likeness between two men more striking.

CONCERT AT THE METROPOLITAN

Melba, Scalchi, Plancon, Campanari, and Cremonini Attract the Largest Audience of Any Sunday Night.

The concert at the Metropolitan Opera House last night was what might be termed "a record breaker" in more than one respect. The audience was larger than at any other previous Sunday night concert given in this house. The receipts exceeded those of any similar entertainment that has taken place there, and the enthusiasm of the audience was of a much higher pitch than at any preceding concert of the Abbey & Grau forces.

The usual reserve of Sunday night audiences was cast aside several times, and there were loud applause and shouts of delight. In point of artistic excellence the affair must also be placed on the very highest plane. It is safe to say that nowhere else in the world is offered more from a superior standpoint of music than was heard last night at the Metropolitan. A combination of such artists as Melba, Scalchi, Plançon, Cremonini, and Campanari, in addition to Anton Seidl and his orchestra, at $1.50 for the best seats is surely reasonable.

Every seat, every box, and all available standing room were occupied with men and women who appreciated the rarity of the opportunity and who were competent judges of the excellent musical menu that was offered. It was the most select Sunday night audience that New-York City and environs can furnish.

At the outset the observance of the dignity of the day acted as a curb for plaudits, but as the concert developed and musical offerings of the highest order were presented the enthusiasm of the assemblage broke bounds, and the vociferousness of the applause was unbounded. There was only one defect to a complete and perfect musical evening, and that consisted of the shortcomings of Signor Seppili as a conductor. He led the orchestra for the solos of Campanari, Cremonini, and Plançon, and his inability to follow the soloists was the only marring episode.

Mr. Seidl gave a masterly rendition of Grieg's "Festival March," after which he surprised even his friends by a catchy and charming version of the "Mignon" overture. He served this popular combination with a Seidl dressing, which contained many new beauties. And the two excerpts from Rubinstein's "Bal Costume" were full of color and finish. The Gillet "Bluette" and the Moskowski "Serenade" were daintily played, and the latter was demanded again.

Signor Campanari sang his aria with such art that he was compelled to sing another, which was Figaro's aria from the "Barber of Seville." Mme. Scalchi's singing of the Tosti "Serenata" was superb. The composition was transposed, and in that form was well placed for her voice, and consequently she gave it in an entrancing manner. "The Brindisi," from "Lucrezia Borgia," was received with enthusiasm, and as an encore number she sang "Annie Laurie" in English, much to the surprise of the audience.

Plancon, who never fails to win the favor of his auditors, was particularly effective. Each of his selections called forth storms of approbation, and for an encore to his second number he sang the well-known baritone song, "The Palm." This was followed by such a tumult that he gave his great version of "The Two Grenadiers," and again the applause was deafening.

Mme. Melba's selection was the "Mad Scene" from "Lucia," and at no previous performance has she given it with more perfection of art and with such rare vocalization. The audience fairly went wild when it was finished, and her repeated acknowledgments were not accepted as sufficient. The final cadenza had to be repeated.

Signor Cremonini was heard to advantage in "M'apari," from "Martha." The quartet from "Rigoletto" was given with much better effect than on the previous night, Campanari and Cremonini being vocal improvements over those taking part in this number at the opera. Signor Cremonini was somewhat uncertain in his part, but the whole was rendered with such an excellent balance and so mellifluously that he was carried along by the singing of Mmes. Melba and Scalchi and Signor Campanari. "Carmen," with Calvé in the titular rôle, is billed for to-night.

IN DOUBT ABOUT MR. WURSTER

Saloon Keepers Were Doing Business but Were Extremely Cautious Yesterday.

Mayor Wurster's excise policy is as yet unknown to the police of Brooklyn, and for that reason Brooklyn was comparatively dry yesterday. There were saloons whose side doors were open, but much greater attention was paid to the saloon by the police than has been the custom.

The saloons between the City Hall and the bridge were open to their regular patrons, but they were not open to persons who were not known, and the sentry on duty refused to open the door until he was satisfied that the persons desiring to get inside were not spies or were employed by the Police Department to get evidence.

In one place, after several men had entered a saloon, they were compelled to remain inside for some time because a policeman was opposite the side door, and the sentry refused to open the door until the policeman had passed along.

The police claimed that this was news to them, and then one of the Captains said that the saloons were never open on Sunday, anyway, and that it was all a mistake to think that the excise law was being better enforced yesterday than on previous occasions.

"There is one thing certain," said one of the Captains. "There are no saloons open in my precinct; that I know for a positive fact."

At Police Headquarters none of the officials would admit they knew of any order having been given out in regard to the excise question, but it is known that Superintendent McKelvey had a long conference with the Captains Saturday morning, and the Captains were very reticent after it.

Any person who used eyes yesterday could see that the excise law was more strictly enforced than it had been during Mayor Schieren's administration.

Ex-Mayor Schieren was of the opinion that Mayor Wurster ought to follow along in the same lines followed by him. He said: "I know what I am talking about when I say that a moderate excise policy is desirable."

The liquor interests are looked upon as being a great factor in politics, and Mayor Wurster has already declared that he intends to make his a Republican administration, and he has urged his Republican friends to stand shoulder to shoulder and make ready for the Presidential campaign of 1896.

At any rate the excise law was better observed in Brooklyn yesterday than in the past two years.

The Weekly Times.

From The Penn's Grove (N. J.) Record, Jan. 3.

Those who want a reliable Democratic weekly which is supporting the Administration should take THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

OLLA PODRIDA.

—"Jingoism be praised," he said. "I have a new field for book fancying. I shall form a library of American editions only. I want the first Bible printed in English in America. It was Robert Aitken's work in 1782. You may have my copy of Matthew Carey's edition of the "Enchiridon" of Epictetus, 1792; although it was the first book printed in Greek in America, its type was not, like that of the 'Xenophon,' published in 1806, cast in America. Oh, I shall be extremely fastidious. I have Chapman's 'Homer,' but I want the American edition of 1814, in two volumes octavo, to take its place. My 'Caesar' must be of the American 1804 edition, and, if you find it as charmingly bound as a certain book of New-York which was bound for presentation to George Washington, I will give you for it a Caxton or a Wynkyn de Worde."

—"Wish I were you."
"Why?"
"Because you are not the author of my book, and need not hesitate about praising it."

—Sir Augustus William Lawson Hemming, K. C. M. G., the new Governor and Commander in Chief of British Guiana, was born in 1841, was educated at Epsom College, entered the Colonial Office in 1860, served as private secretary successively to Lord Blackford, Sir R. Herbert, and Earl Cadogan, married the daughter of a Liverpool merchant in 1873, became principal clerk in the Colonial Office eight years later, was sent on many special missions to Paris and Berlin between 1879 and 1889, and was the British delegate to the West African conference at Berlin in 1884. He was knighted in 1890.

—"Britain has millions of subjects."
"Not counting subjects of conceit."

—Lady Warwick, a prominent English "philanthropist," recently told an audience of working women that they needed more pleasures and relaxations—in short, took life too seriously. Then she proceeded to describe for her amazed hearers the benefits which a busy woman like herself derived from "an occasional ride across country or an hour at the piano." The plain implication was that her listeners were foolish, almost wicked, not to resort to the same methods for relieving the tedium of existence.

—"I could have bought this lot for a pair of boots."
"Why didn't you buy it?"
"Needed the boots."

—There is a very little lady in Paris that occupies a good deal of attention. She trundles a hoop, floats a toy balloon, and does most things that children at an early age are guilty of. But she has the distinction of being always under the eye of a sombre and severe-looking man. She is, it seems, the granddaughter of President Faure, and the sad-eyed man is a detective.

—"She is an angel."
"She is painted."
"Did you ever see an angel that wasn't?"

—A collector of title pages, think of it! He will buy a great number of mutilated books, he will make exchanges with Grangerites, he will persecute with his supplications bookbinders, publishers, printers, authors. Then he will have a wet string to insert in scarce volumes of public and private libraries and make easily detachable the page that he is after.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—HOFFMAN.—Judge William J. Wallace of Albany.

—PARK AVENUE.—Capt. Charles W. Whipple, United States Army.

—BUCKINGHAM.—Justice William H. Adams of the New-York Supreme Court.

—MURRAY HILL.—Justice Charles F. Brown of the New-York Supreme Court.

—EMPIRE.—Mr. and Mrs. William O. Blanding of Providence and A. M. Cornelius of Chicago.

—CAMBRIDGE.—Mavroyeni Bey, Turkish Minister at Washington; Dr. Falcke, German Consul General at Montreal, and Miss Pauncefote, daughter of the British Ambassador.

—FIFTH AVENUE.—Congressman Richard C. McCormick of Long Island, Milton H. Smith of Louisville, J. Manchester Haynes of Maine, and Mrs. Amelia E. Barr of Cornwall, N. Y.

—WINDSOR.—Marvin Hughitt, Charles Fargo, and Henry H. Porter of Chicago, Gen. William H. Seward and Theodore M. Pomeroy of Auburn, N. Y., and L. E. Duff Grant of London.

POINTS FOR YOUNG POLITICIANS

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton Warns Especially Against Assessments.

The Rev. Charles H. Eaton, rector of the Church of the Divine Paternity, preached last night on "Young Men and Political Abuses." Dr. Eaton said that there were certain typical political abuses that he wished to call attention to, and the first of these was the "assessment abuse."

"Requests for contributions to campaign funds are entirely justifiable," he said, "but every one should be at liberty, without jeopardizing his position, to give or to refuse to give, as his judgment directed. While there has been some improvement of recent years in the political assessment abuse it must still be said that vast sums are contributed for political ends not upon party grounds, nor for patriotic reasons, and are expended in ways that shun the light.

"The Church lifts up her voice against assessments because they are unjust, tend to stultify conscience, and lead to the spoils system. Civil service intelligently and effectively carried out would cure these evils.

"Another political abuse is a corrupt and dishonest ballot. The ballot should represent the voice of the people. All observers know that during a campaign both parties send large amounts of money to this State or that State. It is known that large contractors and railroad men in some cases have made large contributions, winking meanwhile at the fact that these gifts were to be used to help the election in this or that part of the country."

Dr. Eaton then said that appeals to passion and the raking up of personalities were political abuses which should be put a stop to. He also denounced the setting of class against class as a political abuse.

"The power of the saloon is becoming tremendous," he continued, "and must be restrained in some way. But reform measures and reform candidates must not expect to justify their existence unless they select as their representatives in the government of the city and State men who are honest and competent. There is a prevailing suspicion that with all the high ideals of our present administration there is a lack of common sense and experience."

Dr. Eaton then said that it was one of the most suggestive facts in American history that our ablest men are rarely elected to the Presidential chair.

"We are constantly placing men," said he, "at the head of the Nation whose personal training and limited experience render it impossible that they shall be ready for a serious emergency.

"The duty of young men is, first of all, to educate themselves in the theory of our government and the practical methods of administering it. It is the duty of young men to associate themselves with one party or another and work in the primaries and in the conventions."

A NEGRO CENTENARIAN DEAD

Peterson Left His Master to Fight in the War of 1812.

FENHURST, L. I., Jan. 5.—Peter Peterson, a negro, died here yesterday at the age of 100 years. He was a drummer in the war of 1812 and a soldier in the Mexican war.

He was born Dec. 7, 1795, and was for many years a slave at Jacksonville, Fla., and later in Alabama.

He ran away from his master to go to the war of 1812.

Lakewood Boarding House Burned.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 5.—The Buckingham, a large boarding house on Main Street, was destroyed by fire this evening. All the guests escaped without injury, but saved none of their effects. The building was a total loss, partly covered by insurance.

An Unanswerable Argument.

From The Philadelphia Press.

One professor who has come to the rescue of the American doctrine is a host in himself. Let the New-England doughfaces touch McMaster's facts.

COURT SEASON IN BERLIN

It Will Open on the Arrival of the Royal Family Jan. 11.

ITS DURATION WILL BE SEVEN WEEKS

A Dull New Year's in the German Capital—The Police Prevent the Customary Midnight "Horse-Play."

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—The Court will leave Potsdam Jan. 11 for the Schloss, in Berlin. The Court season will open then and last seven weeks, the imperial family leaving Feb. 27 for Abbazia.

The New Year's Day functions were devoid of any special features. There was a heavy snowstorm the previous night, and the cafés were all closed by 11 o'clock. A strong police force was abroad, and prevented the old-time noisy demonstrations. No "horse-play" was allowed, as formerly, and the people who were about at midnight quietly exchanged "Prosit Neujahr" and passed on. The consequence was that there were fewer arrests than ever had been known on a similar occasion.

The Kaiser's New Year's reception also was devoid of interest. In talking with the Ambassadors who called upon him, the Emperor made no reference to politics, and confined his conversation wholly to social topics. United States Ambassador Runyon had a pleasant chat with the Emperor, who inquired about the health of President Cleveland and asked the Ambassador how he himself had enjoyed the holidays. In conversing with the Generals at the Arsenal, the Emperor confined himself to matters of military detail, and expressed hope that the coming Autumn military manoeuvres would be as grand and successful as those held at Stettin last year, which had redounded greatly to the advantage of the German Army.

Von Hammerstein in Italy.

Baron von Hammerstein, the fugitive ex-editor of the Kreuz-Zeitung, who was arrested in Athens last week by the German police, is still in custody in Italy. The formalities involved in securing his extradition will occupy a fortnight. He is being watched closely for fear he may commit suicide. His wife and two daughters are with him. The Baroness has written a letter to a friend, in which she says: "After being duped by others, my husband possibly became a deceiver himself. We have lost everything, but legal action against him will prove more disagreeable to others than to us."

Since it became known that Hammerstein's wife had joined him, people have been asking what has become of Flora Gaes, his former friend. It has been learned that she has gone to Basel, Switzerland, where she is staying with her mother. Flora is a well-educated young woman, and prior to her acquaintance with Hammerstein was employed upon the editorial staff of the Basel Grenzboten.

Matters of Interest to Americans.

Several German insurance companies have joined the American companies in demanding a revision of the insurance regulations.

J. B. Jackson, United States Secretary of the embassy, has returned to his duties at the embassy, after spending his holidays in Vienna.

Charles de Kay, United States Consul General here, will give a dance at his private residence Jan. 6.

Mr. King and wife of Cleveland, Ohio, and E. Griffin of New-York are registered here.

INTEREST IN AMERICAN FINANCES.

German Investors Discussing the Prospective Issue of Bonds.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—Financial interest continues to be centred in the prospects of the issuance of an American loan. The Boerses here and in Frankfort absorb the best of the American stocks, which still are being offered for sale in London, but the leading operators show a greater disposition to await the definite announcement of a bond issue. The latest communications from New-York leave the situation so uncertain that neither the financial houses nor the operators on the Boerses can advise inquirers.

The correspondent of The United Press in Frankfort states that American financiers have sounded the bankers there as to whether a 3 per cent. coin loan could be placed at about par. To these inquiries the bankers replied that pure coin bonds could not be placed in Germany even at 4 per cent., but that 3 per cent. gold bonds might be placed if they were issued at a price slightly under par. A Berlin financier connected with the Deutsche Bank group says that the group which is making the offer to the Morgans to take a share of the American bond issue has an amount of gold already in the United States sufficient to prevent large shipments of gold from Germany. On every side the feeling is that things will go slowly until President Cleveland shall act in the bond matter.

The German group proposing to take the new American loan held a meeting in the offices of the Deutsche Bank on Saturday and will hold another meeting on Monday, when it is expected they will arrange a deal with the London firms to co-operate in securing gold to the amount of $25,000,000, with the option of securing an additional $25,000,000 if it should be required. It is understood that in New-York a number of German houses are desirous of sharing in the operations of the group.

Advices received here from St. Petersburg say that M. de Witte, the Russian Minister of Finance, has denied definitely that Russia has offered to the United States the cash advances referred to in the story recently published in a St. Petersburg dispatch to the Tageblatt, a story which nobody credited. Another story comes from St. Petersburg alleging that Prince Labanoff-Rostovsky, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, has declared with all possible feelings of good will toward the United States that the Czar never would recognize the Monroe doctrine, and in regard thereto had taken a position similar to that assumed by Germany and England. This story has not been affirmed nor denied.

TO AVOID A PITCHED BATTLE.

Cuban Patriots Cripple Spaniards Without Open Fighting.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.—Reports sent from Cuba concerning the rebellion, according to the crew of the fruit steamer John Overdrup, which arrived here yesterday from Gibara, are much exaggerated, both by the Government and by the patriot sympathizers. The big fights which are promised and expected between the contending armies seldom occur, and when they do, the loss is trifling. The Cubans are not doing much open fighting, and they do not intend to if they can possibly avoid it.

The leading Generals believe that the destruction of sugar plantations, the tearing up of railroads, and the closing of business establishments which return large revenues to the Spanish Government is the most effective method of crippling the home Government.

In Southeastern Cuba people are flocking to the aid of the insurgents. Bartotomaeo Mosso, son of the Vice President of the provisional Government, has succeeded in landing the latest expedition near Mora Bay. It numbered about 200 men, with arms and two field pieces. He marched with it to the Province of Santiago de Cuba, and very little trouble was encountered, as the Spanish commands which had fortified that territory had gone in the direction of Havana to join Gen. Campos.

The members of the crew said that a day before the vessel's departure from Gibara an expedition had landed in Trinidad, east of Cienfuegos, with men, arms, and ammunition. It ran the gantlet of the Spanish gunboats in rounding the southern point of the Cuban coast. Some of the men were Americans, and it was stated they were a part of a military organization of San Francisco, Cal., which had offered its services to Cuba about eight weeks ago.

APPEAL TO FOREIGN MONARCHS.

Chicagoans Ask the English Queen and Russian Czar to Aid Armenians.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—A meeting of Chicago citizens interested in the cause of the Armenians was held in Central Music Hall this afternoon. About 2,000 men and women were present. George H. Swift, Mayor of Chicago, presided.

The object of the meeting was to devise some practical means of aiding the Armenians. A collection was taken and a small sum of money raised, which will be turned over to the Red Cross Society. A committee of twenty was ordered appointed by the Mayor to formulate plans for the emigration of the Armenians to places of safety, and to consider a means of immediate assistance to the Armenians in connection with the movement of the Red Cross Society. The speakers were Edward F. Cragin, the Rev. R. A. White, Thomas A. Moran, George E. Adams, Gen. O. O. Howard, Dr. F. S. Henson, Frederick D. Green, and Miss Clara Barton.

Resolutions were adopted directing the Chairman to send the following cable dispatch:

To Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, England:

We have been looking with horror at the deliberate attempt to exterminate a peaceful and historic people, the Armenians. We, citizens of Chicago, in mass meeting assembled, as fellow-Christians with a common ancestry, appeal to you to stop this continued wholesale slaughter. If circumstances which your Government cannot control render this impossible at this time in Turkey, we respectfully suggest that you, with or without the co-operation of other powers, endeavor to arrange for the bringing of the Armenians to the coast and thence to some country where their lives will be spared.

A duplicate of this dispatch was sent to the Czar of Russia.

DR. JOSEPH H. REINKENS DEAD.

A Leader of the Old Catholics of Germany Expires.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—Dr. Joseph Hubert Reinkens died at Bonn yesterday.

Joseph Hubert Reinkens, one of the leaders of the Old Catholic movement in Germany, was born at Burtscheid, Aix-la-Chapelle, March 1, 1821, studied theology in the University of Bonn, entered the Seminary at Cologne in 1847, and was ordained priest in the following year by the late Cardinal von Geissel. Afterward he returned to Bonn to continue his studies; graduated as D. D. at Munich in 1849; settled as private tutor at Breslau in 1850; was appointed in 1852 a preacher at the cathedral, and incumbent of the Electoral Chapel; in 1853 he was Extraordinary Professor of Church History; in 1857, ordinary, and was Rector of Breslau University in 1865-6.

He was one of the fourteen professors who, at Nuremburg, protested against the Vatican decrees in August, 1870. For this he was suspended from his clerical functions, and in 1872 he was excommunicated by Bishop Forster of Breslau. Dr. Reinkens became a prominent leader of the so-called Old Catholic, and was elected Bishop of the Old Catholics, (the new sect in the Vatican Church,) June 4, 1873, at Cologne, in an assembly consisting of twenty-one priests and fifty-six laymen.

The consecration ceremony was performed by the Dutch Old Roman Catholic Bishop Heycamp of Deventer. Dr. Reinkens published numerous works in German on the theological controversies of the day, his advocacy being for "unity, not uniformity," in the Christian churches, and for religious life rather than religious ceremonies.

MINES IN THE HELLESPONT.

Work to be Undertaken by the Turks—The Czar's Presents.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 5.—An irade was issued yesterday appointing a commission under the Presidency of Admiral Hafe Pasha a German, serving the Turkish Government, to study the question of laying mines in the Hellespont, and installing the electric light.

The commission includes Frost Pasha, an Englishman. It will commence its labors immediately.

The gifts which the Sultan recently sent to the Czar include a magnificent necklace, a snuffbox, and a cigarette case, each set with the richest precious stones.

THREATENED BY A BIG FORCE.

An Army of Abyssinians Marching Against the Italians.

ROME, Jan. 5.—A dispatch from Massowah, capital of the Italian colony of Erythrea, says that King Menelik of Abyssinia, with 30,000 followers, has arrived at Lake Ascianghi. It is believed that he intends to make a flank movement with the object of attempting to cut off Gen. Baratieri's communication with Massowah.

DEATH OF WILHELM WYL.

Was a Well-Known Publicist and Once Lived in America.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—Wilhelm Wyl, a well-known publicist, who for a long time was a resident of America, died yesterday in Munich.

OBITUARY RECORD.

William Haw.

William Haw, who died at his home, 235 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, on New Year's Day, was one of the well-known political figures of Harlem, where he labored for many years in an endeavor to turn the Twenty-first Assembly District from a Democratic into a Republican stronghold. He died after a lingering illness of three months.

He was born sixty-eight years ago at Easingwood, Yorkshire, England. When he was three years old his parents moved to New-York. While still a very young man he retired from business, and led the Republicans in the Twenty-first District until his retirement from politics, twelve years ago.

He ran for Alderman, Assemblyman, and Senator, but was invariably defeated. He came to be known, however, as the "Mayor of Harlem," and numbered among his friends President Arthur, Horace Greeley, Roscoe Conkling, and other National characters. He leaves a wife, a son, and three daughters.

Johannes A. Haustedt.

Johannes A. Haustedt, who was well-known in New-York as the Consul General of Haiti, died on Saturday at his home, 507 Madison Avenue. He had been ill for several weeks. Mr. Haustedt was a native of Stockholm, Sweden, where he was born in 1839, but was closely identified with Haitian affairs, as he went to the island at a very early age. He established the firm of Jimines, Haustedt & Co. in this city in 1882, with offices at 101 Pearl Street, and in 1889 was appointed Consul General of the Haitian Republic. He leaves a wife and one child.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—J. W. Black of Boston, a photographer of wide reputation, died yesterday at the age of seventy. He was a native of Francestown, N. H.

—Israel R. Squier of Elizabeth died yesterday, aged seventy-two years, leaving a wife and two sons. He was a hatter and furrier.

—John W. Chadsey of Warren, Mass., agent of the Knowles Steam Pump Works, died yesterday, aged sixty-five.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

COLUMBIANA, Ala., Jan. 5.—Deputy Sheriff T. L. Seale killed Amos Robertson, a prisoner, yesterday. As Seale unlocked Robertson's cell door, he and another prisoner ran over the Deputy, knocking him to the floor. The Deputy, getting on his feet, opened fire on the fleeing prisoners, and Robertson fell dead.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Jan. 5.—A car on a freight train going east on the New-York Central at 8 o'clock this morning jumped the track east of this city. Twelve cars were destroyed, six of them being thrown down the embankment. No one was hurt. The track was blocked for twelve hours.

WATERBURY, Conn., Jan. 5.—The new Waterbury charter, which passed the last General Assembly, will go into effect at midnight, when the whole system of municipal government will be radically changed. The city will be divided into five wards, instead of four, as heretofore.

Latest Arrivals.

Ss Massasoit, (Br.,) Murray, Swansea Dec. 21, with mdse to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

Ss Roanoke, Boaz, Richmond, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

ENGLAND MUST ARBITRATE

Good Advice from the London Chronicle's Correspondent.

EXCELLENT COUNSEL TO SALISBURY

He Is Told that Americans Are Asking Nothing Unreasonable, and Will Stand Firm for Their Rights.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—The American correspondent of The London Daily Chronicle cables that paper as follows:

"The London corespondents of the American papers having revealed my identity here, I have been overwhelmed with expressions of sympathy and thanks to The Chronicle for putting the American case and opinion before the British public. All the papers comment most kindly.

"As I have tried to explain, Americans believe that their attitude of demanding arbitration is one with which civilized men must sympathize. In support of this, the whole Union, if needful, will speak with absolutely one voice. But at the same time there is here an infinite desire to see an immediate amicable settlement.

"I have to-day talked with several men who are being denounced in New-York as 'jingoes,' and the above are their earnest sentiments. The people simply cannot understand Lord Salisbury's attitude. A Senator said to me to-day that Salisbury's behavior was like that of a millionaire quarreling with his intimate friend, because he had lost 10 cents in his house.

"I repeat with every ounce of influence I possess that everybody here worth considering desires peace. If Lord Salisbury can find a way to make the slightest advance toward recognition of the American attitude he will be received with wide-open arms.

"I will quote a single example of the readiness of American opinion to coalesce with that of England. The New-York Sun, the most outspoken paper in defiant defense of Americanism, gives the greatest prominence to my last dispatch, and its message from London apropos of the Transvaal begins as follows:

It is great and inspiring news which England gives the world to-day. It is the news of the recovery of national virility and the revival of national valor. The epoch-making imperial telegram from Berlin has roused Great Britain as nothing has stirred British spunk and patriotism in this generation.

"When the most anti-English journal in the United States speaks like this it is clear how little stands in the way of complete reconciliation. The responsibility of any man or Ministry holding back at such a moment, when England needs every friend she has, for the sake of mere dignity or obstinate adherence to the letter of diplomacy is appalling to contemplate.

"Regarding the Aberdeen dispatches and the Schomburgk line, I must explain my attitude. I assert nothing, my means of information being obviously limited. I simply invite refutation of the statement that the correspondence I cabled proves that England in 1841 freely admitted the Schomburgk line to be destitute of any authority as the basis of a territorial claim.

"The New-York Evening Post, indulging in some clever fooling at my expense, quotes Lord Aberdeen's letter of March 30, 1844, which states that England, by removing the boundary posts, did not cede any rights which she might consider herself authorized to claim in the future.

"Unless a better retort is possible, my position is indeed unassailable. I base my contention upon the British official statements at the actual time the boundary posts were removed. No ex-post facto legislation three years later can affect this. If England made any condition when she ordered the practical destruction of the Schomburgk line in 1841, in response to the repeated arguments, demands, and insistence of the Venezuelan Government, then let us have the official correspondence containing these contentions. If these cannot be produced, then my documents and my contention hold the field. miscuous discussion of the Monroe doctrine.

"The American Government and people would be perfectly willing, and, indeed, glad, to see England secure any amount of Venezuela territory if her claim is capable of historical and diplomatic proof. They are willing to meet England in any direction, and to any extent, in finding a competent tribunal to determine this. They ask only that Lord Salisbury's blunt refusal and President Cleveland's menaces alike be set aside and forgotten.

"They regard the demand for arbitration as the sacred right of a great, powerful Nation standing on what it believes to be a matter of principle.

"Now, Lord Salisbury is a great man. He has a life-time reputation for brilliant foreign statesmanship. Whatever he may do his patriotism and dignity are beyond question. The American Government and seventy million people earnestly and solemnly invite him to forget the past and meet their National convictions half way.

"If he will, the voice of every reasonable man on this continent will be raised to praise him. To my absolute knowledge, I am expressing the heartfelt sentiments of the American Government."

THINKS SALISBURY WILL YIELD.

A Talk with Henry Norman, The London Chronicle's Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Henry Norman, the special commissioner of The London Daily Chronicle, whose recent dispatches to his paper have been reproduced at length in this country, was asked to-day if he would give any further information about the unpublished dispatches which have made such a sensation in London since he cabled them from Washington, and, according to The Chronicle, have invalidated Lord Salisbury's reply to Mr. Olney and rendered necessary a revision of the British contention about the Schomburgk line.

"I am pledged," Mr. Norman replied, "to say nothing about the source of them. They are at this moment in the safe of the Arlington."

"Have you any more coming?" he was asked.

"My present object," he replied, "is to find a golden bridge on which the responsible statesmen of the two countries may advance to meet one another. I hope I have already done something to facilitate such a course."

"Then you do not think there will be a prolonged dispute?"

"No, I have been immensely struck by the fact that here in America there is the keenest desire among influential men to settle this matter as soon as possible; and I must add that I have hardly met a single man, even among those denounced in New-York as 'Jingoes,' with whose sentiments I found myself in serious disagreement.

"The American Government and people are perfectly steadfast, so far as I can judge, in support of a principle which they consider essential to their future National welfare. And if I were an American I no doubt should think exactly as they think.

"Moreover, I find myself in agreement with those who hold that over so infinitely trifling a matter as this Venezuelan boundary the demand for arbitration is a demand in the interests of civilization.

"From my advices from London I believe this view to be gaining ground there, and that Lord Salisbury will eventually give way to it, a course which I am sure he will find a way to adopt without the slightest loss of national or personal dignity.

"When he does I am sure, too, that the American press will be ready to recognise the worth of his motives and refrain from unworthy cock-a-doodle-doo. For the sake of the liberty of the individual man, of which the two English-speaking nations are [illegible] the only [illegible] a quiet and lasting understanding."

Mr. Norman, though an Englishman, is a graduate of Harvard University of the Class of 1881. He was sent here by his paper to work in the interests of peace.

ENGLISH JOURNALS FACETIOUS.

Some Light References to the United States Navy.

This country, its military institutions, and its naval establishment, are getting just now an unusual amount of attention at the hands of English service journals. The Naval and Military Record, in its issue of Dec. 26, has this contribution from a correspondent:

It may be interesting at this moment to recall the comparative strength of the navies of Great Britain and the United States. The British Navy consists of 489 ships, or, excluding torpedo craft, 353 ships. Of this number, 44 are battleships, (not including coast defense vessels,) and 100 cruisers, of the first and second classes. The torpedo craft include 42 swift torpedo boat destroyers. The complement of officers and men on a peace footing is 88,400. The United States, according to the same authority, have a total of 68 vessels, 24 of which are battleships and port defense ships, and 7 first-class cruisers. The second-class cruisers number 17. The total complement of officers and men at the present time is 12,656. Among these the American Government gives prominence to the Chicago, a vessel of which I have an interesting personal reminiscence. Two years ago, when sailing out of Southampton Harbor, we had on board the American liner New-York not only Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, who has just been indulging in some tall talk, but an American Admiral who had completed his term of service, and was returning to his own country. He was a modest, retiring man who looked as little like a sailor as our own Admiral Field, and did not give me the true reason when I asked why the yards of the Chicago were manned with cheering sailors when the ship's band played "Yankee Doodle." Of course, as I afterward learned, it was in honor of the Admiral. "She's a fine looking ship," was the answer, "and very conspicuous. Your Charley Beresford says that a couple of shots would upset her." Of this I am sure the Admiral was of the same opinion as our Lord Charles Beresford.

The same paper does much to promote the gayety of nations by the following in its columns:

Among the warships that America boasts is one that for many years lay in Yokohama Harbor. Eventually a United States Admiralty proposed to move her, but the vessel was so incrusted with barnacles that movement was well night impossible. But she was moved at last, and a witty American announced the fact in a telegram to the Yokohama United Club. "Pray, my countrymen," the message ran, "offer thanks to Heaven, the Monacacy has reached port." President Harrison's Government ordered the battleship to be dismantled and sold, reserving only the figurehead as a relic of the old ship. But before the sale could take place Mr. Cleveland was made President, and instructions were sent to put the ship in commission again. This is one of the warships which, according to Mr. Chauncey Depew, are to "sweep British commerce off the waters of the earth."

In a less flippant mood The Record says sadly that French journalists love not the Briton. "But this is the sort of thing," it adds, with a thou-hast-wounded-the-spirit-that-loved-thee air, "which we have the satisfaction of perusing in a German paper:

"England was confident of an easy success in Venezuela if only she asserted herself with the necessary arrogance. Has it not always been the fashion of British statesmen to win victories as cheap as they are inglorious over puny adversaries by dint of sheer brutality? But in the Venezuelan question she has had to learn that the mere roaring of the British lion is not sufficient to enable her to reap advantages where she possesses no rights. England had, of course, no right whatever to the contested territory in Venezuela. She simply set up her claim and prepared to enforce it in the usual manner where she fancied no resistance need be anticipated. Doubtless she would have succeeded if the United States had not interfered and rudely awakened her out of her dreams of victory. That the form in which the Washington Government has clothed its interference may not be justifiable is another question, but the fact of its intervention remains, and England must deal with it as she can, and alone. Thus the growing isolation of England is demonstrated to satiety, and in this fresh crisis not a voice will be raised to express any sympathy with her, still less to encourage any hope of suppport. British hypocrisy and untrustworthiness are beginning to bear fruit."

The United States Gazette reviews the status of this country's navy, according to its lights, and reaches this conclusion about its qualities of offense and defense:

At the most, only fourteen armored ships of modern type could be sent into action next year; one or two old ships might serve as coast defenders, but none of the ships is equal to our second-class battleships of modern design. There are only about a dozen, or at most fifteen, effective cruisers, and barely one-half are of the first class. Indeed, the list is exhausted when you have named the Minneapolis, Columbia, Olympia, New-York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia. The Chicago is at present hors de combat. There are only two small torpedo boats, so that even with volunteer seamen to close up the many vacancies the fleet is not formidable in view of the large number of ships at the command of the British Admiralty, even without sending our exceptionally strong Channel fleet, with its six battleships, far superior to the Atlantic squadron of the United States Navy.

The paper's showing of the case might perhaps have been made a little stronger had it refrained from stating in another column that:

There is a strong feeling that our North American and West Indies squadron should be reconstituted. With the exception of the flagship, all the vessels at present composing it are obsolete; some of them, indeed, such as the Tourmaline, being wooden, and of not more than from 8 to 10 knots actual speed. On the other hand, the American squadron in those seas, though not strong in numbers—the number of vessels actually there being but eight—is yet entirely composed of modern iron-clads and cruisers. There is an unpleasant conviction that, had hostilities actually broken out between the United States and this country, our fleet, caught unaware, might have been either destroyed or forced to surrender to the American Admiral, who would naturally have had some intimation given him previously to the declaration of war. This is regarded as a false position for us to be in, however unlikely war with our American cousins may in fact be.

GREAT BRITAIN'S BEST TEACHER.

Henry Norman, Who Tells the Truth About the Venezuelan Situation.

Next to President Cleveland's message nothing in the Venezuelan dispute has caused such widespread surprise and interest as the discoveries and outspoken conclusions of the special Commissioner of The London Chronicle. His cable messages from Washington have given the great English public the first absolutely true idea of Lord Salisbury's unjust claims, and the real feeling of the people of the United States. Because of their fair tone and surprising revelations they have attracted the attention of three continents.

Henry Norman is the Commissioner. Scarcely a year ago he won full recognition from London journalists. At that time he was recognized as an authority on the political affairs of the far East, and his views on the questions arising from the Japan-China war were given much weight. The prediction was then made that he would soon become more widely known in journalism, and also in the world of letters.

Mr. Norman's best known work is "The Peoples and Politics of the Far East; Travels and Studies in the British, French, Spanish, and Portuguese Colonies, Siberia, China, Japan, Corea, Siam, and Malaya." One of his other well-known works is "Real Japan."

From these titles it will be seen that Mr. Norman brings to bear on the present Venezuelan question a mind whose natural British ideas have been modified and broadened by contact with the world and a study of colonial conditions. He can also bring to bear such an experience in British colonial affairs as is unlikely to leave an abiding faith in the eternal justice of England's policy.

Mr. Norman became assistant editor of The London Chronicle in March, 1895, Mr. Wassington having retired and Mr. Fletcher having become editor. He is credited with being the originator of the famous "third page" of The Chronicle. In this he placed the literary department among the news features. The publication of a new book was placed on a par with the great debates of the parliament, and the news of diplomatic imbroglios.

This third page has several departments. One is headed "Writers and Readers." In it is given gossip and news regarding authors, their doings and intentions, and books published. Art notes, dramatic notes, scientific notes, and special criticisms or articles on literature or the drama—with an occasional displayed communication from some famous author—make up the balance of this very interesting department. Other London papers, appreciating the value of this feature have flattered Mr. Norman by imitation. As a result of this success, Mr. Norman is esteemed among thinking men of England, and his opinions on the Venezuelan matter will derive weight therefrom.

Mr. Norman's works, between the lines, show the daring spirit of the man. When he set out for remote Asia he intended to remain only four months. He was absent four months. This time was no holiday season for him.

A journey into Corea, a jungle expedition through the wild, unknown regions of Malay, a daring ride on a raft into the heart of the forbidden State of Keleutan, and a visit to the seas where the dreaded Tong King pirates make their rendezvous illustrates Mr. Norman's intrepidity. Yet in his own words in his book, "The Far East," is shown the deeper purpose:

"The record of mere travel is interwoven with that of investigation; the interests and adventures of the hour are mingled with the factors and statistics of [illegible] His book abounds with strong views on the Russian Eastern policy, on the French colonial policy, as well as other Eastern questions.

Mr. Norman, about a year ago, married Miss Muriel Dowie, whose first volume, "A Girl in the Karpathians," had secured her reputation. The marked originality of this work was displayed in "Gallia," a social novel. This latest volume bears evidence of the separate literary work of Mr. and Mrs. Norman, for it partakes of none of the entirely masculine style of the former.

ENGLAND AND THE COMMISSION.

The London Daily News Wants Salisbury to Submit His Evidence.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Daily News, in its issue to-morrow, will say there is nothing offensive to Great Britain in the instructions given to the Venezuelan High Commission.

It adds that since serious difficulty may arise when the commission shall report Lord Salisbury reasonably might suggest to the American Government some method of arriving at an honorable settlement.

"Why," it asks, "should not Lord Salisbury, as a friendly act, without prejudice, place the whole evidence in the Colonial Office at the disposal of the commission?"

MINISTER INDORSES THE PRESIDENT

The Rev. Mr. Rossiter Thinks Mr. Cleveland Right as to Venezuela.

The Rev. S. B. Rossiter of the North Presbyterian Church, Ninth Avenue and Thirty-first Street, in a sermon last evening indorsed President Cleveland's action in the Venezuelan boundary matter.

"I do not believe there will be war with England as a result of his manifesto," the Rev. Mr. Rossiter said, "but every thinking and patriotic citizen cannot but say that he was right in upholding the Monroe doctrine.

"The dignity of the Nation demands that its citizens shall stand by his decision. It is to be sincerely hoped, however, that this matter will be settled amicably. A conflict between England and the United States would be most disastrous.

"I believe that both nations see this and will be able to work out of the difficulty without sacrifice of honor on either side."

WILL PRAY FOR PEACE.

British Evangelical Alliance Cables to American Christians.

A cablegram has been received from the British Evangelical Alliance, asking that Christians throughout the United States be invited "to join British Christians in fervent prayer next week, especially on Wednesday, that Christlike counsels may prevail in the present crisis."

In response to the above, the Executive Committee of the Evangelical Alliance for the United States passed the following resolution Saturday:

Resolved, That in accordance with a cablegram from the Evangelical Alliance of Great Britain, the Evangelical Alliance for the United States invites the Christians of America to unite in prayer with their British brethren on Wednesday of the week of prayer that in the relations of their respective Governments pacific counsels may prevail.

To Discuss a Venezuelan Resolution.

The Young Men's Democratic Club of Brooklyn will meet in its headquarters, 44 Court Street, to-night, to take action on the resolution presented by the Executive Committee:

Resolved, That the Young Men's Democratic Club of the City of Brooklyn heartily approves the action of the Government of the United States in reasserting the doctrine enunciated by President Monroe, (that no European power shall be permitted to extend by force its territory upon the American Continent,) and especially commends President Cleveland and Secretary of State Olney for the firm and patriotic attitude assumed by them in the negotiations with Great Britain relating to the dispute as to the boundaries of Venezuela and British Guiana.

It is expected that there will be a large meeting, and that the subject will be fully discussed.

Mr. Olney Goes Back to Washington.

Secretary of State Olney was in this city Saturday night and part of yesterday. He went to the Waldorf Hotel, and spent the day very quietly, receiving a few friends who called. He left the hotel at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon for Washington.

The Paper for Patriotic Americans.

From The Youngstown (Ohio) Vindicator, Jan. 2.

The World, by its Toryism, has aroused a spirit of Americanism that will immensely curtail its circulation. As a purveyor to the suburb and sewer element its news columns are filled with a nastiness spoken and insinuated that makes it an unfit paper for home reading, especially for women and children. Its treason to vital interests of the United States as seen by Jefferson and Monroe, and as to-day cherished by Americans of every shade of political belief, has awakened a sentiment that will crowd it out of existence.

Democrats, as you love your country, as you bow to the patriotism of Washington, Jefferson, Monroe, and all the great teachers and defenders of our National rights, stop it. If you want an Eastern paper, one of the greatest, cleanest, and one that is at all times readable in your homes and at the same time reliable in its news, political and market departments, subscribe for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. Have no compromises or associations with Tories or Tory defenders. This country is the home of patriots, not mercenaries. Democrats are not purchasable with English gold to-day, any more than were the captors of André, the British spy. Let England take care of the Benedict Arnolds. Return The World to its publishers and owners. Be Americans, be Democrats.

A Doctor's Discomfort in a High Place.

From The Boston Traveler.

Some of the patients of one of the prominent physicians in Dorchester are getting well pretty rapidly these days under the influence of a joke which they have recently heard regarding their Esculapius. It seems that this doctor has a horror of high places and is always dizzy when on lofty buildings. Not long ago some relatives from England visited him and suggested a trip to Bunker Hill, and, in common with about one-half of the population of Boston, the doctor was not only forced to acknowledge that he had never been to the top of the monument, but was obliged to accompany his guests to the summit of the granite shaft. It cannot be ascertained whether the persons whom they found there had ever heard of the doctor before, but he had not been there many minutes when one of the strangers was heard to remark that the sun had such an influence on the monument that on warm days it warped it. This was enough for the doctor, and, with a parting remark that he would see his friends at the base, he beat a hasty retreat, going down, it is said, four steps at a time and not feeling safe until he had run out on the lawn about the monument far enough to get out of the way in case it fell. The joke of it all is that the doctor, in a state of absentmindedness, told the story himself, and now, much to his chagrin, his patients are laughing themselves into good health.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

—1:40 A. M.—33 Macdougal Street; Mary Keenan; damage, $10.

—1:45 A. M.—27 Cherry Street; Mrs. Annie Long; damage, $70.

—5:40 A. M.—Columbus Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street; Hotel Von Glahn; damage, $50.

—5:45 A. M.—Marion Place and Tremont Avenue; damage, $500.

—7:45 A. M.—367 Fourth Avenue; Calvary Church; damage, $10.

—10 A. M.—325 West Sixty-ninth Street; Antonio Alterio; damage, $50.

—10:15 A. M.—34 Jones Street; Henry Tredmann; damage, $10.

—10:20 A. M.—720 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street; Charles Doll; damage, $10.

—10:45 A. M.—1,499 First Avenue; Alfred Stein; damage, none.

—1:10 P. M.—168 West Eighty-third Street; damage, $50.

—2:45 P. M.—47 West Fifty-fourth Street; W. W. Skidby; no damage.

—3:35 P. M.—311 East Thirty-seventh Street; occupant unknown; damage, none.

—3:45 P. M.—530 Fifth Avenue; Mrs. H. Pachen; damage, $500.

—5 P. M.—28 Stanton Street; damage, trifling.

—5:20 P. M.—19 Mott Street; Michael Rissili; no damage.

—5:55 P. M.—367 Fourth Avenue; Calvary Church; damage, $100.

—8:45 P. M.—121 East Fifty-eighth Street; Mrs. Jeanette Strauss; damage, $300.

—9:10 P. M.—16 East Twenty-ninth Street; James Keeley; damage, $1,500.

—9:20 P. M.—1,678 First Avenue; Emanuel Epstein; damage, $200.

—10:00 P. M.—1,237 Third Avenue; Charles Schmidt; damage, $200.

GREAT BRITAIN ALARMED

Continued from Page 1.

dress presented to him by a deputation, President Kruger said that the Government would remove the duties on food stuffs. He also promised that equal subsidies would be given to all schools, whatever language might be taught in them, and that the franchise would be made more liberal.

Nevertheless, in the quarters of the capitalists scheming is going on for active hostilities against the Government. Respectable merchants of all nations are combining to circumvent the aims of Cecil Rhodes. The merchants are forming a brigade to protect life and property. The wives and children of the capitalists left days ago. Secret enlisting is proceeding, and lectures on their political grievances are being given to the miners.

Col. Rhodes, a brother of Cecil Rhodes; Lionel Phillips, and Charles Leonard, three prominent capitalists, were asked to say that they disapproved of a revolution, but they have made no reply. The community fears the worst, but is prepared to defeat the conspiracy. In the meantime the Boer Government behaves admirably, and allows the freest speech. Loafers already admit that they are in the pay of the capitalists. It is undoubtedly a clear case of an attempt to pick a quarrel and grab the golden treasures of the Transvaal.

CECIL RHODES RESIGNS.

The Premier Gives Notice that He Wishes to Vacate His office.

LONDON, Jan. 4.—A dispatch from Cape Town, dated Dec. 31, says that Mr. Rhodes had tendered his resignation of the office of Prime Minister of Cape Colony to Sir Hercules Robinson, the Governor of the colony, but that the latter had not accepted it.

KRUGER TO THE EMPEROR.

The Boers' President Thanks the German Monarch.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—President Kruger has, in reply to Emperor William's message, cabled the following from Pretoria:

"I testify to your Majesty my very deep and heartfelt thanks for your Majesty's sincere congratulations. With God's help, we hope to do everything possible for holding our dearly bought independence and the stability of our beloved republic."

GERMANY GROWING CALMER.

The British Ambassador Pouring Oil on Troubled Waters.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—Sir F. C. Lascelles, British Ambassador to Germany, has of late had daily interviews with the Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, and these conferences have led to a much calmer tone in official circles and in the articles published in the semi-official newspapers. The violent tone displayed by the English papers, especially in their tirades against the Kaiser, does not agree with the character of the communications received at the Foreign Office from Lord Salisbury, the British Foreign Minister, who protests his innocence of all knowledge of the plans of the Chartered South Africa Company, and declares the determination of Great Britain to act strictly in accordance with the terms of the Transvaal treaties concluded in 1881 and in 1884.

If Lord Salisbury intends to remonstrate against the congratulatory message cabled to President Kruger by the Kaiser, he is obviously taking his time to ponder over the manner in which he will do it, as so far nothing has been heard at the Foreign Office as to how the Government of Great Britain will treat what the English press calls a deadly insult, which justifies war.

Nothing appears likely to cause any alteration in the attitude of Germany in respect to her resolve to support the Transvaal Republic in declaring the convention of 1884 void, and thus enabling the Boers to obtain their independence of England. The contention of Germany is that the convention of 1884 must lapse, and that the new relations of England with the Transvaal must give the latter the right to direct and uncontrolled intercourse with the other powers.

The United Press obtained last evening an interview with Dr. Leyd, the Secretary of State of the South African Republic, who is now in Berlin. It was the Chartered South Africa Company and the Rhodes and the Bernato groups, he said, that provoked a revolution in the Transvaal, aiming to overthrow President Kruger and replace him with a creature of Cecil Rhodes's, and then, through the agency of the new President, annex the Transvaal to the Cape Colony. The movement was associated with plans of throwing the markets into disorder, and acquiring good stocks at the lowest figures.

The Boers, Dr. Leyd said, would treat the prisoners they captured in the battle with Dr. Jameson and his followers humanely, despite the fact that they were brigands. The Boers were aware, Dr. Leyd said, that the men had been secretly armed by Rhodes, and their knowledge of the nature of the support given to Jameson by Rhodes.

Dr. Leyd entertains hopes that he will be able to obtain an audience with the Emperor. As yet he has only been able to see the Foreign Secretary. The authorities at the Foreign Office deny that the Transvaal Government has asked Germany to assume a protectorate over the South African Republic.

Austria has no special interest in South Africa, but she nevertheless supports the idea of Germany's intervention in the Transvaal. The Vienna newspapers concur in expressing hope that the powers will take advantage of the present opportunity to curb English encroachments.

Under the Presidency of Duke Albrecht of Mecklenburg committees are being formed in Berlin, Hamburg, and other German cities for the purpose of collecting funds for the relief of the Boer families who are suffering as the result of the warlike operations in the Transvaal. Already £140,000 has been subscribed.

ADVICE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

A French Paper Wants the African Company's Charter Revoked.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—The Temps asks Great Britain to immediately and absolutely revoke the charter of the British South Africa Company, and, continuing, says:

"France has no idea of humiliating Great Britain, with whom she entertains friendly relations, nor of falling in line behind Emperor William, but Great Britain ought to recognize that there is a Europe even in Africa."

THE BOERS GOOD FIGHTERS.

Able to Raise an Army of 7,000 Men—Natives Would Help Them.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Among the visitors in Washington is W. W. Sterling, a business man of Johannesburg, in the Transvaal. He says, in a local paper, that the difficulty originated in June last over drawings for claims to gold mines at Whitfontein and Luipaard Vlei, about twenty-five miles from Johannesburg. The Boers seem to have had the best of it in the drawings, which were made according to their peculiar laws, and fights for possession followed. The capitalists were dissatisfied, especially the English, and Mr. Sterling believes that England is backing the claims of her subjects, with the intention eventually of seizing the country.

Much of the discontent comes from the English capitalists, who make fortunes out of their investments, but still object to the payment of heavy duties levied on imports, especially machinery for mines. The Boers, Mr. Sterling says, are splendid fighters, being able to muster about 7,000 able-bodied men. He thinks the natives will certainly fight for the Boers, whom they at the same time fear and love, because they are well treated.

The natives, however, are not accustomed to the use of firearms, and have not been allowed to own guns or weapons of any kind. They fight fiercely with spear and shields, and would be useful in battle to go before the lines of soldiers.

There are about 500 Americans in Johannesburg. Out of respect for them the last Fourth of July was widely celebrated in that city as a holiday. The Boers had their flags flying from public buildings, but certain of the English pulled them down, and a general fight followed.

Qualities and styles are emphasized in Flint's Fine Furniture at manufacturing prices. 45 West 23d St., near Broadway.—Adv.

S. B. ELKINS, FRIEND OF THE PEOPLE

A Bit of Alaskan History That Illustrates the Virtue of the Audacious West Virginian.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Senator Elkins's solicitude for the dear people, in his public speech to support his resolution of lack of confidence in the Administration, indicates him to be a man who has forgotten many things, and is full of the belief that the public never stops to learn what anybody has forgotten. He is really too good to go out in such bad weather.

Talking about taking profits out of the Treasury—which he apparently considers reprehensible in a Secretary of the Treasury—it may be mentioned that there are some other "profits" which Mr. Elkins will have a chance to explain. To say nothing of the star route usufruct, is not the Government to-day suing Mr. Elkins and his associates for some $600,000 which the Secretary of the Treasury says belongs to the Public Treasury as rental for the seal islands of Alaska, and tax on sealskins taken by the North American Commercial Company, of which Mr. Elkins is a stockholder?

The Secretary of the Treasury declares that the action of Charles Foster in refunding to Elkins the rental and tax of 1890, some $200,000, was illegal, and every year since, Elkins's company has defaulted payments due, throwing the question into court, with James C. Carter to look out for it.

Perhaps Mr. Elkins will tell all about his economy at the expense of the public when he has time to make a speech on the seal question in the Senate. He incidentally may tell whether he considers Charles Foster to have been a friend of the dear people and the Government in the seal matter.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Jan. 5.—Fire to-day destroyed the building occupied by Isaac R. Serviss, furniture and carpets; Vernol & Petty, grocers, and Adam Schaad, cooperage. Mr. Serviss's loss will reach about $10,000, while the damage to the stock of the other firms will amount to $2,500 and $1,200, respectively.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Jan. 5.—The tugboat Chesapeake, which was lying at the foot of Farnsworth Avenue, in the Delaware River, was destroyed by fire to-day. The tugboat James Herron, which was lying alongside, was badly damaged. Both boats were owned by the Bordentown Sand Dredging Company. Loss, $9,000.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Carpets.

The Fall contracts fast giving out, at the low rate of wool and wages. Waste no time in making your choice. Cowperthwait's, 104 W. 14th St.

DIED.

BAKER.—On Saturday, Jan. 4, Henrietta, daughter of the late Cornelius Baker of Elizabeth, N. J.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Jan. 6, at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. John S. Kennedy, 6 West Fifty-seventh Street. Interment in Rahway, N. J.

BEACH.—On Wednesday morning, Jan. 1, 1896, Alfred E. Beach.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 9 West 20th St., on Monday morning, Jan. 6, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Stratford, Conn.

BLANCHET—At his residence in Morristown, N. J., suddenly on the morning of Jan. 5, Major Auguste Durest Blanchet, in the eightieth year of his age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

COSGRIFF—On Jan. 4, John G. Cosgriff, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, at his late residence, 122 Bank Street.

Funeral services at St. Francis Xavier's Church, West Sixteenth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, at 10 A. M., sharp, Jan. 7, where a solemn high mass of requiem will be celebrated for the happy repose of his soul. Interment in Jersey City Cemetery.

GILLISS—Entered into rest, Saturday, Jan. 4, Catherine I. Gillis, widow of the late Thomas H. Gilliss.

Funeral from St. Thomas's Church, New-York, on Tuesday, Jan. 7, at 2 P. M.

McLEOD—At her residence, in this city, on Friday, Jan. 3, 1896, Mrs. Margaret T. McLeod, widow of the Rev. Dr. John N. McLeod, in the ninetieth year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Twelfth Street, west of Sixth Avenue, on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and European papers please copy.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY,
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

Special Notices.

"The exhibition is one of the sights of the season and should on no account be missed."—Times.

"A public display that is not alone interesting to the connoisseur and collector, but is important as affording opportunity to our public museums."—The Sun.

At the American Art Galleries,
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH.
TO BE SOLD BY
Absolute public sale on TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) and FOLLOWING AFTERNOONS, Jan. 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, and THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 9 and 10,
THE COLLECTION OF
WM. M. CHASE, N. A.
PAINTINGS, STUDIO APPOINTMENTS, BRIC-A-BRAC, CURIOS, ANTIQUE FURNITURE, COSTUMES, TAPESTRIES, OLD WEAPONS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, METAL WORK.
A UNIQUE COLLECTION OF FINGER RINGS, &c., &c.
NOW ON FREE VIEW
THIS Day and Evening.
THOMAS E. KIRBY, Auctioneer.
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, M'g'rs,
6 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,
366 Fifth Ave., near 34th St.
SALE TO-MORROW
(TUESDAY) AND WEDNESDAY,
AT 8:15 P. M.

The tapestries are of beautiful designs, and still more exquisite color, the fading process of time having softened and mellowed the tones and brought all the tints into a lovely harmony. So many and various other pieces attract attention that it is difficult to individualize. In short, it is a most interesting collection, evidently made by a man of much taste and judgment, who has gathered, piece by piece, these many curious and artistic things.—N. Y. Times.

The collection has attracted much attention from lovers of the beautiful and quaint.—Mail and Express.

Among the tapestries are some notable examples. A Flemish black oak cabinet of the sixteenth century and another of Spanish workmanship are of high art design.

Throughout the catalogue are little and large gems which amateurs will pore over and covet.—Commercial Advertiser.

ANTIQUE
JAPANESE ARMOR,
EMBROIDERIES, IVORIES, AND BRONZES.
OLD SPANISH BROCADES,
CHURCH HANGINGS
AND VESTMENTS,
FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, AND TAPESTRIES,
THE COLLECTION OF AN AMATEUR.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, ORTGIES & CO.,
Auctioneers. Managers.

FOR THE SEASON'S RACING

Stakes for the Westchester Racing Association Announced.

OTHER STAKES TO CLOSE IN FEBRUARY

Appointments of Racing Officials to be Made This Week—Gambling Race Tracks in Virginia Are Closed.

The Westchester Racing Association plainly has every confidence in the future of racing, as it has announced stakes for the coming three years. These include the necessary short-distance races for the opening of the season before the youngsters are keyed up to running a distance. The fixed events include the revival of the Belmont, named in honor of the late August Belmont. His son is to add a plate each year to the stake, and in 1898 the distance will be increased to a mile and a half, which will give a good test of the three-year-olds in the Spring.

The stakes, which will close at midnight of Tuesday, Feb. 4, for the Spring meeting, are as follows:

FOR TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

Race.	Purse.
Juvenile, 5 furlongs	$4,000
Banquet, selling, 5 furlongs	1,750
Gaiety, (fillies,) 4½ furlongs	2,500
Levity, 5 furlongs	2,500
*Laureate, 5 furlongs	3,000
Frivolity, (fillies,) 4½ furlongs	2,000
Eclipse, 6 furlongs	5,000

*There is a supplementary entry for the Laureate to close April 1. In addition to the purse, Mr. John Sanford will add $1,000 in plate or cash, as the owner may elect.

FOR THREE-YEAR-OLDS.

Race.	Purse.
Withers, 1 mile	$3,500
*Belmont, 1⅜ miles	4,000
Ladies', (fillies,) 1 mile	2,000
*Baychester, 1 mile	2,000
*Pocantico, (handicap,) 1⅛ miles	2,500

*There is a supplementary entry to the Baychester and Pocantico. Mr. August Belmont will add $1,000 in plate to the Belmont Stake in addition to the purse named.

FOR THREE-YEAR-OLDS AND UPWARD.

Race.	Purse.
Metropolitan Handicap, 1⅛ miles	$5,000
Gotham Handicap, 1 mile	2,000
Toboggan Handicap, 6 furlongs	2,000
Harlem, (selling,) 7 furlongs	1,500

The weights for the Metropolitan Handicap will be announced Feb. 22, declarations to be made by March 4.

Following are the stakes for the Autumn meeting:

FOR TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

Race.	Purse.
Nursery Handicap, 6 furlongs	$4,000
White Plains Handicap, 6 furlongs	4,000
Champagne Stakes, 7 furlongs	4,000

FOR THREE-YEAR-OLDS.

Race.	Purse.
Jerome Handicap, 1¼ miles	$3,000

FOR THREE-YEAR-OLDS AND UPWARD.

Race.	Purse.
Manhattan Handicap, 1¼ miles	$2,500
Municipal Handicap, 1¾ miles	3,000

FOR ALL AGES.

Race.	Purse.
Bronx Handicap, 6 furlongs	$2,000

There is a supplementary entry for the Nursery, the White Plains, the Champagne, the Jerome, the Manhattan, the Municipal, and the Bronx, to close Monday, Sept. 7, 1896.

These stakes are also announced for the Spring meeting of 1897:

FOR THREE-YEAR-OLDS.

Race.	Purse.
Withers, 1 mile	$3,500
Belmont, 1⅜ miles	4,000
Ladies', 1 mile	3,500

Mr. August Belmont will add $1,000 in plate to the Belmont, in addition to the purse named.

There will also close at the same time, to be run at the Spring meeting in 1898, the Belmont, (colts 122 pounds, geldings 119 pounds, fillies 117 pounds,) with an approximate value of $12,500, not including the plate to the value of $1,000 to be added by Mr. August Belmont. The distance of the race will be one mile and a half.

For the meeting of the New-York Steeplechase Association to be held on Wednesdays, May 13, May 20, and May 27, the following fixed events, also to close on Feb. 4, are announced:

STEEPLECHASE.

Race.	Purse.
New-York Steeplechase Handicap, 2½ miles	$1,000
Empire State Steeplechase Handicap, 3½ miles	1,500
Grand International Steeplechase Handicap, 4 miles	2,000

HURDLE RACES

Race.	Purse.
St. Nicholas Hurdle Handicap, 1½ miles	$750
Westchester Hurdle Handicap, 2 miles	1,000
Knickerbocker Hurdle Handicap, 2½ miles	1,500

ON THE FLAT.

Amphibious Serial Highweight Handicaps, for horses entered in the Steeplechase and Hurdle Handicaps, one entrance for the three: No. 1, 6 furlongs, purse, $1,200; No. 2, 7 furlongs, purse, $1,200; No. 3, 1 mile, purse, $1,200.

⁂

Preceding the racing in this State there will be a meeting at the Bennings track in Washington, beginning Saturday, April 18, and closing Saturday, May 2, for which these stakes, to close Feb. 4, are announced:

FOR TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

Race.	Purse.
Arlington, 4 furlongs	$1,000
Mount Vernon, (fillies,) 4 furlongs	800
Congressional, (selling,) 4 furlongs	800
Eastern Branch, 4½ furlongs	1,000

FOR THREE-YEAR-OLDS.

Race.	Purse.
Potomac, 6 furlongs	1,000
Federal, (selling,) 6½ furlongs	1,000
Capital, one mile	1,000

FOR THREE-YEAR-OLDS AND UPWARD.

Race.	Purse.
Washington Handicap, 1 1-16 miles	1,200
Army and Navy Handicap, one mile	1,000
Blue and Gray Handicap, 6 furlongs	800

If the Washington Handicap receives thirty or more entries the value of the purse will be increased to $1,500.

STEEPLECHASES.

Race.	Purse.
Easter Steeplechase, 2 miles	600
Selling Steeplechase, 2½ miles	750
Sheridan Steeplechase Handicap, 3 miles	1,000

HURDLE RACES.

Race.	Purse.
Virginia Hurdle Race, 1½ miles	600
Selling Hurdle Race, 1¾ miles	750
Maryland Hurdle Handicap, 2¼ miles	1,000

The full conditions of the stakes will be published in the Racing Calendar of Thursday, Jan. 9. Entry blanks will be mailed about the 15th inst.

⁂

Now that the dates for the race meetings of the present year have been all arranged, the principal business left for the stewards of the Jockey Club is the appointment of the new Board of Stewards for the year and the selection of the racing officials. That will be done in all probability at the annual meeting of the Jockey Club, which is to be held next Thursday evening. Who will be the successor to the late Dr. Knapp is not known, but it will be hard to find a man who will devote so much time and attention to the races as he did. It was indeed a labor of love with him.

As to the men who will serve as judges there is not likely to be any change. The new official to be appointed is a starter in place of Mr. Rowe, who resigned to accept a position as trainer for Col. Thompson. It is generally believed that the choice has narrowed down to James F. Caldwell, who used to serve very acceptable, and Chris J. Fitzgerald. The latter has acted as patrol judge and as clerk of the scales in a most acceptable manner during the past three years, and so is in the line of promotion. As a starter he has served successfully at various tracks in the South and West, is popular with horse owners and jockeys, and the general impression is that he will be selected by the stewards for the important position, though there is a coterie that is trying to prevent his selection for personal reasons.

Mr. Fitzgerald is now acting as starter at the New-Orleans track, and the reports are that he is succeeding admirably in his work there. That he is popular with the jockeys is shown by the fact that on Christmas Day these lads got together and made him a very handsome present in the shape of a scarf pin and a pair of link cuff buttons handsomely set with rubies and diamonds. Mr. Fitzgerald has managed to get along with the lads down there so as to get both their confidence and respect. His fines, when these have been necessary, have been only such as it has been possible for the lads to pay without putting in a couple of weeks work for nothing, and he has tempered justice with mercy. The newspapers down there speak well of his starting, even though he has occasionally left a horse at the post. This has been more often due to the bad acting of the horses themselves or to the jockeys than to his starting, as has been shown by the sustaining decisions of the judges and stewards of the track.

If a man can start horses over the miserable, narrow, and gutter-like track at New-Orleans he can start them anywhere. The experience that Mr. Fitzgerald is gaining there among the bayous in which the track is built, will stand him in good stead when he takes up the flag here, as he will do in all probability. In wet weather there is on the New-Orleans track but a single narrow path on which the horses can run at all, and when a start is made each jockey at once goes for that route to the finish, as it is the only one over which he can possibly win. That makes starting very difficult. In dry weather the track is but a trifle better. It is a place that tries men's tempers, and Mr. Pettingill, who is considered a good starter in the West, made a miserable mess of his work there a year ago. As Mr. Fitzgerald has succeeded where other men have failed he seems to be a good man for the Jockey Club to tie up to.

Mr. Caldwell is having trouble with the jockeys out in California, as has been a growing habit with him of late years, and has had so much bother that in the recent running of the Haggin Stakes, he kept the horses at the post for an hour and a half, and the last race set for the afternoon had to be postponed because of darkness having set in. The California papers say that Mr. Caldwell, once the "Prince of Starters," has lost his grip, and does not compare with those who have acted in years past. He has had his usual fights with "Marty" Bergen, though others manage to get along with this clever lad all right, and has grown even more vigorous in the use of severe language than in past years. These reports do not help the "old man" in his candidacy. His having once deserted the legitimate tracks for the Guttenberg concern will hardly serve him in his attempt to again start the horses here.

Mr. Fitzgerald, under the circumstances, seems to have the better chance to get the appointment, and his selection would gratify most of the racing men who will run their horses in this vicinity.

⁂

Gov. O'Ferrall's message to the Virginia Legislature, which dealt with those gambling nuisances in his State which are referred to occasionally as race tracks, has had a beneficial effect. Last week these out-of-door pool rooms—for that is all they are—both stopped the farcical "races" at the St. Asaph and Alexander Island tracks. These have been National scandals, and their continuance has done more to injure racing than almost any other thing during the past year. The races have been in many instances "put-up jobs" of the worst possible description, as was apparent to any visitor to the tracks. The judges have been conveniently blind to most of them, have been "outlawed" both in the West and the interests of the gamblers who own the tracks and use the races as a means of "beating" the poolrooms scattered throughout the Southern and Western cities where they had their money bet by their agents.

Men and horses raced over these two tracks have been "out-lawed" both in the West and the East, and justly so. As a rule, half of the races would have warranted the interference of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The horses have been poor, broken-down hacks, which should have been retired to some easier work than the grind of racing. Gov. O'Ferrall has asked the Legislature to pass laws restricting racing in the State, prohibiting it, if necessary, in order to drive out the leeches who have been running things there. The managers of the tracks are quoted as saying that they paid $25,000 each to prevent interference with their game last year, and say they are willing to pay that sum again to prevent the passing of any restrictive legislation. This is a temptation to the Virginia politician, of course, but public opinion in the State is so strong against the nuisances that these tracks have created that it will hardly serve the purposes of the gamblers this time.

The complete suppression of all such racing as that which has been carried on uninterruptedly in Virginia during 1894-5, is absolutely necessary to the continuance of the sport in this country. The people are determined that this sort of thing shall be stopped even if all reputable racing has to be temporarily suppressed with it.

⁂

As Michael F. Dwyer has made no entries in the races to be run this Spring at the Coney Island track, it is pretty certain that he will carry out his intention of racing in the West exclusively early next season. Mr. Dwyer's best horse is Ben Brush, who is engaged in the Kentucky Derby and the other Derbys to be run at St. Louis, Latonia, and Oakland. He is also entered in other valuable Western stakes that he seems to have at his mercy, and has no engagements in the East. Mr. Dwyer will have only a small string of horses to campaign, and he will probably be able to do better with them in the West than in the East. He will also have a chance there to do all the betting that he wishes to indulge in. So he will hardly be seen in the East again until the Fall campaign opens, by which time he will have a chance to get some engagements for Ben Brush that will be worth racing for.

⁂

The continued expenses and the great loss of income to the racing associations about here by the change in racing conditions will compel changes in many directions in the management of the clubs this year. Salaries that have been exorbitant for the work done will be reduced very generally in order that income may be made to meet expenses. One of the changes that will particularly affect the horse owners will be a small charge for the use of the stables at the race tracks, which have been occupied heretofore rent free. The Coney Island club has led the way by fixing the charge for the use of the stalls at $2 per month per horse, and the other clubs will follow suit. Considering the changes in the racing conditions, this seems no more than fair when it is considered how much expense there is in keeping up one of these great racing tracks all the year round.

⁂

With the arrival of the racing stable of Duke & Wishard at Newmarket, England, on Saturday, that famous race course will take on quite an American appearance. That string includes Rampapo, Hugh Penny, Mack Briggs, Wishard, Damsel, and several two-year-olds that promised well as yearlings. Pierre Lorillard, August Belmont, Foxhall Keene, Richard Croker, and Charles Littlefield, all have stables of racers there. The Lorillard string of a dozen is under the care of John Huggins. Mr. Keene's are all English-bred youngsters, but they are few in number and he does not expect much of them. Richard Croker has thirty animals in all on the other side, but less than half of these will take part in the campaign which he has mapped out for the year. Mr. Littlefield's string is confined to about a half dozen. The English campaign of these Americans will be watched with much interest here.

SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOTING.

Halstead of Company C Makes the Best Score in the Class Matches.

Members of the Seventh Regiment Rifle Club engaged in two matches at the armory ranges on Saturday evening. They were the class and duplicate. In the former there were five prizes. All scores having the same numerical value constitute a class in this match. Each competitor had seven shots standing and seven prone, and was privileged to make two entries. First prize went to the marksman making the best score in the highest class. The other prizes were awarded on the same principle in the remaining classes. J. W. Halstead of Company C carried off first honors with an aggregate score of 69. The list of prize winners follows:

	Standing.	Prone.	Aggregate.
J. W. Halstead, Company C	35	34	69
Corp. A. L. Roberts, Company I	34	34	68
Corp. F. W. Perkins, Company F	33	34	67
J. R. Stewart, Company B	33	33	66
Corp. L. L. Clarke, Company F	33	32	65

In the duplicate match, teams of two men competed. Under the conditions one man must be a first-class marksman; each man had seven shots standing and seven prone. Three prizes were offered. That score was considered best which had the largest number of equal comparisons, shot for shot. The prize winners in the order of merit were:

		Comparisons.
Capt. George W. Rand Corp. L. L. Clark	Company F	12
Sergt. E. C. Robinson Corp. E. W. Lancaster	Company H	11
J. R. Ford W. Bloomfield	Company H	11

Thirteen men qualified as sharpshooters during the evening in the following order:

	Standing.	Prone.	Aggregate.
Corp. R. M. Kallock, Co. H	32	35	67
Corp. J. L. Roberts, Co. I	35	34	69
J. W. Halstead, Co. C	35	34	69
J. McSwegan, Co. E	32	35	67
Corp. E. Drake, Co. F	33	33	66
J. R. Stewart, Co. B	33	33	66
Corp. F. W. Perkins, Co. F	33	34	67
T. D. Scoble, Co. C	32	34	66
Sergt. J. M. Moe, Co. G	33	35	68
B. B. McAlpin, Co. I	32	34	66
Corp. W. Bloomfield, Co. H	31	34	65
Lieut. F. F. Stebbins, Vet	31	34	65
W. F. Saportas, Co. A	32	33	65

The following qualified as experts:

	Deliberate Fire.	Rapid Fire.
J. W. Halstead, Co. C	69	67
Corp. J. L. Roberts, Co. I	69	63
Corp. H. E. Crall, Co. G	68	73
Sergt. J. M. Moe, Co. G	68	67

Next Saturday evening the Covell and team-of-two matches will be shot.

PRIZEFIGHTERS ARRESTED.

Successful Raid by County Officers at Englewood.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Jan. 5.—A raid was made last night by Prosecutor Stagg and a number of officers under Deputy Sheriff Blauvelt at Palisades Park, where a prizefight was going on.

Near Heisenbuttle's Hotel is a two-story building called a hall, where dances and picnics are held. The upper room of the hall, reached only by a stairway on the outside, had been hired by the Midway Athletic Club, a new organization composed of men living in this and neighboring towns convenient to Palisades Park. When the officers reached Heisenbuttle's, the ball was brilliantly illuminated, and the call of the timekeeper in a prizefight was plainly heard outside the building, mingled with the applause of the spectators.

Through one of the windows the officers saw two men stripped to the waist engaged in a "slugging" match that was evidently not for love. The officers rushed in while the men on the stage were engaged in punching each other with vigor. The crowd rushed for the door, but was held back by the Constables. Justice Manning and Constable Rambo of Fort Lee were among those caught, but they declared that they were present merely as guests of the club and to see that there was no violation of the law. Heisenbuttle, Edward Graham, suppposed to be referee of the fight, with James Crawshield and Michael Gould, the principals, were taken to Hackensack, where they had a preliminary hearing before Justice Cumming. Heisenbuttle was released on $800 bail, the prizefighters on $100 each, and Graham was locked up in default of bail.

NEW-JERSEY A. C. CRICKETERS.

M. R. Cobb Made Best Average in Bowling and Batting.

The report of the Cricket Committee of the New-Jersey Athletic Club has just been issued. The club failed to win the Metropolitan championship last season for the first time in three years, but it made a bold effort, and was tied with the Manhattan team for second place.

The chief individual honors were carried off by M. R. Cobb, who has the best records in both batting and bowling. Archie Gunn actually heads the bowling list, and it is quite possible that he might have remained there had he accomplished more work, but his 14 wickets cannot be compared with Cobb's 69.

The club played in all thirty-five matches. Of these nineteen were first eleven and sixteen second eleven. The first won eight, lost five, and drew six, and the second won nine, lost six, and drew one. The following are the records:

FIRST ELEVEN BATTING AVERAGES.

	Inns.	Not Out.	Runs.	Average.
M. R. Cobb	15	3	367	30.58
T. G. Clarke	13	2	245	22.28
C. Byers	15	4	287	26.09
W. H. Denzell	15	3	258	21.50
C. H. Ellis	9	1	158	19.12
H. C. Wright	15	2	247	19.00
F. T. Kelly	6	1	79	15.80
F. B. Hunter	8	3	76	15.20
A. Gunn	11	0	156	14.20
J. Forbes	11	1	135	13.50
F. C. Calder	14	0	153	10.93

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
A. Gunn	121	3	57	14	4.07
M. R. Cobb	1,479	49	684	69	9.91
F. T. Kelly	594	23	311	27	11.51
F. C. Calder	523	12	305	19	16.05
C. H. Ellis	140	2	66	2	33.00

SECOND ELEVEN BATTING AVERAGES.

	Inns.	Not Out.	Runs.	Average.
T. Clarke	16	2	339	24.21
C. H. Clarke	11	1	223	22.30
H. Maxfield	2	0	29	19.50
E. J. Darvell	13	3	147	14.70
G. R. Cooper	15	1	142	10.14
J. Gill	8	0	70	8.75
E. Lawrence	12	1	76	6.90
C. C. Young	8	0	48	6.00
E. A. Footman	1	1	6	6.00
W. J. Pitcher	10	0	57	5.70
H. F. Fox	9	1	44	5.50
F. Hunter	2	0	11	5.50
E. O. Rockwood	10	2	38	4.75
L. Etherington	11	0	42	3.81

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Average.
C. H. Clarke	587	25	272	46	5.91
W. J. Pitcher	180	10	76	12	6.33
J. Gill	145	5	82	10	8.20
L. Etherington	577	10	330	36	9.16
T. Clarke	298	9	147	9	16.33
G. R. Cooper	120	2	67	3	22.33
H. F. Fox	212	5	129	5	25.80

Metropolitan Boxing Championships.

The Metropolitan Association boxing and wrestling championships of the Amateur Athletic Union, that are to be held at the New Manhattan Athletic Club, Jan. 15 to 17, will at least have the merit of being contested to a conclusion. In the commodious gymnasium of the Cherry Diamond palace the bouts will be brought off under the most favorable conditions, and as the rules require quick action to get a decision in four rounds, the work will undoubtedly be sharp and spirited. Secretary Sullivan has already received a basketful of entries, and the list is made up principally of youngsters who have never entered a competition, but who are anxious to struggle for honors in a championship event. The preliminary bouts take place on Jan. 15, and the finals on Jan. 17.

Lasker Even with Pillsbury.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 5.—At the local club the fourth round of the international chess tournament began to-day, this being the tenth sitting since the start. The result was as follows:

Lasker (black) beat Pillsbury in a Queen's Gambit declined after thirty moves.

Tschigorin felt indisposed and claimed his second day off.

The score up to date: Lasker and Pillsbury, 6½ each; Steinitz, 4½; Tschigorin, 1½.

Internationals, 3; Centreville, 0.

The second round in the championship series of games of the National Association Football League were played yesterday at Communipaw. The International Athletic Club, playing with only nine men, easily defeated the crack Centrevilles by 3 goals to 0. Although it was bitterly cold on the ground, about 500 persons remained until the end of the game.

The teams lined up as follows:

International A. C.	Position.	Centreville A. C.
Dunning	Goal	Bauer
Flynn	Right full back	Wilson
Taylor	Left full back	Gorevin
Stubbs	Right half back	Fitzpatrick
——	Centre	Jeffs
Jones	Left half back	Byrnes
Salter; Young	Right wing	Spavin; Talbot
——	Centre	Oliver
Jamieson; Kimberlin	Left wing	Couper; Buell

Referee—A. Wyllie, New-York Thistles. Linesmen—M. H. Humphries for International A. C.; Graham Winters for Centreville A. C. Goals kicked—Jones, Young, and Jamieson.

To Open the Curling Season.

Curling will commence in earnest in this vicinity to-day. The ice at the Hoboken Rink is now in fine order, and already several matches have been arranged. The John O'Groats and Thistle Clubs of this city have the first club match of the season in the afternoon, three rinks a side, and the New-York Caledonians play the point game for their club medal at the same time and place. In the latter match every one plays for his own hand, like "Harry o' the Wynd," with eight chances at nine different points of the game, with a possible total of 72 points, but the highest that has ever been made at this game as now played is 45 points, which is considered exceptionally fine playing.

In the evening the Caledonians will play the Groats a match, three rinks a side, and the St. Andrew's of New-York will play their rink match for the Moir Medal, reversing the usual order for this match, the skip leading and the lead taking charge of the rink. The Caledonians will also play for their Graham Rink Medal, drawing numbers for order of playing, the only match that is played in this manner in this section of the country. Should the cold spell last, the North against the South match for the Dalrymple Medal may be played on Conservatory Lake, Central Park, to-morrow, when a large gathering is expected of curlers from both sections, to compete for the trophies and the honor of testing the mettle of lowlanders and highlanders with besoms and channel stanes instead of broadswords and bucklers.

BOWLING NOTES.

—A match game which is attracting much attention among Royal Arcanumites of Brooklyn will be played next Saturday night at the Elephant Clubhouse alleys between teams representing Gilbert and De Witt Councils.

—Both sections of the Interclub League have completed the first round. The Union Leaguers have made the best showing in the senior section, while the Lincoln Club juniors have the best record in their section.

—The senior teams of the Carleton and Knickerbocker Clubs have arranged for a series for to-morrow night at the Knickerbocker Field Club alleys.

—The feature of the last week on Brooklyn alleys has been the record score of 980 by the Oriental team in the Arlington National.

—A meeting is to be held to-night at Arlington Hall, Gates and Nostrand Avenues, Brooklyn, to arrange for another tournament.

—C. Kelly won the December average prize at Boermann's Franklin alleys, Brooklyn, with a record of 214 for twenty games.

—Morton of the Junior Oxford Club team has the average record in the Interclub League, Brooklyn—184 for six games.

—Sellers and Waterbury of the Echo have been matched to bowl against Harrison and Seaton of the Waverly.

—Walters and Kruse, two valued members of the Reinecke team, Brooklyn, are on the sick list.

KILLED HIMSELF IN COOPER UNION

Unknown Man Who Had Often Attended Salvation Army Meetings.

Policemen Ross and Nevins of the Fifth Street Station were standing in front of Cooper Union about 9 o'clock last night when they heard a pistol shot in the cellar. They immediately rushed down the steps, and, seeing a number of people rushing toward a room near the main hall, they followed. They found the body of a poorly dressed man about forty-five years old with a bullet hole in his right temple. Standing by his side were two men, who gave their names as Eule and Anderson. The latter lives at 278 Bowery.

Anderson says that the man entered the room and immediately drew a revolver from his pocket, placed it to his head, and pulled the trigger. At the time of the shooting a Salvation Army meeting was going on in the main hall. It is said the man had been attending a number of these meetings held at the headquarters of the army at 14 and 16 Fourth Avenue.

A Salvation Army soldier named Seems says he first noticed the man about three weeks ago at one of the meetings, and since then he has attended a number. He did not know who he was. Mrs. Captain Marsh says she noticed the man first last night. He was sitting in the back of the hall, looking very dejected.

Slaughter of Big Game in Maine.

From The Boston Herald.

The following figures of the shipments over the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad from all stations and the game killed by local sportsmen and eaten in camp, &c., show the vast extent of hunting in Eastern and Northern Maine:

1895.	Deer.	Moose.	Caribou.	Total.
October	669	53	37	759
November	501	21	31	553
December	409	38	62	509
Total	1,579	112	130	1,821

Game killed by local sportsmen and consumed in camps, &c.—Deer, 1,688; moose, 64; caribou, 115; total, 1,867.

Entire total for three months—Deer, 3,267; moose, 176; caribou, 245; total, 3,688.

The above table contrasts with 1894 as follows:

	Deer.	Moose.	Caribou.	Total.
October	479	24	10	513
November	345	8	13	366
December	177	13	27	217
Total	1,001	45	50	1,096

THE RACING AMENDMENTS

Proposed Changes in the Rules Which the Cyclists' League May Adopt.

CLASS A PRIZE VALUE CUT DOWN

Other Important Changes Suggested Which Will Interest All Wheelmen Who Study the Racing Situation.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.—The complete list of amendments to the constitution and by-laws of the League of American Wheelmen, which the Racing Board will recommend for adoption at the National Assembly in February, was given to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES this evening. The proposed changes refer only to racing men and racing matters. They are of great importance in a variety of ways, and undoubtedly all of them will be adopted. The different parts, as they will read with the proposed changes, are as follows:

ARTICLE III. SECTION 8, CONSTITUTION; CLASS A.

Amateur Rule.—An amateur is one who has not engaged in, nor assisted in, nor taught cycling or any other recognized athletic exercise for money or other remuneration, nor knowingly competed with or against a professional for a prize of any description, except as hereinafter provided, or who, after having forfeited the amateur status, has had the same restored by a unanimous vote of the National Assembly, League of American Wheelmen. A cyclist ceases to be an amateur by:

(b) Competing with a professional or Class B rider or making the pace for or having the pace made by such in public or for a prize.

(e) In this class no prize shall exceed $35 in value.

(f) An amateur may not compete in any race outside of his own State at a greater distance than 100 miles, by the usual line or route of travel from his legal residence, except at National or division championship meetings.

(g) A cyclist does not forfeit his amateur status by teaching the elements of cycling solely for the purpose of effecting the sale of a cycle; but racing men in the employ of cycling establishments may be transferred to Class B.

(h) In National championship events all classes may compete, the prizes to be medals only, and in no case to be of greater value than $50. In division championships, amateurs and Class B riders may compete, but all competitors must be enrolled in the division, and amateur prize rules must govern.

CLASS B.

A Class B rider may be in the employ of, and have his traveling and training expenses paid by, a manufacturer of cycles, club, or other parties interested in cycling, but shall not compete for a cash or divisible prize, nor realize upon any prize won by him except as hereinafter provided; one also who has ridden for any prize valued at over $35, or of different descriptions from that allowed amateurs. A cyclist ceases to be a Class B rider by:

(b) Competing with a professional, or making pace for, or with, or having the pace made for himself by such in public or for a prize, except as hereinafter provided.

(c) Selling, pawning, or otherwise turning into cash, or in any manner realizing cash upon any prize won by him, except as hereinafter provided.

(d) Competing in a cycle race on the track for a prize value of more than $100, except in the case of special sanction having been given by the Racing Board for a greater value prize at any special meeting, which sanction shall be awarded only to National Circuit meets.

(e) A cyclist does not forfeit his status in this class by teaching the elements of cycling.

(f) Any Class B rider who neglects or refuses to answer questions touching his status, to the satisfaction of the Racing Board, inside of thirty days, shall be declared to have forfeited his status.

(g) Prizes in this class may consist of medals issued by the League of American Wheelmen, said medals to be redeemable at a discount of 10 per cent. from face value at any time after thirty days from date of meet at which won.

PACEMAKING.

By a special sanction, granted upon a unanimous vote of the Racing Board, permission may be granted in Class B riders and professionals to pace each other in any event or record trial, where the importance of same may be warranted as set forth in application for said sanction.

BY LAWS. ARTICLE 4, SECTION 1.

(b) It shall direct and instruct the Chairman of the Racing Board to collect from applicants in advance $25 each for granting sanctions for National circuit race meets; $2 each for open race meets, and $1 for each additional day, and $1 each for athletic meets scheduling two events; and all meets the entrances to which are limited to the members of the school or club holding the meet shall apply for sanction, but no fee shall be charged; and to apply the revenue derived to the expenses of conducting the affairs pertaining to the Racing Board, its Chairman and members; to the employment of an official referee, (to be appointed by the Chairman,) who shall be required to officiate at all National circuit race meets, and to the general improvement of the racinb interests of the League of American Wheelmen.

Section 7.—(b) It shall have the power to grant or withhold sanctions for race meetings, and to impose penalties upon race promoters and racing men who may hold race meetings or engage in racing at the same without the official sanction of the board. But no race meeting shall receive official sanction if it is to be held on Sunday, (unless said meet be within the limits of a division which shall have voted to permit Sunday racing,) or has upon its schedule any event which is open to woman competitors. The board shall charge a fee for each sanction.

(c) It shall be the duty of the board to make inquiry regarding any wheelman whose status in any class is questioned, and all protests or charges shall be entered with the Chairman of the board, who shall provide for an investigation by a member or members of the board. Pending investigation, the party against whom these charges are brought may be suspended from the track. Suspicious circumstances, which are, in the judgment of any member of the board, sufficient to make the status of any wheelman a matter of reasonable doubt, shall be the basis of an investigation in the absence of formal protest or charges. The member or members to whom the work of investigation is assigned, shall immediately communicate with the party under suspicion, either in person or by registered lettter, lay all charges before him, or set forth the circumstances which lead to a reasonable doubt, and call for an answer to the charges or a satisfactory explanation of the circumstances which gave rise to the doubt. If the charges are proved, or the reasonable doubt is not removed, it shall be the duty of the Chairman to report the findings in the official organ, declaring that the party has forfeited his status in that particular class, and warning all riders of that class not to compete with him; and such official declaration shall carry with it transfer to another class as specified, or suspension from the track as the case may require. At the option of the board suspension from the track may carry with it expulsion from the league if the person concerned be a member thereof.

(d) The Racing Board shall have the right in considering and determining questions that affect the status of any cyclist to act upon any kind of evidence, circumstantial or direct. At the termination of the investigation by the member in charge, his findings shall be submitted to the Chairman, who, upon direct evidence, may transfer or suspend, and upon circumstantial evidence, order a vote of the entire board, a majority vote of which shall transfer or suspend.

(f) Any cyclist who has been declared a professional, transferred to Class B, or suspended for misconduct, shall have the right to appeal only to the National Assembly of the League of American Wheelmen, and shall be reinstated only by unanimous vote of such assembly, upon recommendation of the Racing oBard.

(i) The following will be considered as unfair dealing and ungentlemanly conduct, and render the offender liable to a suspension:

1. Entering a class race to which his record does not give him the right of entry.
2. Suppression of true figures and rendering of false figures to the official handicappers.
3. The use of obscene language on the track.
4. Swearing at other competitors and at race officials.
5. Any other act which tends to disturb or obstruct a race meet.
6. Failure to pay entry fees.

INTERCOLLEGIATE BICYCLE MEET.

Not Likely to be Held This Year—Colleges Which Favor It.

The proposed scheme of taking the two-mile bicycle race out of the list of events in the annual games of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association and substituting in its stead a bicycle meet will not be put into effect this year. The cause of this is the seemingly unnecessary delay of the larger colleges in sending replies to the letter circulated by the committee for the purpose of ascertaining opinions upon the plan.

Harvard and Princeton have replied, as have Pennsylvania and Swarthmore. George Woodruff, speaking for the Philadelphians, has time and again asserted the feasibility of the scheme and given Pennsylvania's heartiest approbation.

When in the city a few days ago, Manley, Swarthmore's crack, said in regard to the matter: "Of course my college favors it. What could be more desirable than the abolition of that man-killing race at Berkeley Oval and the substitution of a decent tournament upon a bicycle track? We must have something adopted whereby a moderate degree of safety may be assured to the riders. Again, a single race of two miles is manifestly impracticable and almost unjust now that the sport has come into such popular favor. The only riders who have any chance at all are the men fitted for that particular distance. The sprinters, the quarter, and half mile men, the milers, and the long distance fliers are simply left in the lurch. Necessity dictates that these men be provided for, and I think that a tournament upon a suitable track under the auspices of an Intercollegiate Bicycling Union is the best provision.

"As has been suggested by Mr. Woodruff, a 'quad' race, tandem races, and a team race, besides quarter, half, third, mile, two mile, five mile, and ten mile races would make a most interesting programme, and one that ought to draw a large crowd.

"I would advise, though, that, since the letters have been so slow in arriving, the committee move slowly and with great care. It were better to arrange every detail this year, and then hold the first meet in 1897 than to rush headlong into the matter and make a failure of it this year. It is too bad that Yale has held off so long, as her opinion is, of course, quite valuable."

CYCLISTS' BOWLING RECORDS.

Sawyer of the Golden Rods Still Leading for The Times Medal.

A majority of the games played last week in the bowling tournaments of the cyclists were close and exciting, the team as well as the general individual work being considerably better than the average for the preceding weeks. No contests were scheduled in the Long Island series, so changes are only observable in the Jersey and Metropolitan tourneys.

In each tournament the high average men are doing their best to win The New-York Times Medal. As the tourney progresses, the competition grows sharper, and toward the end there is sure to be some remarkably careful playing on the part of those in the hunt. The standing to date for The Times Medal in the Metropolitan series is as follows:

Name and Club.	Average.
Sawyer, Golden Rod	191½
Starritt, Jersey City	175¼
Olozaga, Atalanta	170 5-6
Riordan, Catholic Club	168 1-3
Wilchens, Golden Rod	168¾
Starr, Golden Rod	167½
J. Beam, Riverside	166 1-3
Berdan, Tourist	165½
Shiman, Golden Rod	163 2-3
Wadleigh, Jersey City	163
Hudson, Harlem	162¼
H. Beam, Riverside	160 1-3

The standing of the teams in the Metropolitan and Jersey tournaments follows:

METROPOLITAN TOURNAMENT.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Played.	High Score.
Golden Rod Wheelmen	5	1	6	873
Jersey City Club Wheelmen	5	1	6	860
Tourist Cycle Club	6	2	8	825
Atalanta Wheelmen	6	4	10	892
Riverside Wheelmen	4	2	6	777
Manhattan Bicycle Club	6	4	10	825
Catholic Club Wheelmen	4	4	8	857
Prospect Wheelmen	2	6	8	787
Hudson County Wheelmen	2	6	8	784
Harlem Wheelmen	2	6	8	744
Greenwich Wheelmen	0	6	6	706

NEW-JERSEY TOURNAMENT.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Played.	High Score.
Atalanta Wheelmen	7	3	10	892
Union County Roadsters	7	5	12	861
Tourist Cycle Club	6	2	8	865
Bloomfield C. and A. A.	6	4	10	1,031
Elizabeth A. C. C.	3	5	8	859
Montclair Wheelmen	2	4	6	834
Castle Point Cyclers	2	4	6	779
Bergen County Wheelmen	3	9	12	812

A remarkable feature of the games last week was the unusual score rolled up by the team of the Bloomfield Cycle and Athletic Club. It was 1,031, and was made against the team of the Elizabeth Athletic Club. The lowest individual score of the five Bloomfields was 195.

CAPT. GRAY CLAIMS IT.

Says He Made the First Century of 1896 in This Vicinity.

Capt. B. R. Gray of the Central Wheelmen of Brooklyn has secured the floor in the discussion over the question, Who is entitled to the honor of having ridden the first century of 1896, in this vicinity? Capt. Gray endeavors to show that he is the rightful claimant. He says:

"J. H. Carlsen and myself started out from Pettit's Hotel, in Jamaica, promptly at midnight and struck the Merrick Road. We did not see another wheelman until we reached Seaford, where we passed four riders. We had picked up Louis Rauschkolb, President of the Metropolis Wheelmen, of New-York, and rode on together. At Oakdale Carlsen struck the root of a tree, and his front fork broke, and he had to retire. Then I and the New-Yorker pushed on, helped by the wind. We reached Roe's Hotel, at Patchogue, at 3:27, and were the first wheelmen to reach there in 1896, and received vouchers to that effect. We remained there half an hour, and after eating breakfast, started back. Two other wheelmen reached the hotel while we were there, one of whom was Johnson of the Bushwick Wheelmen. On the way back, we met a number of wheelmen, including one tandem.

"Babylon was reached at 6 o'clock, and after a rest we started out again, I making the pace from this point. I did not look behind for some time, and when I did, the Metropolis wheelman was nowhere to be seen, not even the light on his wheel being visible. I pushed on alone, and rode all the rest of the way into Jamaica against the fearful west wind, unpaced, except for a mile or two on Locust Avenue, when I picked up another wheelman for a short distance. I reached Tatum's at 7:55, completing the century."

Federation Committees Report.

The Cyclists' Federation held its regular monthly meeting Saturday evening in the Cycle Academy at Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, when various committees reported the progress made for the benefit of cyclists. The Federation plumes itself upon having secured a retention of an ambulance in Central Park and with securing ninety-six additional lamps in Riverside Drive. The Federation now is advocating the sweeping of one side of the asphalt streets without sprinkling, as the water falling on the dirt creates slimy mud which causes a great many wheelmen to fall. Resolutions were passed to that effect and a petition will next be started.

Allart's Remarkable Mileage Record.

The Club Locker, the official organ of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, just out, contains the mileage records of the members up to Nov. 1. The list follows:

Name.	Mileage.	Name.	Mileage.
Allart	11,102	Balmanno	2,099
Walker	6,849	Michael Furst	2,035
Bach	5,102	W. E. Fuller	1,964
W. R. Scrimgeour	4,897	Clark	1,930
Richt	3,948	E. Melvin	1,881
Gaetz	3,872	Sandhusen	1,771
Borland	3,785	Crowell	1,731
Ward	3,144	H. W. Norton	1,636
Green	2,991	Joe Hobby	1,481
Ferguson	2,859	W. E. Edgerley	1,480
Crandall	2,783	Van Doren	1,462
A. C. Scrimgeour	2,714	George B. Cooke	1,400
Denning	2,675	Beach	1,358
Bradley	2,670	R. Percy Crandall	1,347
Sailer	2,631	G. H. Gardner	1,300
Malmar	2,258	Tongue	1,300
Stebbins	2,228	H. Melvin	1,172
Rogers, Jr.	2,120	Robb	560
Sheffield	2,102		

Allart, the mileage king, has a commanding lead as the figures show, but he is still riding on every favorable day. Since Nov. 1 he has covered nearly enough miles to make his total foot up to 15,000, the goal for which he has striven from the beginning.

An Elaborate Catalogue of Bicycles.

It would be hard to imagine a more elaborate or attractive catalogue than the nineteenth edition of the Pope Manufacturing Company of Hartford, Conn., manufacturers of the famous Columbia and Hartford bicycles. It is, typographically, a work of the highest art of the printer and etcher. The cover is decorated in black and white, with a centre picture of a woodland scene, and a lady and gentleman leaning on their wheels in the foreground. It is surrounded by a border of the latest and most fanciful design. The frontispiece is an exquisite little Swiss scene. It is hardly possible to attempt a description of the various illustrations which brighten and make the history of the rise and growth of the Pope Company so thoroughly entertaining. There are views of the works and offices, cuts of wheels, tires, pedals, saddles, and etchings of the most graceful character scattered throughout in the most attractive and artistic manner, making it fin de siecle in every respect. It is a catalogue that is well worth a place in the library of any collector, and may be obtained by calling upon the nearest Columbia agent, or it will be mailed by addressing the Publishing Department of the Pope Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn., and inclosing two two-cent stamps.

Women's Bicycle Race.

Despite the bitter cold the start of the women's bicycle race in Madison Square Garden was witnessed by quite a crowd at 12:05 o'clock this morning. For three hours previous to the commencement of the contest a band concert was given, to the delight of the visitors. The race will last six days, but the competitors will only ride during certain hours. The affair, therefore, will not dwindle into a contest of brute strength, but should possess the interesting features of a test of speed in which the competitors are not continuously fagged out. It is expected that there will be about twelve competitors throughout the week.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Miss Minnie Rombach, who is called the little mascot of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, has ridden 8,162 miles since last June. She contemplates a tour awheel through the White Mountains next Summer. Miss Rombach is a familiar figure on the Coney Island cycle path.

—It is not generally believed that Mr. Cossum of Poughkeepsie will become a candidate for the Presidency of the league. He would accept the nomination, however, if there was a call for him. It is indisputable that he would make an able and popular executive.

—Constant Reader.—The National Assembly will be held in Baltimore, beginning on Feb. 10. It will probably last four days.

MR. VAN DER VOORT THE WINNER.

By One Point He Secured the First Prize in New Manhattan's Swimming Races.

Edgar M. Van der Voort won the natatorial championship of the New Manhattan Athletic Club yesterday after an exceedingly spirited competition in the final series of events. Dr. C. T. Adams pressed the victor very hard at the end, as the standing of the two crack swimmers will show, there being but the difference of one point between them. M. Metzler secured the third and only other trophy. Mr. Van der Voort's win was particularly meritorious from the fact that he competed practically from scratch.

More than the usual amount of interest was shown in the closing series of events, the attendance being limited only by the capacity of the swimming room. The summary follows:

Tub Race, 100 Feet.—Metzler first, Adams second, Grace third. Time—0:48.

Diving Through an 18-Inch Ring.—Adams first, Grace second, Van der Voort third.

300-Yard Handicap.—Adams, (scratch,) first; Van der Voort, (7 seconds,) second; Metzler, (15 seconds,) third. Time—5:44.

Raft Pegging Contest.—Metzler first, in 2:17 3-5; Adams second, in 2:20; Farjeon third, in 2:25 1-5.

Hurdle Race, 200 Feet.—Grace first, Van der Voort second, Metzler third. Time—0:56 2-5.

Tin Plate Race, 200 feet.—Van der Voort first Grace second, Metzler third. Time—0:58 3-5.

Life-Saving Contest.—Van der Voort first, Grace second, Adams third. Time—0:06 2-5.

Diving for Distance.—Adams first, with 150 feet; Van der Voort second, with 130 feet; Metzler third, with 120 feet.

The Judges were J. J. Frawley, Albert Sanders, and R. E. Leavitt. John G. Hart was Master of Ceremonies.

The final standing of the first four men in the competition follows: E. M. Van der Voort, 96 points; Dr. C. T. Adams, 95; M. Metzler, 85; W. R. Grace, 84. The medal emblematic of the championship which Mr. Van der Voort receives is a very handsome affair of gold.

CORNELL'S ROWING PROSPECTS.

Race with Harvard and One with Columbia and Pennsylvania Assured.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 5.—Since Dean White's return from meeting the representatives of Columbia and Pennsylvania in New-York last week, the members of the Athletic Council have been especially reticent as to whatever arrangements have been made as yet in regard to Cornell's races in 1896. Mr. White said that the matter of a "five-cornered race," to include Harvard and Yale with Cornell, Columbia, and Pennsylvania, was not even brought up at the meeting in New-York. He said Cornell's policy would be one of strict neutrality in the matter, but as to whether Cornell would vote to include any more crews in the triangular race was a matter which had not been brought up in the Athletic Council.

After the first meeting of the council this term, Cornell will be ready to announce her attitude. After that meeting will also be given out just what has been agreed upon. If it is announced that Columbia, Cornell, and Pennsylvania will row together, the conclusion to be drawn is that Cornell will row Harvard alone, and that Yale will be admitted to none of the races.

The probable date of the Columbia-Pennsylvania-Cornell race is given out as June 26. The date of the Harvard-Cornell race has not been arranged yet. The matter of distance is also an unsettled point in both the dual and the triangular races. Harvard representatives are said to be in favor of a three-mile race over some New-England course. Cornell has no objection, so far as is known, to the three-mile distance, but is naturally sticking for a New-York State course.

During the Christmas vacation active preparations have been going on to have everything in readiness for the commencement of training on Monday, Jan. 6. Coach Courtney has been paying a visit to the gymnasium every day to get the machines in readiness. The call for both 'Varsity and freshmen candidates will be issued Saturday, and the six months' round of hard daily training will commence immediately upon the first assembling Monday. Courtney will use the same methods of coaching as in past years, and the faith of Cornell undergraduates in his ability to turn out winning crews is as firm as it ever was.

Whatever may be arranged in the matter of races this year, one thing is certain; Cornell will not again make the mistake of dividing her energies by putting out two 'Varsity crews. If a crew is sent to the other side this season to compete at Henley, it will be the same one that rows in the American races.

It may safely be said that Cornell never had such an abundance of crew material as she will have this year. Of the Henley 'Varsity, five are back in the university: Hall, stroke; Fennell, No. 5; Freeborn, No. 4; Spillman, No. 2, and Roe, bow. Of the Henley substitutes, there are Hamilton and Bentley, both port men. Only two men of the Poughkeepsie 'Varsity, Sanborn, No. 6, and Tatum, No. 7, are out of college this year. In addition to the eleven 'Varsity men who will be candidates, there are the eight '98 Freshmen, two of whom, Johnson, No. 5, and Moore, No. 3, rowed in the 'Varsity at Poughkeepsie last year, and any number of good substitutes.

The Captain of the crew, F. W. Freeborn, '97, is one of the best oarsmen Cornell has ever produced. In his freshman year, his dexterity in handling a port oar and his great strength warranted Coach Courtney in placing him in the 'Varsity boat at No. 4, and he has rowed in this position ever since. He commands the admiration and respect of his men and possesses that quality of generalship which is so essential in this particular branch of athletics.

With the best stock of rowing shells in the country, with a new coaching launch, which is the fastest of its kind, and with two great intercollegiate races practically arranged, Cornell's prospects in aquatics for 1896 are certainly bright.

CYCLES AND CYCLE MAKERS.

Mechanical Matters and Trade Talk of Interest to Riders.

—The New-York Cycle Board of Trade has adopted the following interpretation of the manufacturers' guaranty on bicycles: We will not fix punctures free of charge. We will not replace cut or wornout tires, but will patch a cut tire if it is not beyond repair, and will charge a reasonable amount for the work. We will not replace broken or bent frames, forks, handle bars, cranks, rims, pedals, or pedal pins, unless it is absolutely proven that defect was the cause of the damage. All repairs on these articles, if not defective, will be charged for, as they are almost invariably damaged by use, misuse, neglect, or accident. Truing of wheels and broken spokes will be charged for. Tightening loose spokes will be charged for. Stripped threads and worn out nuts will not be fixed free of charge. We do not agree to keep our bicicles in repair for one year or one day. We will be liberal and fair with our customers, but we do not wish to be imposed upon.

—If the same aggressiveness is pursued by the Knickerbocker Cycle Company, the principals of which are Messrs. Miller and Levy, which has characterized their actions in the retail cycle trade for some time past, there is little doubt that numerous Knickerbockers will be seen hereabouts during 1896. They will be made in two models, one each for ladies and gentlemen, features of which will be large tubing and large balls, detachable sprockets, adjustable handle bars, &c., and will be richly finished. The wheels are built under the supervision of W. C. Smith, whose connection with Gormully & Jeffrey, and the Ariel and Stover companies, undoubtedly fits him for his position. Consequent upon the rush for space at the Cycle Show the company was crowded out, therefore during the show week the various models will be shown at 413 Broadway, the company's retail store.

—A concern which promises to be quite a factor in catering to the cycling wants of New-York's society is that of John McClave & Sons, who, while old in New-York business circles, have just celebrated the beginning of their second year in the cycle trade by opening a wareroom at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street. Their wheels, namely, Colonial and Colonial Dame, are fine productions, and show many improvements over last year's models. Renting, repairing, and storing will be features of the business. John McClave, Jr., the manager, is well qualified to extol the merits of his firm's product, and should succeed in placing a goodly number of the 7,500 wheels they propose to turn out.

—That aptly-named product of the Gilbert & Chester Cycle Company of Elizabeth, N. J., the "Gilchester," will be very much in evidence at the New-York Cycle Show, as the company expect to make a handsome exhibit. This progressive concern promises to invade New-York and lease a store on one of our many cycle rows. With good representation the "Gilchester," which is quoted at $85, should easily make its way, as it looks all that is claimed for it.

—The Fowler Truth, a page incorporated in some of the cycle trade papers in the interest of the Fowler wheel, is always brimful of interesting notes, and reflects credit on the editor, who writes in an up-to-date style well worthy of imitation. The Metropolitan branch of this hustling concern is managed by James H. Robley. The 1896 models can be seen in the salesroom in the Mutual Reserve Building, corner of Broadway and Duane Streets.

—E. L. Blauvelt, well known in the Metropolitan District as a rider of more than ordinary ability, signalized the arrival of the new year by riding five miles on the road in 11:14 on his Sagamore, a feat of which both he and the makers of the wheel, Porter & Gilmour, may well be proud, and it would seem that the claim made as to the extreme ease of running of this wheel was well grounded.

Policemen's Unhandy Revolvers.

From The Philadelphia Record.

"One of the odds and ends of knowledge which I acquired during the strike," said an observant man, "relates to the comparative uselessness of the revolvers with which policemen are armed. The manner in which these weapons are carried so far detracts from their serviceableness that in many emergencies an officer would be better off without one. It is the habit to wear the revolver in the hip pocket, usually enveloped in a leather cover. A tight-fitting undercoat and a heavy, cumbersome overcoat intervene between the officer's pistol hand and his weapon. To secure the latter, he is compelled to bend, twist, and contort himself into a hard knot. By the time he has extricated the shooter from his clothing and gotten it ready for action, more than a minute has elapsed—sometimes two or three minutes, as my personal observation proves.

"I witnessed several scrimmages during the recent tumults, where the officers were compelled to display their firearms. In every instance I was impressed with the awkwardness of the operation, and the dangerous length of time required. The remedy? Let the policemen carry their guns in their belts; or, if this be objectionable, let them be worn in a pocket, shaped for this special purpose, on the inside of the breast of the overcoat, where the unfastening of a single button will enable the officer to reach his weapon in a wink. Above all, the police should be prohibited from buttoning or buckling their revolvers up in a cloth or leather case, a practice most of them follow to keep the metal from tarnishing."

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises..7:25 | Sun sets..4:48 | Moon rises..11:[illegible] P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JAN. 6.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Burgundia	Gibraltar	Dec. 23
Carrie	St. Michael's	Dec. 23
Excelsior	New-Orleans	Dec. 27
James Turpie	Gibraltar	Dec. 18
La Gascogne	Havre	Dec. 28
Naranja	St. Michael's	Dec. 23
Orinoco	Bermuda	Jan. 2
Phoenicia	Hamburg	Dec. 23
Picqua	Gibraltar	Dec. 22
Pocasset	Gibraltar	Dec. 19
Sirius	St. Lucia	Dec. 27
Venezuela	La Guayra	Dec. 31
Yumuri	Havana	Jan. 2

TUESDAY, JAN. 7.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Alene	Kingston	Jan. 2
Greece	London	Dec. 23
Nomadic	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Ptolemy	St. Lucia	Dec. 30

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 8.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Buffon	St. Lucia	Dec. 31
Cherokee	Jacksonville	Jan. 5
El Monte	New-Orleans	Jan. 3
Leona	Galveston	Jan. 1
Majestic	Liverpool	Jan. 1
Mobile	London	Dec. 27
Nederland	Antwerp	Dec. 28
Yucatan	Havana	Jan. 4

THURSDAY, JAN. 9.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Andes	Navassa	Jan. 4
Weimar	Bremen	Dec. 28
Werra	Bremen	Dec. 31

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Seminole	Jan. 6	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
El Dorado	Jan. 7	N. Orleans	343 Br'dway.
Rialto	Jan. 7	Gothenb'rg	21-22 State St.
Ems	Jan. 7	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Italia	Jan. 7	Genoa	7 Bowling Gr.
Comanche	Jan. 8	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Ardle	Jan. 8	Haiti	5 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Jan. 8	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Paul	Jan. 8	South'm'n	6 Bowling Gr.
Trinidad	Jan. 8	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Normannia	Jan. 8	Genoa	37 Broadway.
Barden Tower	Jan. 8	Trinidad	29 Broadway.
Seneca	Jan. 8	Havana	113 Wall St.
Jersey City	Jan. 9	Bristol	25 Whit'll St.
Alvena	Jan. 9	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Schiedam	Jan. 9	Amsterd'm	39 Broadway.
Grecian	Jan. 9	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Mendota	Jan. 10	Leith	29 Broadway.
Habana	Jan. 10	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Cherokee	Jan. 10	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Nomadic	Jan. 10	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Rio Grande	Jan. 10	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Finance	Jan. 10	Colon	35 Broadway.
Etruria	Jan. 11	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Phoenicia	Jan. 11	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Alene	Jan. 11	Jamaica	24 State st.
Oevenum	Jan. 11	Lisbon	102 Broad St.
Venetia	Jan. 11	Copen'gen	37 Broadway.
Francisco	Jan. 11	Hull	21-22 State St.
Port Philip	Jan. 11	Newcastle	21-22 State St.
Yumuri	Jan. 11	Havana	113 Wall St.
Fontabelle	Jan. 11	St. Thomas	39 Broadway.
Mobile	Jan. 11	London	4 Broadway.
Maasdam	Jan. 11	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Ethiopia	Jan. 11	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
La Gascogne	Jan. 11	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Cuthbert	Jan. 12	Antwerp	22 State St.
Kansas City	Jan. 12	Bristol	25 Whit'll St.
Burgundia	Jan. 13	Marseilles	31 Broadway.
Ems	Jan. 14	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Venezuela	Jan. 14	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Portia	Jan. 15	Halifax	B'r'gArchb'd.
Majestic	Jan. 15	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	Jan. 15	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Yucatan	Jan. 15	Havana	113 Wall St.
Werra	Jan. 15	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	Jan. 15	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Sirius	Jan. 15	M'nchester	Busk&Jev'ns.
Hindoo	Jan. 15	London	21-22 State St.
Catalina	Jan. 15	Cadiz	2-4 Stone St.
Picqua	Jan. 15	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
Santiago	Jan. 16	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Norwegian	Jan. 16	Glasgow	53 Broadway.

Arrived—New-York, Sunday, Jan. 5.

SS Comanche, Pennington, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah, with mdse and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS El Norte, Hawthorn, New-Orleans, with mdse to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Ferguson, Liverpool Dec. 28, via Queenstown 30th, with mdse and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:58 A. M.

SS Riverdale, (Br.,) Lawrence, Hamburg Dec. 11, via Shields, with mdse to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 A. M.

SS Bonn, (Ger.,) Winckel, Bremen Dec. 21, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Menemsha, (Br.,) Scott, Swansea Dec. 19, with mdse to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

SS St. Marnock, (Br.,) Shrine, Palermo Dec. 8, via Algiers, with mdse to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

SS Comal, Evans, Galveston Dec. 29, with mdse to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Ship Leicester Castle, (of Liverpool,) Crowest, Calcutta 112 ds, with mdse to Ralli Brothers—vessel to Pim, Forwood & Kellock.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., northwest, strong breeze, clear and cold.

Sailed.

SS Wakefield, for Trieste and Venice, via Gibraltar; Viceroy, for Matanzas; Annandale, for Shanghai; August Korff, for Flushing, for orders; Hogarth, for Liverpool; Amalfi, for Hamburg, via Newport News and Norfolk; Galileo, for Hull.

Ship Jura, for Calcutta.

Bark Gudrun, for Melbourne.

Miscellaneous.

Advices from Buenos Ayres report SS Galileo, (Belg.,) Capt. Braithwaite, which arr. at Montevideo Dec. 27 from New-York, is discharging at Boca. She has a list and is on her beam ends, but lies in an easy position on a muddy bottom. The work of discharging her cargo is being expedited.

By Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—SS Ludgate Hill, (Br.,) Capt. Perry, from New-York, via St. Michaels, for London, passed Beachy Head to-day.

SS Delaware, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, from New-York for Avonmouth, passed Brow Head yesterday.

SS La Bourgogne, (Fr.,) Capt. Simon, from New-York, arr. at Havre to-day.

SS Moravia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schroeder, from New-York for Hamburg, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Harris, from Glasgow, sld. from Mobile for New-York to-day.

SS Aurania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from Liverpool, sld. from Queenstown for New-York to-day.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—8 P. M.—Forecast for Monday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, fair, continued cold through Monday, light northerly winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, fair, the temperature moderating toward evening, light variable winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, slightly warmer in southern portion, rising temperature Monday night, variable winds, becoming southerly.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA and NEW-JERSEY, fair, slowly rising temperature, variable winds, becoming southerly. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and DELAWARE, fair weather, slowly rising tehperature, variable winds, becoming southerly. VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair and warmer, variable winds, becoming southerly. GEORGIA, WESTERN FLORIDA, and ALABAMA, fair and warmer, southerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, slowly rising temperature, variable winds. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and ARKANSAS, fair and warmer, southerly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, warmer, southerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WEST VIRGINIA, and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, slowly rising temperature, winds becoming southerly. OHIO, INDIANA, and ILLINOIS, generally fair, warmer, southerly winds. IOWA and MISSOURI, fair, warmer, southerly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, NEBRASKA, and KANSAS, fair, warmer in eastern portion, southerly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair and warmer, southerly winds. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, fair weather, south to west winds. EASTERN TEXAS, generally fair, warmer, southwesterly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, UPPPER MICHIGAN, and WISCONSIN, cloudy, with occasional snow flurries, warmer, southeasterly winds. MINNESOTA and NORTH DAKOTA, cloudy, with occasional flurries of snow, warmer, southeasterly winds. COLORADO, fair, colder, westerly winds. WYOMING, fair, westerly winds. MONTANA, cloudy, probably with light snow, colder in central and western portions, west to northwest winds.

The fall of pressure continues in the West and has extended to the uppper lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the Southeast. The area of high pressure now covers the Atlantic coast districts, its chief centre lying north of the lower lakes. In the South it has lost much of its energy. Light snows have fallen at scattered points in the lake regions and upper Mississippi Valley. The temperature has continued to fall in New-England and New-York, remains nearly stationary in the Middle States and uppper Ohio Valley, and has risen in other districts. Fair weather is indicated for the eastern and southern districts and partly cloudy weather and scattered snows for the western lake region and Northwest. The temperature will remain very low in Northern New-England and Northern New-York, but will moderate in the remaining coast districts. It will be decidedly warmer throughout the interior.

Willing to Serve in Congress.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

Carter H. Harrison, Jr., says he is not the sort of a man to refuse a seat in Congress if offered one. This confession is wrung from Mr. Harrison by the published statement that a coterie of North Side Democrats, headed by Joe Martin and Robert Emmet Burke, have decided that he shall lead the battle in the Sixth District.

"It is a little early to make Congressional nominations," said Mr. Harrison. "Some of the boys have spoken about running me for Congress, but the time has not come to settle the question. No man would refuse a seat in Congress, and I know I would not throw such a good thing over my shoulder. If there was a chance to be elected and the public made a wild, uproarious demand on me to run, I am not the sort of a man to refuse the nomination. But it is so long before the convention that talk about accepting or refusing a nomination is idle. I am not sitting up nights worrying about it."

CONTESTS ARE IN SIGHT

Local Fights Likely over Republican Convention Delegates.

PLATT HANDLING MORTON'S CAMPAIGN

Emissaries May Soon Go to Several States to Work with Local Organizations in Selecting "Proper" Delegates.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—When the little conclave of prominent Republicans met at Dr. Depew's house and "persuaded" Gov. Morton to "consent" to become a full-fledged Presidential candidate the other day, announcement was made that a solid delegation would go from this State for Morton.

The process of selecting these delegates, who will vote solidly under the leadership of ex-Senator Platt, promises to be interesting in several sections of the State. There are indications thus early of conflict in some districts outside of New-York City. One of the districts referred to, which has been spoken of in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, is that in which Jacob Sloat Fassett lives. Fassett wants to go to the convention. The anti-Fassett men—which is another way of designating the regular State machine men—are getting ready to oppose him, and Col. "Archie" Baxter has been talked of as the man most likely to be Fassett's opponent.

It is doubtful if Mr. Platt contemplates with any feeling of satisfaction the prospect of a fight in Chemung County. The last one was expensive. The State machine has been credited with having spent $20,000 in the effort to shut Fasset out of the last State Convention. If it could have been done it of course would have meant that Fassett was dead politically for the future. His scalp could not be had, however, for even so large a sum as $20,000. He has considerable available cash himself, and he opened his barrel to the extent of $30,000, it is said.

Such a fight as this is not a bad thing, speaking from a business standpoint, for a county like Chemung. It puts considerable cash into circulation, and it is easy to conceive that such a campaign might easily be the immediate cause of a business boom.

But the fight this year will be different. Mr. Fassett must carry not only his own, but three other counties—Seneca, Schuyler, and Steuben. With the State machine in control of these counties, Mr. Fassett would probably find "hard sliding."

Of course Mr. Fassett could not be present at the Depew dinner the other night, for he is in the far West. His attitude toward Gov. Morton could hardly be other than friendly, although, before the developments of last week, Gov. Morton's supporters, and possibly Gov. Morton himself, were opposed to Mr. Fassett's going to the convention.

⁂

James J. Belden of Syracuse has been spoken of in connection with the convention. His Congressional District is the Twenty-seventh, which comprises the Counties of Madison and Onondaga. Ex-Collector Francis Hendricks is the controlling genius of Republican politics in that section. Last campaign, Mr. Belden, by bringing a third candidate into the field after the fight for Mayor of Syracuse was under way, succeeded in giving the city a Democratic Mayor, Mr. Maguire. That, of course, was something of a setback for the dominant faction of the Republicans, but it gave Mr. Belden's element but slight advance from the position he had previously held.

In the Congressional contest of the preceding year Mr. Belden was defeated in the district. It is put down as a certainty that Mr. Hendricks will be one of the delegates to St. Louis from the Twenty-seventh District, and Hendricks Republicans who drift over to this city say that they will make just enough of a contest to prevent Mr. Belden from going if he really makes the attempt.

⁂

In the Twenty-third District there are as yet no traces of an outbreak of the long-standing rivalry between ex-Congressman Henry G. Burleigh and ex-Railroad Commissioner Isaac V. Baker. The district includes Washington, Warren, Essex, Clinton, and Franklin Counties. Mr. Burleigh is put down as likely to be one of the delegates. He is for Morton, and would stay for him as long as any man in the delegation. Baker is also credited with staying qualities, and it is possible that these two may bury the hatchet long enough to elect themselves to the convention.

⁂

Ex-Senator Titus Sheard of Herkimer was in this city the other day. It was about the time the announcement was made in the newspapers that Gov. Morton would enter the Presidential race and get forever out of the field for another Gubernatorial nomination. Mr. Sheard was positive in his conviction that ex-Senator Warner Miller could not, by any hook or crook, become the candidate for the Governorship to succeed Gov. Morton. It was his idea that Mr. Miller, having fallen outside the breastworks in 1888, should not be brought to the front as the standard bearer again. Of course, Mr. Sheard is not on intimate terms with Mr. Miller politically since their contest last year, in which Mr. Miller won by a narrow margin the control of Herkimer County.

⁂

The selection of delegates to the National Convention in the Twenty-fifth Congressional District promises to bring interesting developments. The district comprises the two counties of Herkimer and Oneida. Chairman Hackett of the Republican State Committee lives in Oneida. So also does Senator H. J. Coggeshall. Chairman Hackett is, of course, scheduled by the "machine" to go as one of the delegates. As the head of the State organization he would be expected to help represent the State. Senator Coggeshall is in a fighting mood as regards both Herkimer County and his own. It was Warner Miller of Herkimer who made the first open declaration against him last Summer. He said some very uncomplimentary things about the Senator, declaring that he was no longer fit to sit in legislative halls. The Senator regards this declaration as the beginning of his long and hard fight, and if the leaders at Albany this Winter continue their attempts to read him out of the party he will reciprocate by giving them as much trouble as he can in selecting their delegates to the convention. Hackett's control of political affairs in Oneida received something of a set-back at the last election, when, in spite of all the influence of the Hackett machine, Coggeshall was elected by more than 4,000 plurality.

Excursions.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB TOURS.

ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED.

A party will leave New-York in March for a tour through

SPAIN, PORTUGAL,

FRANCE, BELGIUM, AND ENGLAND, with visits to Gibraltar, Ronda, Seville, (during the Holy Week Ceremonials,) Malaga, Granada, Cordova, Madrid, The Escorial, Toledo, Lisbon, Oporto, Braga, Salamanca, Biarritz, Paris, Brussels, Antwerp, London, and other places of interest.

A party will leave New-York on the same date (and same steamer) for a tour through

SOUTHERN EUROPE,

inclusive of an extended round of Southern France, (the Riviera,) Italy, Greece, The Levant, Turkey, Bulgaria, Servia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Austria-Hungary, Germany, France, and England; with visits to Venice, Rome, Naples, Corfu, Athens, Smyrna, Constantinople, Budapest, Vienna, Munich, Paris, London, and scores of other cities.

Other Tours through Europe—May 16, May 23, June 20, and July 4.

California Tours—Jan. 7, Jan. 24, Feb. 6, Feb. 11, Feb. 14, March 3, and March 6.

Florida Tours—Jan. 10, Jan. 24, Feb. 6, 14, and 28.

Mexico Tours—Jan. 24 and Feb. 14.

Second Tour to Japan and China—Feb. 24.

Independent Railroad and Steamship Tickets to all points.

Send for descriptive book, mentioning the particular trip desired.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,
31 East Fourteenth St., Lincoln Building, Union Sq., New-York.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—A lady desires a situation for her chambermaid and waitress, whom she can thoroughly recommend. Call at 11 West 36th St., Monday and Tuesday, between 9 and 11 o'clock.

CHAMBERMAID.—By an experienced young girl either as chambermaid or waitress. Call, Monday, after 10 A. M., at 201 West 66th St., one flight up; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress in private family; good city reference. H. J., Box 286 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid; four years' city reference. Call Monday at 25 West 44th St.; ring Sullivan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable English girl, lately landed, thoroughly competent; city or country; Protestant. Call, between 3 and 4, J. A., care of Mrs. Howard, 26 Jane St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant girl as chambermaid; thoroughly understands parlormaid's duty; no waiting; is a good sewer; best city references. C., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with waiting or sewing. Can be seen at present employer's, 805 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl, not out before, as chambermaid and seamstress in private family, is willing and obliging. Care of Mrs. Ryan, 204 East 90th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress in small private family; no objection to housework; good reference. 174 8th Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By an American Protestant as chambermaid and do sewing, or as nurse to grown children; excellent reference. 438 West 28th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young woman as chambermaid and maid or as chambermaid and waitress; in private family only; good references. S. W., Box 292 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid, willing to assist with washing; best city references. 401 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going abroad wishes to procure situation for her chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend. 7 East 47th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid in a private family; Protestant; city reference. 110 West 14th St. L. M.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid in a private family; personal reference. 409 West 48th St., Robinson's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—Just disengaged; very best of personal city references. 101 West 49th St., care of Mrs. Potter.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent German girl as chambermaid; good city reference. G. L., 11 East 33d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—First-class; good reference; private family. Call, Sunday, at 236 East 96th St. Mrs. McGreal.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid; best city references from last place; willing and obliging. A. C., 753 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS or WAITRESS.—By young Swedish girl; four years' city references. L. C., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent girl; best references; city or country. Care Mrs. Cook, 140 East 43d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable North of Ireland girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city references. Agnes, Box 329 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID or WAIT ON A LADY and do sewing; city reference. 240 East 34th St.

SWEDISH GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID AND laundress, private family; city references. Address M. W., 753 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl; reference. 209 West 66th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By an experienced woman as excellent cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; three years' city reference from her late employer, who can highly recommend her; wages, $35. M. P., 106 West 42d St.

COOK.—Thorough; by an Englishwoman; competent in all branches of cooking; takes full charge; dinners and luncheons; marketing; kitchenmaid required; city references. D. L., 146 West 39th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a tidy, willing German, good cook and laundress; understands all kinds of cooking; excellent references; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK—VALET.—By a French couple in a private family; husband as valet; wife first-class cook; best references. Rumeau, 130 Clinton Place.

COOK.—By a competent girl as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, desserts, side dishes; good baker; city or country; best reference; lady can be seen. Call, Monday, 71 West 48th St.

COOK.—By a capable and reliable family cook; understands all kinds good family cooking and baking; with or without kitchenmaid; personal city reference. V., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent colored woman as first-class cook in private family or club; gets up dinner and all kinds of parties. H. E. Smith, 9 Cleveland Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

COOK.—First-class; plain and fancy cooking; by young woman; competent to take entire charge; do marketing; $30 up; first-class reference. Permanent, Box 331 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking; best city reference. 100 West 50th St., second bell.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two Swedish girls; one as cook and laundress, other as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Goans, 422 West 47th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook; private family; all kinds of cooking, desserts; good baker; best personal city references. 136 West 52d St., second flat.

COOK.—By a highly respectable woman as cook; private family; thoroughly understands her business; is excellent baker; best city reference. Call, Monday, at 322 East 37th St.; ring once.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two young girls, one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; city references. 315 West 44th St.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook in a private family; best city reference. 784 6th Av., second flat.

COOK.—By a colored woman as good cook; private family; reference. 131 West 53d St., janitor.

COOK.—By a good cook to take charge of kitchen; will do coarse washing; city; best reference. 349 East 30th St., second floor.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent first-class cook; Protestant; best references. Competent, Box 332 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Skilled; all kinds of finest French, English cooking; competent to take charge of kitchen; reference. 335 East 41st St.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; best city references; wages, $40 to $45. I. B., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; where kitchenmaid is kept; wages, $45; highest city reference. M., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

COOK—BUTLER.—By French couple; thoroughly experienced; understand their duties; good city references. M. E. B., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good cook and laundress; four years' city reference. 482 3d Av.

COOK.—By young Swedish woman as cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; first-class city reference. 240 East 34th St.

COOK.—By a competent cook; by day or week; best city reference. I. L., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman as competent cook in small private family; good city references. 215 East 34th St.

COOK.—By a respectable young girl as cook; laundress; two years' personal city reference. 453 West 50th St.

COOK.—By experienced girl as cook in private family; has best city reference. 237 East 55th St., third bell.

COOK.—Protestant; first-class in all branches of cooking; private family. Mrs. Wells, 270 West 23d St.

COOK.—By young woman as plain cook in small private family; best of city references. 232 West 67th St., fourth bell.

COOK, &c.—By a young woman; in small private family; good plain cook, laundress. Call at present employer's, 76 West 89th St.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; city references; wages, $30, $35. 149 East 48th St.; ring Crotty's bell.

COOK.—By a young Protestant woman as excellent cook and baker; no washing. Byrne, 161 West 20th St.

COOK.—Will assist with washing; reference. 1,035 Madison Av.

COOK.—By a woman as first-class cook; good reference. 216 West 62d St., first floor.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By a thoroughly trustworthy maid to invalid lady; excellent seamstress, (hand or machine;) will assist in housekeeping; experienced traveler; speaks German; long references. M., 136 East 47th St. Call from 12 to 3.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By American woman to go out by day cooking; understands all kinds of domestic work; perfectly competent; first-class references. Harriet, 270 West 34th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young woman brought up in England; is a good cook and laundress, or at any kind of housework; best city references. 219 East 47th St., top bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman; take home ladies' or gentlemen's washing. A. N., 258 West 41st St., second floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to go out by the day to do washing or housecleaning; good city references. 321 East 24th St., top floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent young German woman, washing, ironing, or cleaning. Advertiser, 430 West 42d St., first floor, left.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—$1.50 per day; experienced dressmaker; evening and street costumes; quick worker; renovates; perfect fitter, neat sewer; best reference. Miss H., 382 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class fitter; late with importing house; wishes a few engagements by the day or week; tailor-made suits a specialty. E. Smith, 220 West 48th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker; cutting and fitting perfect; personal reference; by the day or at home. Miss Dahmer, 783 Columbus Av.

DRESSMAKER.—French; first-class cutter and fitter; few more engagements by the day. W. W., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKING done at home and out by the day; terms reasonable; highest references. L. Foerl, 148 West 124th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced dressmaker would like a few engagements by the day. K. Mullins, 231 East 79th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker to go out by the day, or would take work home; fancy waists, full skirts; superior fitter; finest work; capes, Eton jackets; garments altered into latest styles; terms moderate. K. C., 389 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Switzer, late Guerin, wishes more customers; latest imported cut, fit, style, and finish; remodeling, home or by the day; half price this month; short notice. Geheren, 47 East 19th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker; Parisian style and finish; ball and evening wear; made reasonably at home or out by day; terms, $3; references from refined families. Alice Hall, 1,276 Broadway, near 33d St.

DRESSMAKER.—Expert dressmaker desires work out by day; Parisian fashions; terms reasonable; references. Miss Donaldson, 1,276 Broadway, near 33d St.

DRESSMAKING.—By a young girl to do dressmaking at home or by the day. 8 West 44th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a French visiting governess; very successful; all French branches; wishes two or three hours' morning engagement; would take children out, if necessary; first-class city references. Teacher, Box 328 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—A lady desires to find a pleasant home for charming young lady who has lived with her as governess for over a year. Mrs. I. L. Eoir, 46 West 73d St.

GOVERNESS.—By a young lady, diplomée Academy of Paris, as governess, not nursery governess, in Christian family; excellent references. 75 West 45th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By North German from Hanover; take full charge of children; best references. S. Warodell, 138 East 43d St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By middle-aged lady, who thoroughly understands housekeeping, as housekeeper in private family; no objection to widower's family, with children; salary moderate; satisfactory references. Address, one week, Romena, Box 372 Times, Up Town.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do general housework in a small private family; five years' reference from present employer. Call, Monday, at 433 West 34th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a French couple as general houseworkers; no objection to the country; best reference furnished. L. Russell, 314 East 62d St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By young girl in a private family; or do cooking. M. W., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Protestant; thoroughly understands her duties as maid, having lived in first-class families; is a good hairdresser and dressmaker; several years' city reference from last employer; no objection to wait on invalid. Call, two days, 316 West 37th St., two flights.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; competent; good knowledge of dressmaking and hairdressing; accustomed to travel; good family seamstress; best city references. English, Lee's box, 70 West 39th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Speaks French, German, and English; understands massage and hairdressing; good sewer; traveling preferred; references. L. E., care of Mrs. Jullian, 313 West 38th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Swedish young woman; thoroughly understands all maid's duties; excellent hairdresser and seamstress; last employer can be seen. 225 East 30th St.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By a North German; well educated; good sewer and handy in every way; as lady's maid or to teach children. B., present employer's, 2 West 57th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid to travel in Europe; is a good dressmaker; first-class city references. French Maid, 409 West 45th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Thoroughly competent in all her duties; good traveler; best city references. K., Box 374 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a French girl for young ladies or grown children; city references. Caroline, 187 West 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; good dressmaker; no objection to light chamberwork; age, 35; good city references. F. M., 237 West 29th St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Excellent in all kinds of sewing; and to assist in chamberwork; best city reference. 134 East 28th St.

MAID.—By a young girl as maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking, hairdressing, and shampooing; also good packer; good city reference. 245 West 66th St.

MAID.—By Swedish girl; experienced; willing to travel; best of city reference. J. E., Box 288 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a French maid and seamstress; excellent hairdresser and packer; would travel. Parisian, 1,227 Broadway.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman as first-class laundress in private family; eight years' reference from last place; lady can be seen. Call, between 10 and 4, 183 West 60th St., O'Neill's bell; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; thoroughly understands her business; best city references; three years in last place. A. A., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; is thoroughly competent; first-class city reference; wages, $20 to $25 per month. 231 West 33d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; excellent shirt, cuff, and collar ironer; best city references. E. W., 208 East 54th St., care of Mrs. Quinn.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress, will assist in chamberwork, private family; city or country; good city reference. 288 3d Av., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress; thoroughly understands doing up ladies', gentlemen's, and children's clothes; several years' best reference. S. O., Box 262 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a French girl as laundress in a private family; city references. Terese, 152 West 25th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; first-class reference. 118 East 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By day; thoroughly understands ladies', gentlemen's, and children's clothes; best reference. 255 7th Av., second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; ladies' or gentlemen's and family washing; dozen or month. 152 East 39th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress; first-class references. 309 West 50th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress washing by the dozen or month to take home; best city references. 237 East 55th St.; third bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as laundress in private family; good city reference. 441 West 40th St.; ring Hughes's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; in a private family; good city references; no cards. 414 West 36th St., janitress.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Eight years' experience; best reference; capable, trustworthy; plain sewing. 1 West 39th St.

LADY WISHES TO SECURE PLACE FOR young French nurse. Call, for two days, at present employer's, 323 West 75th St., Riverside Drive.

NURSE.—By a trained nurse going South to take charge of invalid or act as companion for expenses of trip; best references furnished. Address, for one week, Traveler, Box 275 Times, Up Town.

NURSE or COMPANION.—By a well-educated man as nurse or companion to invalid gentleman; experienced, willing, obliging; terms moderate; good testimonials. B. A., Box 140 Times.

NURSE.—By a young Frenchwoman of good education, speaking no English, as nurse in a private family; good references. M. R., 204 West 39th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced English Protestant woman as infant's nurse or care for young children; bring up on bottle; best reference. L. H., 416 East 26th St.

NURSE, &c.—By a neat and obliging French girl as nurse and help in chamberwork. L. C., 247 West 29th St.

NURSE.—By a young French Protestant girl as nurse for young children; good city references. 152 West 12th St.

NURSE.—By a young French girl for growing children, or as lady's maid; good sewer; best city references. 422 7th Av., first floor.

NURSE and CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as nurse and chambermaid; good reference. 113 West 53d St.; ring Egan's bell.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—Protestant; to grown children; city references. Call, for two days, at 240 East 34th St.

NURSE.—For lady or gentleman; trained in massage; seven years' references. S. M., 144 West 62d St.

NURSE.—By a young girl to mind children or do up-stairs work. 462 7th Av.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—Lady wishes to procure a situation for a girl as parlormaid or waitress. Call, Monday and Tuesday, between 10 and 12 A. M., at 124 East 22d St.

PARLORMAID, &c.—By a competent parlormaid, and to assist butler; first-class city reference. 117 East 53d St., Healy's bell.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By a competent young woman as seamstress and chambermaid; willing and obliging; sews on machines; good city references. 312 East 21st St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class seamstress; children's clothes and dressmaking; day or week. Seymour, Box 387 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By French Swiss as seamstress or maid. M. Bertin, 115 East 21st St.

SEWING and EMBROIDERY WORK.—All kinds made by Miss Th. Stengl, 227 East 59th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; best city references; city or country. S. J., Box 266 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress for luncheons or dinner parties. A. MacGowan, 221 West 15th St.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress; carves, takes butler's place if required; best city reference. M. A., Box 297 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat young girl; Protestant; willing and obliging; can be well recommended. Call, two days, at 250 West 69th St.

WAITRESS.—By a Protestant girl as waitress or do chamberwork and waiting in private family; good city reference. M. L., Box 290 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—Fully competent to take butler's place; salads, wines, carving; most willing, obliging; city or country; best private reference; wages, $20. 496 2d Av., near 28th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young Swedish girl as waitress or waitress and chambermaid in small private family. Call, Monday, at 150 Columbus Av., care of Landburg.

WAITRESS.—Competent; in private family; assist chambermaid; good city reference. M. C., 154 East 54th St.

WAITRESS and ASSIST WITH CHAMBERwork.—Two years' personal reference. 116 East 63d St.

Washing.

WASHING for ladies and gentlemen done exquisitely; 75 cents per dozen or weekly; best reference. Mrs. T., 9 East 27th St.

WASHING.—By a young German woman to go out washing, or take washing home. Mrs. Mack, 211 East 26th St.

WASHING.—By a French person washing at home; first-class laundress. Mme. Céline, 239 West 32d St.

Miscellaneous.

HAIRDRESSER.—First-class, experienced hairdresser would like customers; single or by the week; late with A. Simonson. Miss E. Lindstrom, 342 East 13th St., care of Bergman.

MANICURE AND FACIAL MASSAGE.—By experienced operator. Mrs. Holmes, 76 West 35th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—By a young lady; graduate of Normal College; thoroughly competent. H. D. H., Box 195 Times.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—By an experienced French couple; able to take full charge; city or country; good wages expected; can be disengaged any time; excellent city references. A. W., Box 256 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a highly recommended butler; 12 years' experience; trustworthy, sober, intelligent man; tall, neat; four years in one place; last employer can be seen; excellent references; competent. P., Box 4, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER or VALET.—Thoroughly first-class; understands little cooking; for gentleman's place; speaks English, French, and Italian; no objection to country; excellent city recommendations. N. Henry, 374 5th Av.

BUTLER and VALET—COOK.—By English couple; wife first-class cook; man excellent valet to bachelor gentlemen or small family; personal references. M. G., Box 5, 109 West 10th St.

BUTLER—LAUNDRESS.—By first-class French butler and laundress; sober, honest; city or country; understand all kinds of dinners; good city references. B. C., Box 326, Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—Understand their duties thoroughly; good references; would not object to country place; English. G. L., care of Mr. Arnold, 140 West 10th St.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; 28 years old; in private family, three years from last place; first-class city references. G. C., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—By a competent man; age, 32; where second man or parlormaid is kept; first-class reference. J. M., Box 375 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Just disengaged; first-class references; strictly sober; thoroughly understands his business; not afraid of work. Julian, 384 6th Av., care of Mr. Hermann Cordts.

BUTLER.—By a competent man; understands all duties of his position; highest city recommendations; will make himself generally useful. M., Box 285 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—MAID or PARLORMAID.—By thoroughly competent Englishman and wife; capable to take full charge; best city reference. H. C., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—By a young colored man in a private family; has good first-class city reference; no objection to the country. C. F. B., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a competent, first-class man; Swiss; single; can take care of parlor and dining room; very good city reference. Umberikt, 151 East 26th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a man and wife; first-class English servants; can be well recommended; city or country. Butler, 278 Carlton Av., Brooklyn.

BUTLER and VALET.—By competent and steady man; first-class references. L. G., 366 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—An excellent, thoroughly experienced man, lately in our employ, seeks situation. Health Food Co., 61 5th Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a young Protestant; understands his business in all branches; city or country; best testimonials. 467 4th Av.

BUTLER.—By competent man; best city recommendations; is willing and obliging. M., Box 285 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young colored man in private family; best of reference from last employer. J. Y., 38 West 67th St., care of Washington.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; single; willing and obliging; good reference; city or country. A. B., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman; very competent in his work; good city references. P. M., 388 6th Av.

BUTLER or VALET.—By thoroughly trained English servant; employer can be seen. C. G., 430 4th Av.

BUTLER.—English; three years' best references from last place; town or country. John, 665 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By competent French Swiss; 34; good appearance; best city references. L. C., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly experienced butler; first-class references. Butler, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a young German. Geisenhof, 931 Columbus Av., near 106th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly experienced and competent man; careful and stylish city driver; reliable caretaker; strictly temperate and trustworthy; ten years' reference from last employer, who will give personal interview to any one requiring his services. P. F., Mason's stables, 78th St. and Park Av.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced; Scotchman; first-class rider and driver; age, 27; height, 5 feet 8 inches; disengaged through death; total abstainer from drink; has first-class references from this country and abroad. Frank, 125 West 52d St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By a respectable, light-complexioned young colored man (married) as coachman with private family; willing and obliging; understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; good city reference. Chuins, 150 West 52d St., fourth floor.

COACHMAN.—By respectable young man; thoroughly understands his duties; first-class; handles fine horses, harness, carriages; last and former employer will certify. Thomas, 149 East 35th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly experienced, competent man; careful and stylish city driver; will be found sober and honest; best city reference from last employer, who can be seen. John, 259 West 55th St.

COACHMAN.—By respectable man as coachman; married; thoroughly understands care of horses and carriages; ten years' best reference from last place; no objection to city or country. J. M., 219 East 114th St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man; married; age, 35; good appearance; no family; ten years' first-class city reference; first-class, stylish city driver; can take full charge of gentleman's private establishment. Simon, 461 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman giving up horses wishes situation for his competent man, Protestant, single, who has been in his employ for years; highest city references. W. M., Box 367 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands horses and carriages; eleven years' personal references; honest, sober, willing, obliging; last employer can certify. Curley, 911 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By a young married man as coachman or groom; experienced in horses, carriages, and harness; five years' experience; city or country. W. C., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By young man; 5 feet 9 inches; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; first-class personal and written references. P. M., Box 381 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a single Protestant; long experience; strictly temperate; good city driver; first-class city reference, written and personal, if required. G. C., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Single; 36; understands the business; experienced city driver; sober and reliable; eight years' first-class reference. J. M., Box 291 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman turning out horses highly recommends thoroughly experienced, temperate, stylish appearing coachman. Trustworthy, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a useful man; single; Scotchman; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, harness, furnaces, &c.; good references. G. C., 3,311 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By a young man who can be highly recommended; understands tandem or four-in-hand; careful rider and driver; country preferred. A. B., private stable, 123 West 51st St.

COACHMAN.—By young man as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; willing and obliging; best of reference. William Cleaver, 1,053 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes place for his coachman, who has lived with him eight years; very best personal references. 48 West 51st St.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes a place for his coachman, who has lived with him eight years; very best personal references. 48 West 51st St.

COACHMAN.—I wish to find good place for my coachman, whom I can recommend in every way. S. L., present employer, 254 West 45th St.

COACHMAN.—By single man; good personal references; country preferred. P. S., 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent man; Scotch; married; first-class city references. John Paul, 1,387 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Careful driver; can come highly recommended. Carlson, 106 West 24th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young man as coachman; reference. 529 Main St., New-Rochelle.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By Scotchman; married; one child, (age 11;) thoroughly practical in every branch under glass and outside; capable of laying out grounds and taking entire charge of gentleman's place; best reference. A. M., 35 Cortlandt St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a single man as gardener on a gentleman's place; understands steam and hot air furnaces; has good references. Address, two days, E. J., 246 West 20th St.

Grooms.

GROOM or SECOND MAN in the STABLE.—By young man; Swede; understands care of fine horses, harness, carriages; good references. Carlson, 111 West 24th St.

GROOM.—Thoroughly understands his business; honest, sober, willing; personal references. William, Box 289 Times, Up Town.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE-HANDED BUTLER.—By a young man; thoroughly competent; willing and obliging; excellent city references. L., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE-HANDED.—By a young Scotchman; a good reliable, honest man; thoroughly understands all household duties. W. R., Box 380 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By young Englishman as second or useful man in private family; willing and obliging; best city references. Hawkins, 180 West 64th St.

SECOND MAN.—By young man; 21; understands how to wait on table and can take care of silver; first-class references. W. H., 149 East 32d St.

SECOND MAN.—By a young man thoroughly trained; can furnish first-class city references. A. M., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN, JANITOR, or PORTER.—By trusty, steady, capable American; city or country; moderate wages; best reference. Industry, Box 153 Times Office.

USEFUL MAN.—By young Englishman in private family as useful man; willing. D., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By young man; Protestant; with good family; understands horses; good milker; willing. Edward, 152 6th Av.

Valets.

VALET.—By a competent young man; thoroughly experienced first-class masseur; can furnish first-class city references. E. J., Box 391 Times, Up Town.

VALET.—By a young French Swiss as valet; good traveler, or to take care of a gentleman; city reference. E. Chaumontet, 246 West 30th St.

Waiters.

WAITER, USEFUL.—By intelligent young colored man; private family or boarding house; obliging; good reference. C. W., 9 East 27th St.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT TO GENTLEMAN.—By trained nurse; 26; neat, refined; willing and obliging; speaks English, German, and understands French; highest references. H. W., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

BOY, 17, wishes a position where he can advance himself. W. Goos, 308 East 115th St.

CLEANER.—Window cleaner, with city references; wants few customers. Apply to janitor, 116 East 32d St.

EXPERIENCED PHYSICIAN wishes to travel with invalid; or as surgeon on yacht or steamship; first-class references. T., 211 West 139th St.

ENGINEER and MACHINIST.—Competent with all kinds of engines, boilers, dynamos, &c.; first-class references as to character and competency. Engineer, 60½ East 12th St.

FURNACES ATTENDED TO, SIDEWALKS and cellars cleaned; errands run; experienced colored man; satisfaction given; personal and written references. Wm. Barnes, 157 West 51st St.

PAINTER, PAPERHANGER, DECORATOR.—Practical, trustworthy worker; good and cheap; private work for landlords; best references. Edler, 777 2d Av.

REAL ESTATE.—By energetic young man, with experience of inside and outside work of real estate office; good address; best of references. Faithful, Box 324 Times, Up Town.

STABLE WORK.—By young Englishman; willing; has had experience. S. D., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

STENOGRAPHY and TYPEWRITING.—All kinds of work; moderate terms. Box 2,188, New-York Post Office.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.—An engineer, practical machinist, and mechanician, with extensive experience in designing, &c., is open for engagement; advertiser is absolutely trustworthy, reliable, and energetic, and combines excellent mechanical and technical knowledge of a high order; is a hard and faithful worker; one who makes the interest of his employers a study and constant effort to advance them; has economical methods in arrangements and is experienced in handling help to your best advantage; can give more than sufficient proofs of the above. If you wish to prosper and your present employee don't satisfy you, write to me; salary and future prospects a decided object. A. K., 178 East 108th St.

WANTED—Position of trust, private secretary, or confidential agent, by intelligent, well-educated man; first-class references. T., 211 West 139th St.

YOUNG MAN (19) JUST OUT OF SCHOOL, living at home with his parents, wishes a situation with a wholesale house, (in the stock,) with a chance of advancement, where industry and attention to business will be appreciated. H. C. M., 131 St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN wishes position in an office; best reference; moderate salary. W. Grieves, 741 Herkimer St., Brooklyn.

The Trades.

UPHOLSTERER and CABINETMAKER.—Recovers, repairs, repolishes all kinds furniture to look like new; mattresses picked and made over; carpets taken up, cleaned, and relaid at ladies' houses; day or week; city reference. 448 West 55th St. Myers.

Help Wanted—Females.

WANTED—A competent nurse to go West with family; children four and seven years old; must be good sewer and have personal city references. Call, Monday morning, at 17 East 67th St.

WANTED—Girl to cook, wash, and iron; city reference required. 423 Madison Av.

Help Wanted—Males.

WANTED—Young man as house footman, assist at table, attend furnaces, &c.; must be active and industrious. Answer, stating wages expected, T., Box 1, 1,242 Broadway.

WANTED—Instructor for boy of 13; morning hours; if a lady, Normal School graduate preferred. Answer, stating terms, S., Box 4, 1,242 Broadway.

THE "SHORT-AD" PAGE.

Written Expressly for Him.

From The Boston Journal.

"Who's that dudish-looking chap?" asked the visitor at the Mystic Club.

"'Sh—speak easy—that's Feathers, the noted amateur actor. He's feeling mighty proud these days."

"What about?"

"He's going to star in a play written by Ignatius Donnelly—'The Great Shakespeare Cipher.'"

"Is that so?"

"Yes—Feathers takes the part of the cipher."

How He Made Himself Pleasant.

From The Philadelphia American.

Brown—How is it you are such a favorite everywhere you go?

White—Oh, that's easy enough. Whenever anything pleasant happens to me, I keep it to myself, so as to make nobody envious; but all my misfortunes I tell to everybody who will hear me, and you can't imagine how happy they make everybody I tell them to. They say, you know, that misery loves company. I don't know how that is, but company loves misery, every time.

Not So Presumptuous.

From Harlem Life.

Friend (to young author)—Isn't that gentleman who just passed us the publisher of your book, Jack?

Young Author (reverentially and low)—Yes.

Friend—Why didn't you bow to him?

Young Author (earnestly)—Tom, I wouldn't dare to. It's not down in the contract.

On the Contrary.

From the Chicago Journal.

One of the things for which New Year's Eve was responsible:

Mrs. Bilkins (2 A. M.)—This is a nice time for a respectable married man to get home. I believe you deliberately missed the last car.

Mr. Bilkins—Me?—hic—Never! Car missed me.

They Married in Japan.

From The Boston Judy.

So wroth were they that they thought to put
Between them the whole world wide.
Each traveled fast, and traveled far—
Till they met, on the other side.

Quite Likely.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

"Timmins says his last novel is bound to make people talk."

"I guess so. I fancy they would rather talk than read it."

Trust Not Appearances.

From the Philadelphia Record.

"Don't be fooled by the man who says nothing and looks wise," remarks the Manayunk Philosopher. "He may be a deaf mute, or a professional humorist."

The World May Be Right.

From The Milwaukee Sentinel.

The world is prone to imagine that those who amuse it do so for fun.

Weighty Responsibilities Endanger.

From the Philadelphia North American.

It's curious that the floating debt of a corporation often sinks it.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

21 WEST 34th ST.—Sunny front parlor; sunny suite; private bath; single rooms; private tables; excellent board; references.

22d ST., 151 WEST.—Pleasant, nicely furnished, heated rooms, with board; table board; references.

32d ST., 24 WEST.—Desirable rooms, single and suites; parlor dining room; excellent table; moderate prices.

LADY WANTING NICE QUIET ROOM, WITH or without board, reasonable, can have same by calling at 330 East 21st St., top floor, front.

Furnished Rooms.

33d ST., 30 EAST.—Two large communicating rooms; private bath; unexceptionable neighborhood; private house; references.

149 WEST 48th ST.—Owner of private house wishes to let a few furnished rooms; gentlemen only.

319 EAST 17th ST.—Pleasant furnished room; running water; heated; moderate rent; private house; gentleman only.

Winter Resorts.

THE JEFFERSON,
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL IS NOW OPEN.

Guides to the famous Battle Fields and Historic Places. Beautiful Suburban Drives. Music and Every Modern Hotel Convenience.

AINSLEE & WEBSTER, Mgrs.

Information at N. E. Resort Asso., 3 Park Place, New-York.

HOT SPRINGS, NORTH CAROLINA,

Offers attractions nowhere else obtainable. NATURAL THERMAL WATERS, fine baths, a specific in Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, and nervous diseases.

Perfect climate, beautiful scenery. Pullman cars leave New-York daily at 4:30 P. M.; through in 21 hours, via Pennsylvania R. R.

Mountain Park Hotel

AND COTTAGES, UNDER SAME MANAGEMENT AS SPRING HOUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS. W. G. DOOLITTLE, Manager.

LELAND'S WINDSOR HOTEL,
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Remodeled and refitted.

Windsor Hotel, 5th Av., New-York, after May 1, 1896. WARREN F. LELAND, Proprietor.

FINEST WINTER HOTEL IN THE NORTH.

THE LAKEWOOD.
NOW OPEN.

"SPECIAL RATES BY THE WEEK."

Address T. F. SILLECK, Lessee, LAKEWOOD, N. J.

Late of Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach.

WARREN WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, VIRGINIA. The Oldest Summer Resort in the United States, Established in 1734. Open All the Year.

C. W. CULLEN & SON, Owners & Proprietors. Situated on the summit of the "Three Top Range," at an elevation of 2,100 ft. above the sea. Excellent fishing, boating and bathing. For further particulars address the proprietors. Mineral waters for sale at all first-class drug stores.

THE PRINCESS ANNE,
VIRGINIA BEACH, VA.,
OPENS FEB. 6, 1896.

PAUL B. BODEN, Manager.

Address, until Jan. 25, Fifth Avenue Hotel, N. Y.

LAKEWOOD, N. J.
PALMER HOUSE. NOW OPEN.
10th SEASON. J. R. PALMER, Mgr.

Autumn Resorts.

THE SHELBURNE, Atlantic City, N. J.
Remains open throughout the entire year.
J. D. SOUTHWICK, Manager.
Through Pullman cars via Penna. R. R.

Instruction—City Schools.

Languages.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway,) N. Y. Germania B'k, (Fulton St., opp. City Hall,) B'lyn. Branches in chief American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

The Jacotot School, 11 West 86th St.

A boarding and day school for girls; kindergarten for boys and girls; conducted in French. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. C. L. Morgan, Principals.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30, 32, 34 East 57th St.

The Berkeley Gymnasium
For Women and Children. 23 West 44th St.
Dr. MARY TAYLOR BISSELL, Director.

Instruction—Country Schools.

The Cambridge School,

a select private school for girls. Best preparation for college, many courses not leading to college. Comforts of home. The Director is Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN, Cambridge, Mass.

Dancing.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH, 12 AND 14 EAST 49TH STREET. Class and private lessons. Men's class, Mondays.

AT MISS McCABE'S DANCING SCHOOL, 21 East 17th St.—Private and class lessons daily; beginners any time.

GEORGE WALLACE'S SCHOOL, ELLERSLIE Rooms, 80-82 West 126th St.—Class and private tuition. See circular.

Religious Notices.

THE MEETINGS IN THIS CITY IN OBSERVance of the Week of Prayer, under the auspices of the Evangelical Alliance, are to be held at 4 o'clock each week-day afternoon in the Marble Collegiate Church, 5th Av. and 29th St. The subjects and leaders of the meetings are as follows: Monday, Jan. 6, "Humiliation and Thanksgiving," Rev. William T. Sabine, D. D., First Reformed Episcopal Church; Tuesday, 7th, "The Church Universal," Rev. J. T. Beckley, D. D., Church of the Epiphany; Wednesday, 8th, "Nations and Their Rulers," Rev. George Alexander, D. D., University Place Presbyterian Church; Thursday, 9th, "Foreign Missions," Rev. William H. Ward, D. D., New-York Independent; Friday, 10th, "Home Missions," Rev. Ferdinand C. Iglehart, D. D., Park Avenue Methodist Church; Saturday, 11th, "Families and Schools," Rev. Walpole Warren, D. D., Holy Trinity Episcopal Church.

Furs Repaired.

SEAL Garments redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker, 116 W. 39th St., near B'way, late with Gunther's Sons. 5th Av.

To the Woman of To-day

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES

is especially welcome. Its Woman's Page, written by a woman, is unsurpassed for entertaining and useful features. It contains well-written articles on all sorts of feminine topics—the adornment of the person, social usages, dress, the care of children, home amusements, &c. The

Household, Fashion, Art, and Literary Departments

the highest standard is always maintained.

Amusements.

EDEN MUSEE.

World in Wax. [illegible] Concerts.

Amusements.

HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA. B'way, 44th St.
Eves., 8:15. MUSIC HALL. Mat. Saturday.
LAST TEN NIGHTS IN THIS CITY OF
YVETTE GUILBERT,
And continuation of the
INCOMPARABLE VAUDEVILLE PROGRAMME
—OLYMPIA THEATRE.—
Eve's, 8:15. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
TO-NIGHT
50th GALA PERFORMANCE. 50th
SOUVENIR NIGHT.
RICE'S OLYMPIA BURLESQUE COMPANY
IN R. A. BARNET'S Excelsior, JR.
Elegant souvenirs for ladies attending with coupon tickets.
Concert Hall Promenade Concerts.
50 CTS. ADMITS TO ALL.
Sun. Eve., SCHEEL Concert and Yvette Guilbert.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON.
Direction Henry E. Abbey and Maurice Grau.
Mon. Ev'g, Jan. 6, Bizet's Opera, CARMEN. Calve, Saville, Lubert, De Vries, and Maurel.
Tues., Jan. 7, in Brooklyn, FAUST. Saville, Scalchi, Cremonini, Ancona, Ed. de Reszke.
Wed., Jan. 8, LES HUGUENOTS. Nordica, SCALCHI, and Melba, Jean and Ed. de Reszke, Plancon, and Maurel, and others.
Thurs. Ev'g, Jan. 9, Die Walkure, (in German.) Mmes. Lola Beeth, Traubmann, Olitzka, Marie Engle, Clara Hunt, Kitzu, Bauermeister, Van Cauteren, Bach, and Marie Brema. MM. Wallnoefer, Bucha, and Kaschmann. Conductor, Seidl.
Fri. Ev'g, Jan. 10, Gounod's Opera, FAUST. Melba, Scalchi, Jean & Ed. de Reszke, & Maurel.
Sat. Mat., Jan. 11, Calve in 2 operas, PECHEURS DE PERLES and NAVARRAISE. Calve, Plancon, Lubert, Ancona, Arimondi, De Vries, Mauguière, Castelmary, and Cremonini.
Sat. Ev'g, Jan. 11, at pop. prices, AIDA. Nordica, Brema, Kaschmann, Arimondi, Russitano.
Sun. Ev'g, Jan. 12, 8th Sunday Concert.
Seats at Box Office, leading Hotels, and 111 Broadway. Knabe Pianos used.

CHICKERING HALL. SONG RECITALS.
by
VICTOR MAUREL
Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 7, at 3:30.
Tuesday evening, Jan. 14, at 8:30.
Reserved seats……………………$1.50
At Pond's Music Store, 25 Union Square, and Chickering Hall.
PHIPPS & ALPUENTE, Managers.

DALY'S Theatre. Broadway and 30th St. Ev'gs at 8:15. Mats., 2. Prices, $2, $1.50, $1. Adm., 50c.
Under the management of Mr. Augustin Daly.
Monday, (last time for the present,)
TWELFTH NIGHT.
Miss Rehan, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Clarke, Miss Elliott, Mr. Worthing, Mr. Gresham.
⁂TUESDAY NIGHT, and every evening this week, new comedy,
THE TWO ESCUTCHEONS.
Foster of Chicago……JAMES LEWIS
Wettingen of Berlin……EDWIN STEVENS
Von Vinck……FRANK WORTHING
Baron Rudolf……SIDNEY HERBERT
Baroness Wettingen……MRS. GILBERT
Widow Stevenson……MAXINE ELLIOTT
and
Mary Foster……MISS REHAN.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SAT'Y.

ABBEY'S THEATRE. B'way, cor. 38th St.
MR. JOHN HARE
and the Garrick Theatre Company.
To-night at 8, first time here of Sydney Grundy's
A PAIR OF SPECTACLES.
BENJAMIN GOLDFINCH……MR. JOHN HARE
Uncle Gregory……Mr. Chas. Groves
First appearances of Mr. Gilbert Hare and Miss May Harvey. Preceded at 8 by W. S. Gilbert's play
"COMEDY and TRAGEDY."
MISS JULIA NEILSON——MR. FRED TERRY.
Mon., Jan. 20—MME. SARAH BERNHARDT.

LYCEUM 4th Ave. & 23d St. 8:15. 9th year. Daniel Frohman, Manager.
TO-NIGHT (MONDAY) AT 8:15. First Time.
A Comedy of Character by A. W. Pinero.
THE BENEFIT OF THE DOUBT.
Cast includes Messrs. Kelcey, Le Moyne, Grattan, Hale, Williams, Gottschalk, Tarleton, Buckland, Misses Irving, Tyree, Rivers, Mrs. Walcot, Mrs. Whiffen, and Miss Otis.
Matinées Thursday and Saturday at 2.
At 3 TO-DAY, Max O'Rell on "John Bull."

Lyceum Theatre, To-day at 3.
MAX O'RELL.
TO-DAY at 3, "Foibles of John Bull."
Wed. at 3, "American Society Up to Date."
Friday at 3, "Her Royal Highness, Woman."
Seats, $1.00.

CARNEGIE HALL.
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 7, AT 8,
THE MESSIAH.
By the Harlem Oratorio Ass'n, the North New-York Choral Society, and Eminent Soloists.
SAMUEL A. BALDWIN, Musical Director.
Seats from 50c. to $2.00 NOW at Box Office.

OLD GUARD BALL.
Metropolitan Opera House, Tuesday Evening, Jan. 7. Tickets, $10.00, admitting gentleman and ladies, may be obtained at the Old Guard Armory, 5th Av. and 14th St.; the principal hotels, Tyson's, and Miller's Theatre Ticket Office.
Boxes and seats of Capt. Geo. Green, Hotel Metropole, and Capt. H. D. Paris, 36 New St., and the armory.

MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB HALL.
SECOND CONCERT,
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 7, AT 8:15.
THE KNEISEL QUARTET
OF BOSTON.
Seats and programmes at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. TO-NIGHT.
PAUL CINQUEVALLI, BONNETTY'S ANIMALS AND BIRDS, MARTINETTI'S PANTOMIME, THE CRAGGS, MARLO-DUNHAM TRIO, WOODWARD'S SEALS.
Last Week of KILANYI'S GLYPTORAMA.
EVERY SATURDAY FAMILY MATINEE.

HOYT'S THEATRE 24th St., nr. B'way.
HOYT & M'KEE……Proprietors
Eve'gs at 8:30. Mat. Sat., 2:15. TO-NIGHT First time here of
HOYT'S A BLACK SHEEP.

5TH AVE. THEATRE.
H. C. MINER……Proprietor and Manager
TO-NIGHT, 8:15. TO-NIGHT, 8:15.
M. B. CURTIS in
JENTELMAN JOE, The Hansom Cabby.
MATINEE SATURDAY, 2:15.

CARNEGIE HALL—CHAMBER MUSIC HALL.
Second Concert Monday Ev'g, Jan'y 6th, at 8:15.
JEANNE FRANKO TRIO.
JEANNE FRANKO, Violin.
CELIA SCHILLER, Piano.
HANS KRONOLD, 'Cello.
VICTOR CLODIO, Tenor.

AMERICAN THEATRE. Matinée Sat.
Reserved Seats, Orchestra Circle and Balcony, 50c.
NORTHERN LIGHTS.
"It pleases audiences which pack the theatre every night."—Eve. World.

STAR THEATRE. B'way and 13th St. Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2.
NEIL BURGESS
IN THE County Fair.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE. B'way & 35th St.
DAVID BELASCO'S
THE HEART OF MARYLAND.
MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 8 o'clock sharp.
"NOTHING BETTER."—HERALD.
AN ARTIST'S MODEL.
"Immense Go."—Sun.
Evenings at 8 sharp.
Matinée Saturday.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Eve. 8 sharp. Mats. 2.
Last Week. Last Wed. & Sat. Mats.
MISS NETHERSOLE……as……CARMEN
Wed., Jan. 15, Empire Theatre Co. in a new play, "MICHAEL AND HIS LOST ANGEL."

PALMER'S. Eve., 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2.
FIRST WEEK.
Engagement of JOHN DREW.
Henry Arthur Jones'
THE BAUBLE SHOP.

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE.
58th St., East, near Lex. 12 to 12.
25c., 50c. Stalls & bxs., $1, $1.50, $2.
GEO. LOCKHART'S Comic Elephants.
4 Mosers, Hyde's Comedians, Dillons; others.

STANDARD THEATRE.
One lon laugh.
Eve. at 8:15.
Mat. Sat., 2:15.
The Strange Adventures of MISS BROWN
Jno. R. Rogers Comedians.
A Record Breaker—exceeding 300 nights in London.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
Souvenir Matinée Wednesday.
20 Horses. 200 People.
THE SPORTING DUCHESS.
Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2. Eve., 8.

GARDEN THEATRE.
A. M. Palmer……Sole Manager
Commencing Monday, Jan. 13.
CHAS. H. HOPPER. CHIMMIE FADDEN.

CANARY & LEDERER'S CASINO
Prices, $1.50, $1.00, 50c.
Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat.
10th WEEK. Frank Daniels Comic Opera Co.,
THE WIZARD OF THE NILE.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
LAST WEEK OF THE
FALL EXHIBITION,
23D ST. & 4TH AV. DAY AND EVENING.

PASTOR'S TO-NIGHT.
POWERS & WALDRON, JOSEPHINE SABLE, BESSIE BELLWOOD, TONY PASTOR & CO.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way.
Opening TO-MORROW (MONDAY) NIGHT.
Stuart Robson in the latest London comedy success, MRS. PONDERBURY'S PAST.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S COMPANY.
THE GAY PARISIANS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Mats. Wed & Sat.
THE MASQUERADERS.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Eve. 8:15.
FERDINAND'S MARRIAGE CONTRACT.

ALMOST AT ZERO MARK

Mercury at Midnight Sunday Had Only Three Degrees to Fall.

VESSELS COME IN ICE-COVERED

Big Etruria Looks as if Coated with Frozen Milk—A Biting Northwest Wind Blows 25 Miles an Hour.

Cold and clear atmosphere, a weak sunlight and a keen, biting wind from the northwest were some of the features of yesterday's weather in New-York. The temperature was uncomfortably low during the day, but the night put a new quality of bleakness in the air, and by 9 o'clock had sent the thermometer to 10° above zero, a point lower by 4° than that registered by the mercury at the corresponding hour the night before.

The mercury dropped suddenly after 9 o'clock last night. It stood at 4° above zero at 11 o'clock, and at midnight was a degree lower.

The cold wave is still pushing its way eastward, and yesterday it had rolled its crest over Northern New-York. One edge of it now extends far out upon the Atlantic, and south as far as Florida all States have felt its touch.

The mercury slipped just beneath the 7° mark early yesterday morning. It remained at that point from 6 o'clock to 9, and then rose gradually, rounding out the noon hour with an even number of degrees. From 4 to 6 P. M. it remained steady at 14°, and within the next three hours dropped suddenly to 10°. The average temperature for the observations up to 9 P. M. was 12°. The average temperature for the corresponding date last year was 18°; that for the corresponding date of the last twenty years 32°.

At the Weather Bureau it was said last night that the temperature might reach the zero mark before morning.

The wind during the day was steady in force and direction, blowing from the northwest, and at a rate of twenty-five miles an hour. That is not a very violent wind, but there was no suggestion of gentle weather in the appearance of the ships which yesterday breasted it on their way to port. The incomers had encountered a heavier blast from the same direction, and against their bows the eastward rolling surges had been shattered into snow. Every drop froze where it fell, and black hulls were soon marbled over, decks were piled knee high with ribbed folds of ice, and spars and rigging showed a glacial enamel.

The big Etruria looked like a sheeted ghost as she swept out of a thick haze lying seaward into the sunlight resting on the upper bay. Forward, her hull looked as though it had been given a coating of frozen milk, her railings were frescoed with ice, and her rigging was blanched to a snowy whiteness, and so thick in places that one could hardly span around them.

The vessel had made a stormy voyage, and none of the passengers was sorry when the ship found quiet waters. She left Queenstown on Monday last, sixteen hours late, delayed there by fog and storm, and had heavy weather from the start. There was a series of gales from the westward, and bleak, wintry voyaging throughout. The edge of the cold wave was reached Saturday, and that evening squalls of snow whitened the air and waves, rolling deeper and heavier, flung spray over the bow and as high as the crow's nest. Rigging, mast, and deck became thickly incrusted with ice, and when darkness made it necessary to light the masthead steaming light such storms of spray were driving over the bow that it was necessary to slow the engines until the work could be accomplished. Then when morning brought the hour when the "running lights" should be extinguished, the port one was so heavily incased in ice that the light could not be reached, and its red gleam was gilding the glass when the vessel swung into her pier yesterday.

The Etruria made a very fair Winter's voyage, her time from Daunt's Rock to Sandy Hook being 6 days 13 hours and 58 minutes. She brought a total of 258 passengers, of whom 95 were saloon voyagers. A gang of men was set at work freeing the vessel of ice as soon as the passengers had landed.

Another pallid shape which stole past Sandy Hook during the forenoon was made out to be the Morgan Line steamship El Norte, from New-Orleans. The ship was thickly coated with ice. The vessel found the edge of the cold wave and the northwest gale which was rolling it seaward during Saturday morning. That night the first officer said, was the coldest he had ever experienced, save one. A thick vapor set in, and the lead was kept going while it lasted. The cold was so intense that it was necessary to relieve the leadsmen at quarter-hour intervals.

The Comanche the new Clyde Line steamship, was among the earlier arrivals. She was considerably iced. Despite the inclement weather she made the trip from Charleston in 49½ hours. That is pretty fair traveling, but the most remarkable voyage was that which ended when the little schooner Caroline C. Foss dropped anchor off the Quarantine Station in the morning. The vessel is from Turk's Island, salt laden. Four weeks ago the schooner was within a day's sail of port. Then a gale came from the northwest, and soon gained such weight that Capt. Murphy, to save his vessel, put her before the wind and scudded under bare poles. The seas that came washing after the fugitive smashed in the booby hatch, wrecked cabin windows, and flooded the cabin. During the time the vessel was making 11 knots, and stringing them out in the wrong direction. The spanker, foresail, and forestaysail were successively lost in futile efforts to bring the vessel to the wind and heave her to with head to sea.

When the gale finally subsided, Charleston was much nearer than New-York, and the Foss put into that port for repairs. She made sail again Dec. 31, and then, as if repenting of her waywardness, set a clipping gait for her home port, and raced up the coast at steamship speed. She sped over the 720 miles of the route in seventy-two hours, and if there is anywhere such a thing as a speed record for coasting schooners, the Foss has probably broken it. The schooner reached the shelter of the Highlands Friday, and was obliged to anchor there, owing to the strong head winds.

Another vessel that neared port, only to be driven off again, is the Leicester Castle, which was towed up from the lower bay yesterday. The vessel has been anchored there since Friday, unable to obtain a tow until yesterday, on account of the strong off shore gales. While beating up the coast a strong northwest gale met the ship Dec. 30, and drove her 100 miles to sea. She was in sight of the Highlands when the gale forced her to put up her helm and run for safety.

Frozen to Death in a Boiler.

In the intense cold of Saturday night John Gallagher, homeless, sixty-five years of age, went to sleep in an old, unused boiler in the marble yard of Ward B. Smith, 58 Corlears Slip, in which he had slept for a number of years. He was found frozen to death at an early hour yesterday morning by Policeman McGillan of the Delancey Street Station.

Gallagher had been arrested on several occasions for vagrancy, having been found asleep in the boiler, but he invariably returned to his home of iron when released by the police, who, becoming tired of arresting him, allowed him to go unmolested for a number of years.

The body was removed to the station house, and later to the Morgue, and will probably be buried in Potter's field.

Fire Hose Frozen in Flushing.

FLUSHING, L. I., Jan. 5.—Fire was discovered at 5 o'clock this morning in the large greenhouses, at Warren and Lawrence Streets, owned by Thomas Peel, Jr. The thermometer was 1° above zero. A stiff breeze was blowing from Flushing Bay, and made it uncomfortable for the volunteer firemen.

The entire department responded, but only Young America Hose Company was allowed to put on two streams of water. When the blaze had been extinguished it was found that the hose was frozen, so that the couplings could not be taken off.

The loss of plants damaged by water, smoke, and fire is very heavy. The damage by fire will reach $1,000.

Skating on Flushing Ponds.

FLUSHING, L. I., Jan. 5.—A large crowd from New-York, Brooklyn, and the adjoining villages came here to-day and enjoyed good skating on the large millpond, King's Pond, Durkee's Lake, Grant's Lake, and Mitchell Pond, which are in the limits of this place.

The ice, while not as thick as it should have been to hold the throngs that indulged in pleasure, was smooth and held together. The sport was kept up until late in the night.

Prices have dropped with the death of 1895.

Short-trouser boys' double-breasted blouse suits, $4—all sizes.

Short trousers for your boy, $1.25; 16 years old or 4—same price.

Didn't know we had them? Ask for anything men or boys wear you'll find it here—possibly for less than at other places.

ROGERS PEET & CO

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

LEGLESS BODY IN A CELLAR

JANITOR FINDS A DEAD INFANT WRAPPED IN A NEWSPAPER.

Mystery in a West Thirty-first Street Tenement House—Death Probably Due to Exposure.

The body of a male infant about ten days old, of which both legs were missing, was found at 9 o'clock yesterday morning in the cellar of the double tenement house 444 West Thirty-first Street. Patrick Quinn, the janitor of the building, saw it lying under the cellar stairs after he and his wife had finished turning off the gas at the meter.

The body was wrapped in an old newspaper by some one who apparently did not care how soon it was found. It wore a red flannel waistband over a white cloth and a baby's slip or dress. These were not very clean, and were a little worn. The body was very well preserved, probably by the cold weather, and has not decomposed.

Quinn notified the police of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, and they had the body sent to the Morgue. There Deputy Coroner Huber performed an autopsy, and came to the conclusion that the infant had died a natural death, and that its legs had probably been gnawed off by some animal. Two Bellevue physicians, who attended the autopsy, concurred in this opinion. The probable cause of death, the Deputy Coroner thought, was exposure.

No one seems to be able to explain how the body got into the cellar in which it was found. Janitor Quinn says he is sure the body was not there before 11 o'clock Saturday night. At that time he closes and locks the basement door. He lives in the basement, and to go to the cellar his door must be passed. He keeps the cellar door locked after 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and says he watches every one who goes down to the cellar. When any one wants to go into the cellar at night Quinn, who is the only possessor of a key, has to open the door. Those who visit the cellar do so to get wood and coal, for which twenty bins have been built, one for each family in the house.

Quinn says that a number of persons went down to the cellar Saturday night between 5 and 11 o'clock. He went into the cellar with all of them. No one could have got into that part of the house, he believes, without being seen by him. There are two gratings on the front basement and two in the back yard, opening to the cellar holes, but between the holes and the cellar itself are large doors locked on the inside. The gratings are also always kept locked, except when coal and wood are being taken in.

Mrs. Quinn, the janitor's wife, says she put away her washtub and washing board under the stairway Friday about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. She held a lighted candle for her husband while he turned off the gas near the meter at 10 o'clock that night. Neither of them looked carefully at the foot of the stairway just before ascending, but each is quite certain that there was nothing hidden behind it at that time.

The cellar is free of access, being unlocked, during the day. Janitor Quinn says he tries to see everybody who goes into the cellar at any time, and he tries to be at home as much as he can for that very purpose. No stranger, to his knowledge, entered the cellar Saturday, and he is positive that none did after 5 o'clock, for from that hour until 11 he remained in his kitchen, and must have heard every one who came into the basement hallway.

Quinn says he does not turn off the gas Saturday nights until 11 o'clock, and at that hour his wife lighted the way for him with a candle last Saturday night, when they found the bundle. They at once made inquiries in the house, but no baby had been born there in less than three years. Nor has the entire block, so far as the police have learned, know any baby born in any house on it for some time past. No. 444, in the cellar of which the body was found, has very respectable tenants. They are not very well-to-do, but are comfortable and have been there a long time. All are more or less upset by the finding of the infant's body, and are anxious to have the solution quickly made, to remove any probable taint upon the inmates. All recalled the Susie Martin case. The police are investigating.

NINE WENT THROUGH THE ICE

Exciting Time on a Jersey City Public Skating Pond—Rescuers Plunged into the Chilly Water.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 5.—While a number of persons were skating on the reservoir pond, at Central and Summit Avenues, this evening, the ice gave way, and Edward Schultz of Central Avenue and South Street suddenly found himself standing in icy water up to his neck. There was a rush to aid him. The weight of the crowd made the break larger, and eight others plunged into the pond.

Fortunately, the water was only about three feet deep, except in the centre of the pond, and six of the skaters scrambled out with little difficulty. But John Roach of 126 Hutton Street and Rayner Ach of 140 Hutton Street, who were with Schultz in the deepest part of the pond, were nearly unconscious from cold when rescued. The clothing of the party was dried at the Webster Avenue Police Station, after which they went home. The others refused to give their names.

The reservoir pond is an open space belonging to the city, and adjoins the reservoir. It was once inclosed as a reservoir, but was abandoned. Persons living in the vicinity razed the embankment and carried away the stones for building purposes. The Board of Street and Water Commissioners recently flooded the ground and converted it into a skating pond for public use. The board also provided electric lights for the pond. After to-night's accident the police cleared the pond, and hereafter no skating will be permitted unless the ice is in safe condition.

Held by the Baltimore Police.

Acting Captain O'Brien of the Detective Bureau has received a letter from Marshal Frey of Baltimore, stating that a man describing himself as W. J. Ebers of New-York had surrendered himself for forgery. He left New-York April 8. Acting Captain O'Brien says that Ebers is wanted for several forgeries, and has sent a detective to bring him here.

Passengers on the Etruria.

The Cunarder Etruria, arriving yesterday, had among her passengers from Liverpool, Cecil Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. Emile Sauret, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Cinquevalli, Jeffrey W. Eady, W. J. Fullerton, Wallace Jones, Robert Peel, Mr. and Mrs. James Petitte, C. H. Flint, C. P. Treat, W. H. Trumbull, and H. C. Warren.

YEARLY SALE

LADIES' UNDERWEAR—MUSLIN AND CAMBRIC.

Sale opens To-day.

The goods selected furnish better material, better style, better finish, than ever before at moderate prices.

Undergarments from this sale of a given design can be had either in Muslin or Cambric at the same price.

Night Gowns, square, round or pointed yokes, Sailor Collars, Empire styles, our own designs in trimming and embroidery, 75 cents, 95 cents, $1.25—Cambric or Muslin.

White Skirts, umbrella shape, very full, Hamburg ruffle, 75 cts., 95 cts. and $1.25—Cambric or Muslin.

Drawers, 26 inches wide, full ruffle of embroidery, 50 cents—Cambric or Muslin.

Chemises, neatly trimmed, 50 cents; still better grade, 75 cents—Cambric or Muslin.

Corset Covers, pointed or square neck, trimmed with embroidery, five styles, 25 cents—Cambric or Muslin.

A table of slightly imperfect, shop worn or sample pieces of Underwear, at very greatly under price.

Corsets: ZZ Sateen, in Black, White, Gray, $1.95.

Flannel Underskirts, stripes and polka dots, of Koechlin Frères Flannel that we have sold for 70 cents per yard—Each Underskirt contains 3½ yards. The finished Skirts are placed on sale at 95 cents each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Ethel Townsend, the youngest and only unmarried daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Frank Taylor Townsend of New-York, to Charles Fremont Henderson of Detroit. Mr. Henderson, who has resided in Detroit for six years, is the only son of Mr. and Mrs. James Le Roy Henderson of East Fifty-sixth Street. The marriage will in all probability take place early in April at the residence of the bride, after which the young couple will go to Europe for at least one year.

—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wood, Miss Wood, and Miss Sarah Wood, accompanied by Mr. Wood's mother, Mrs. Herbert Husted Wood of Beacon Street, Boston, will sail for England the latter part of this month. They will spend at least a month in London as the guests of a brother of Mr. Wood, and later, will go to Paris, where they will visit friends. The marriage of Miss Sarah Wood and James Wright Hutchinson of Philadelphia will not take place until late in April. It will be celebrated shortly after the return of the Woods to this country, and will take place at Riverside, their country establishment, near Poughkeepsie-on-the-Hudson. Mr. Hutchinson, by the way, is at present visiting his grandfather at his country establishment in the Berkshires.

—Mr. and Mrs. Franklin W. Smith have rented Villa Zorayda, their Winter residence at St. Augustine, Fla., and will probably spend the latter part of the Winter and Spring in Egypt. The Smiths will be much missed at St. Augustine, for they always entertained lavishly, and their musical afternoons have for several years been among the most delightful events of the season in the old town. George Stuart Smith, who is now at the Park Avenue Hotel, will probably accompany his parents abroad.

—Mr. and Mrs. Jules de Neuville have given up their residence, 36 West Thirty-seventh Street, and have taken an apartment at 20 Fifth Avenue.

—Mrs. T. Henry Gelston of 640 Madison Avenue will give a large reception on the afternoon of Jan. 11 for the purpose of introducing her daughter, Miss Lillian E. Gelston. Mrs. Chester W. Chapin, Mrs. Clarence Postley, Miss Pauline Chapin, and Miss Louise de Mund will assist in receiving.

—The In and Out Club, an organization composed of about twenty young persons, will give a dance to-morrow evening at the residence of Miss Ellis, 302 East Fifteenth Street.

—The marriage of Miss Pauline Rogers, daughter of Henry Rogers, to Alfred V. Amy, son of Henry Amy, the banker, will take place on Wednesday, Jan. 15, at the residence of the bride's father, 30 West Eighty-seventh Street. Owing to illness in the Rogers family only relatives of the contracting parties will be present.

—Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Woolsey and the Misses Woolsey of West Thirty-fourth Street, who have been in Europe for six months, will sail for New-York from Liverpool late this month. Upon arriving here they will go to St. Augustine, Fla., where they will remain until late in the Spring.

—The marriage of Miss Jessie Montress, the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Forbes Montress, formerly of New-York and now of Cleveland, Ohio, to James Howland Pugsley of this city will take place early in the Spring.

—One of the interesting social events set for to-day is the musicale which Miss Lillie P. Berg gives this afternoon from 4 to 7 o'clock at her apartments, 123 West Thirty-ninth Street.

—Albert Morris Bagby gives the fifth of his series of musicales this morning at 11:15 o'clock in the ballroom of the Waldorf, when there will be a large attendance of ultra-fashionable folk.

—Mrs. William Moir and her niece, Mrs. Jefferson De Ment-Thompson, of 6 West Twentieth Street, have cards out for an afternoon reception on Friday, Jan. 17, from 4 to 7 o'clock, and for a second reception on the afternoon of Jan. 24. Assisting Mrs. Moir and Mrs. De Ment-Thompson in receiving will be a number of very pretty young matrons and buds. The drawing rooms of the Moir residence, which are quite as fine as any in town, will be prettily bedecked with blooms and, as is customary at the Moir functions, there will be some fine music and an elaborate collation.

—Mr. and Mrs. James A. Scrymser, who have a spacious residence in Gramercy Park, will give the first of a series of four receptions to-night.

—At the second of the three subscription dances arranged by Mrs. Henry B. Kane, Mrs. George Trowbridge, and Mrs. Archibald A. Watson, which takes place to-night in the pink ballroom at Sherry's, the cotillion will be led by George D. Cross. Supper will be served at midnight at small tables.

—Mrs. Hugo Fritsch, née Gibert, widow of Chevalier Fritsch, and the Misses Gibert, sisters of Mrs. James Bliss Townsend, have cards out for Thursdays in this month after 4 P. M. These functions will take place in the fine old Gibert mansion, 107 East Sixteenth Street, which is famous as the home of the late Dr. Gibert.

—That very delightful entertainer, Mrs. John Sherwood, will give the second of her series of readings in aid of the Kind Word Society on Thursday afternoon of this week at the Windsor Hotel. The subject will be "An American Belle in Paris."

PATRIARCH.

TWO FIRES IN CALVARY CHURCH

Part of the Walls Had to be Torn Down—Sexton Larson's Presence of Mind Prevents Serious Loss.

A defective flue started a small blaze in the basement of Calvary Episcopal Church, at Fourth Avenue, near Twenty-first Street, early yesterday morning. It was discovered by a man who takes care of the fires, and who notified Sexton Larson. The latter set two men at work with a small line of hose, while he sent in an larm.

The firemen put out the blaze very quickly. The damage amounted to about $100. The blaze burned under the south transept, and directly beneath the pews of ex-Mayor Hewitt, Mrs. Berwind, and Dr. S. H. Lyon. The Rev. Dr. Henry Y. Satterlee, the pastor of the church, who was recently elected Bishop of Washington, D. C., spoke from the pulpit yesterday morning of the foresight and presence of mind of Sexton Larson.

While the Rev. Walter Hughson, assistant pastor, and Sexton Larson were in the church, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Hughson thought he smelled smoke, and said laughingly to the sexton that it was probably the morning fire, and then left. A few seconds later the sexton knew that it was smoke, and ran to Dr. Satterlee's house, which adjoins the church. Larson then sent in an alarm of fire.

When the firemen arrived they tore down a part of the walls near the north transept to get at the fire, which was burning among the beams. The blaze was caused by the overheating of the old furnace. The firemen battered the furnace up, smashed a part of the flooring, and badly damaged some of the carpets. The damage by the second fire did not exceed $100.

THE MAGISTRATE COMMITTED HIMSELF

Wrote "John O. Mott" in the Blank for the Prisoner's Name.

Just before the close of business in Yorkville Police Court yesterday Keeper Lynch came up from the prison with a commitment paper in his hand. Going up to Clerk Anthus he said:

"I have no prisoner corresponding to this commitment."

"What name?" asked the Clerk.

"John O. Mott," said Lynch, reading from the paper.

"Well, you'll have to see the Judge about this," said Anthus.

"What's that! What's the trouble?" asked the Magistrate, who had heard the Clerk's remark.

"A commitment, your Honor, and no prisoner for it," replied the keeper.

"What's the prisoner's name?" asked the Magistrate.

"Well, the paper says John O. Mott," and Lynch handed up the commitment.

The Magistrate looked it over.

"Hum!" he said, "I'll go with you, but I hope you'll get rid of that vile odor of paint first." (The prison is being painted.)

The Magistrate had inadvertently written his own name in the prisoner's blank.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—A NEW PLAY FOR SOTHERN.—R. N. Stephens has written a play called "An Enemy to the King," which he has submitted to E. H. Sothern for acceptance. Mr. Sothern has answered that he will accept the play if the author is willing to make a few changes. Of course, the "changes" will be made, and it is expected that Mr. Sothern will produce the new piece next season. The story of the play deals with the Huguenots of Southern France, in the times of Henry of Navarre.

A SMALL MENAGERIE.—Prof. E. Bonnetty and his menagerie of trained animals and birds, including foxes, dogs, cats, rats, geese, ducks, hens, pigeons, and cockatoos, arrived on the steamship Mohawk Thursday. His collection of performing animals and birds is said to be the largest in the world. He will make his first appearance in America at Koster & Bial's Music Hall this evening.

—"MME. SANS GENE."—Manager Augustus Pitou has just signed a contract to give "Mme. Sans Gene" its first production in San Francisco next September. The company of forty-five people, headed by Kathryn Kidder, will journey from this city direct to the Pacific coast, playing no engagements on the way.

—SALVINI IN THE SOUTH.—Alexander Salvini is now playing his annual engagement in New-Orleans. During this month this actor will be seen in all the important cities of Texas. His preparations for the production of "Othello" are proceeding rapidly, and Salvini will soon make his début as the Moor.

—PLUNKET GREENE'S RETURN.—Mr. Plunket Greene, the basso, is expected to arrive on the Majestic, which is due here Wednesday. His first appearance this season in New-York will be at the concert given by Heinrich Zollner, at Carnegie Hall, Jan. 19, and his first song recital will take place on Jan. 28.

—THE SLIPPER OWNER WANTED.—No person has yet been found to claim the dainty slipper, with a solid gold buckle, marked with the letter "W," which was recently found in a box at the Casino. The Cinderella who lost it seems singularly backward in claiming her own.

—HAPPY NEW YEAR FROM LONDON.—This cablegram has been received at the Press Club: "London, Jan. 3.—Press Club, New-York: Warmest good wishes for the new year. I cherish in grateful remembrance your kind hospitality.

"BEERBOHM TREE."

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

In a large business there is a constant accumulation of odd pieces, taking up room that will soon be needed for the exhibition of new styles. These must all be sold, also many pieces not finished for Christmas. We are marking them at exceptionally low prices; much below manufacturing cost.

Every article is perfect and well made.

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
43, 45, and 47 West 23d Street,
NEAR BROADWAY.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

Smith Gray & Co

STORES.

NEW-YORK STORES: BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST., AND 3D AV. AND 123D ST.

BROOKLYN STORES: Broadway & Bedford Av. Fulton St. & Flatbush Av. and Greenpoint & Man. Avs.

Here's an opening for 95 men.

We'll sell to-day 95 Overcoats for $25 each which were marked $30, $35, $40, and $50.

There are just fifteen silk-lined $50 coats in this sale, and the other qualities are about equally divided.

"The early bird catches the worm."

Other reductions.

$20, $25, and $28 Suits now $15.
$30, $35, and $40 Suits now $25.
$6 Boys' Reefers now $3.75.
Equal values in Underwear.
Do you know our 50c. Neckwear?
Special attention paid to out-of-town orders.

BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST.

FURNITURE

AT ½ VALUE!

Balance of our Holiday Stock.

GOLD PARLOR CABINETS, TABLES, CHAIRS, &c.

Also Parlor Suits, Odd Pieces, Fancy Chairs, Rockers, Couches, Easy Chairs, of our own manufacture.

THE FINEST UPHOLSTERING!

To be closed out at once!!

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is now prepared to fill orders for composition on newspapers, books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.

Address PUBLISHER.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Deputy Sheriff Moran of Far Rockaway, L. I., came to New-York yesterday with warrants from Justice of the Peace, George W. Smith for two men charged with stealing bicycles. They are Joseph Brown, a bookkeeper, of 23 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, and William Gallagher, alias John Mitchell, also a bookkeeper, of 148 West Tenth Street. Magistrate Flammer delivered the prisoners to Deputy Sheriff Moran in Jefferson Market Police Court.

—The New-York Catholic Club will hold a public service Thursday evening, in the new Church of St. Mary the Virgin, West Forty-sixth Street, at which addresses will be made by well-known priests, and the Bishop of Newark will preside. This club is the local branch of the Clerical Union for the Maintenance and Defense of Catholic Principles, and consists of about 100 priests.

—A very pretty seven-year-old Staten Island child was arrested by Gerry Agent Pisarra on Saturday afternoon in front of Magistrate Leroy B. Crane's residence, 123 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, while soliciting alms. Magistrate Crane, in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday morning, committed the child to St. Ann's Home.

—Anton Widral of 12 Bayard Street, who was arrested Saturday night on the suspicion that he was implicated in the death of Gustav Boozinsky, a blacksmith of 13 Chrystie Street, was held without bail to await the action of the Coroner, by Magistrate Simms, in Essex Market Police Court, yesterday.

—An ivory gavel of the most popular society of Harlem, which has been for months displayed in a window in Harlem, has been won by the Chauncey M. Depew Social Circle. The voting had been going on for a long time, and twenty-five societies have been contesting.

—Ernest Huebner of 206 West Twenty-sixth Street, made despondent by his ill success in procuring enough work to support himself and his wife, committed suicide by hanging himself early yesterday morning.

—St. Cecile Lodge, No. 568, F. and A. M., will publicly install its officers to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, in the Grand Lodge Room, Masonic Hall.

Brooklyn.

—A subscription dinner will be given at the Hamilton Club next Saturday evening, Hamilton's birthday. Addresses will be made by Chauncey M. Depew, Robert B. Roosevelt, Edwin S. Barrett of Massachusetts, Col. William R. Griffith, and Col. George A. Pearre of Maryland, Prof. Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee, Ala.; Dr. H. P. Friesel of Hampton Institute, Virginia, and Prof. Woodrow Wilson of Princeton.

—The United Singers of Brooklyn at their annual meeting yesterday elected these officers: President—S. K. Saenger; Vice Presidents—A. H. Tiemann, R. Buettner; Recording Secretary—Bernard Klein; Corresponding Secretary—C. Hensel; Financial Secretary—D. Koos; Treasurer—H. Scheidt; Musical Director—Archie Claassen, and Librarian—Vincent Muick.

—The Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends, pastor of the Central Congregational Church, Hancock Street, who lives at 130 Herkimer Street, will move in a few weeks to a handsome house he has purchased at Brooklyn Avenue and Dean Street. It was formerly occupied by John Truslow, at one time President of the Board of Assessors.

—William Crosby, thirty-two years old, of 120 Clinton Place, New-York, and Joseph Sherman, thirty-nine years old, of 130 Ashland Place, were arrested yesterday for stealing three bottles of whisky, valued at $10.50, from the Arlington Hotel, on Washington Street. The whisky was in their possession when arrested.

—Thomas Howard, twelve years old, of 995 Kent Avenue, while playing in the kitchen with his five-year-old brother, John, yesterday, a coffee pot was upset. John was seriously scalded, and was taken to the Cumberland Street Hospital.

—Arthur Hammelin, seventeen years old, of 268 Bergen Street, was arrested yesterday on the charge of David Brooks of 660 Dean Street, who accuses Hammelin of stealing a gold watch valued at $75. The watch has been recovered.

—Mrs. Sarah B. How is to give a series of six illustrated lectures in Historical Hall, beginning Jan. 23, on "The Story of a Great Town." It is a history of Brooklyn from the early Dutch period to the Brooklyn of to-day.

—Frank Hiddebrant, ten years old, of 69 Marcy Avenue, was arrested for stealing some goods from the dry goods store at 1,103 Broadway. He acknowledged his guilt, and was handed over to the Children's Society.

—A horse and wagon, driven by Thomas Bailey of Hoyt and Third Streets, collided with Trolley Car No. 160 of the Broadway line at Kosciusko Street, yesterday, and the wagon was damaged to the extent of $50.

—John McHugh, forty-seven years old, of 14 Fourth Street, died yesterday from fracture of the skull. He fell down the stairs at his home on Friday while in a fit.

—The annual meeting of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences will be held in the Art Rooms, in Montague Street, next Monday afternoon.

—The persons having designs for the silver service to be presented to the cruiser Brooklyn will meet in the Mayor's office, Wednesday, Jan. 15.

—A complimentary dinner will be given to William Hester of The Brooklyn Eagle, at the Pouch Mansion next Monday evening.

—The Brooklyn Society of Vermonters will hold its sixth annual banquet at the Montauk Club Friday evening, Jan. 17.

—The Flatbush Fire Company will have a supper and souvenir presentation in the East Broadway Engine House to-night.

—Gen. Horatio C. King will deliver an address before the Brooklyn Democratic Club Thursday on "Democratic Issues."

—The annual ball of the Ishpetonga will take place in the Brooklyn Art Rooms, Jan. 21.

—The Young Men's Democratic Club of Brooklyn will meet to-night at 46 Court Street.

—Mayor Wurster will review the Forty-seventh Regiment next Thursday night.

Long Island.

—Suffolk Council, No. 33, Junior Order of United American Mechanics of Southold, has elected the following officers: Councilor—W. A. Clark; Vice Councilor—L. Bauman; Recording Secretary—H. R. Shipherd; Assistant Recording Secretary—L. F. Wilkinson; Financial Secretary—R. W. Morrell; Treasurer—H. W. Simons; Conductor—W. A. Smith; Warden—F. G. Prince; Inside Sentinel—D. F. Youngs; Outside Sentinel—J. S. Boisseau.

—Jamaica Post, No. 368, G. A. R., has elected these officers: Commander—A. D. Limberger; Senior Vice Commander—Edward T. Otis; Junior Vice Commander—William Sturtevant; Adjutant—William L. Hall; Quartermaster—O. W. Graves; Surgeon—A. W. Mead; Chaplain—The Rev. Joshua Kimber; Officer of the Day—Adam Nickerauer; Officer of the Guard—James W. Smith; Sergeant Major—Silas Post; Quartermaster Sergeant—Isaac P. Bailey.

—The Patchogue Exempt Firemen's Association at its annual election chose the following officers: President—Edwin Bailey; First Vice President—H. Clay Losee; Second Vice President—C. Wallace Ruland; Secretary—E. W. Preston; Financial Secretary—Walter H. Jaycox; Treasurer—John Roe Smith; Trustees—W. S. Simpson, H. Clay Losee, C. W. Ruland, F. J. Kirk, and W. J. Bishop.

—Bay Shore Hook and Ladder Company has elected officers for the year as follows: Foreman—Josiah Robbins; Assistant Foreman—Samuel C. Hulse; Treasurer—Lorenzo R. Garrett; Recording Secretary—Jarvis J. Reybert; Financial Secretary—John R. Howell; Trustees—Samuel B. Gibson, Selah T. Clock, and Perry S. Wicks.

—The Glen Cove Lyceum Association has elected these officers: President—George D. Coles; Vice Presidents—William W. C. Hewlett, A. A. Griffin and Charles H. Eglee; Secretary—Gerardus Docharty; Treasurer—John J. Weeks; Sunday Committee—Aaron Simonson, Timothy Titus, Jacob Titus, John D. Feeks, A. R. Griffin, and G. Docharty.

—The Junior Order of United Mechanics of Islip has elected these officers: Councilor—W. D. Eccleson; Vice Councilor—Clayton Groves; Recording Secretary—James F. Richardson; Assistant Recording Secretary—Ernest Peterson; Financial Secretary—J. Preston Smith; Treasurer—George F. Hasting; Conductor—George Lester; Warden—Clarence Brown.

—The Woodsburg Methodist Sunday School has elected the following officers: Superintendent—George H. Carman; Assistant Superintendent—L. L. Brown; Woman Superintendent—Amelia Carman; Treasurer—Thomas Ward; Secretary—Robert Fyfe; Librarians—Walter Smith, Seaman Combs, and Fred Carman.

—The fight between the people of Centre Moriches and the Long Island Railroad Company has been settled by the company's agreeing to place a bell at a crossing where there was supposed to be danger.

—The Republican Town Committee of Jamaica has organized as follows: Chairman—Edward W. Tapp; Vice Chairman—Edward A. Grensbach; Secretary—Charles Lauer, Jr.; Treasurer—Edward Doran.

—School Commissioner James S. Cooley will hold an examination for school teachers' second grade certificates in the school building in Jamaica on Thursday and Friday of this week.

—W. K. Vanderbilt has notified the eelers of Great South Bay who have been taking eels from the bay in front of Idle Hour, that they will not be allowed to do so in future.

—The village of Freeport is about to begin an action against the Long Island Railroad Company to compel it to place gates at Main Street in that village.

—Justice Wilmot M. Smith held his first sitting on the Supreme Court bench at a Special Term in Riverhead Saturday.

—E. D. Morgan contributed $300 to the fund for an organ in Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church.

—Representative Richard C. McCormick, whose home is in Jamaica, left last evening for Washington.

—A Mr. Moffitt of this city has purchased 1,100 acres of land at Yaphank from William J. Weeks.

—The coming week will be observed as a week of prayer by Long Island churches.

—The Sea Cliff Temperance Society held its annual dinner Saturday evening.

—Jamaica village will spend $75,000 improving its streets.

Long Island City.

—The January term of the Circuit Court will convene here to-day. Supreme Court Justice Wilmot M. Smith will preside, and this will be his first appearance on the Supreme Court bench for a regular term. It is reported that the Grand Jury will investigate the bill for $30,000 audited by the Board of Supervisors. The bill was presented by Sheriff Henry Doht for the board of tramps in the County Jail for one year.

—The Police Board has made Patrolman Richard Welsh a Roundsman and assigned him to the First Precinct.

—Former Health Officer D. W. Remsen Taylor, who has been ill for several weeks, is slowly recovering.

—The Board of Aldermen will hold their second meeting to-morrow. It is expected that Mayor Gleason will send in a batch of names for confirmation for offices in his Government.

Staten Island.

—County Judge Stephens will hear argument to-day upon the application of Lawyer Butler for the discharge of Julius Almsteadt on the ground that the indictment upon which he was convicted of keeping a disorderly house was defective. Almsteadt was sent to the Kings County Penitentiary for one year, but was discharged by Justice Gaynor because one of the Associate Justices on the bench when he was tried was a relative by marriage. He was then rearrested on a bench warrant, and is now confined in the County Jail.

—The Board of Police Commissioners will meet this afternoon and will probably decide when the new mounted squad will begin mounted duty. It is reported that quarters have been secured for the squad near Egbertville, in the interior of the island. Sergt. Cornell has been transferred from West Brighton to Headquarters, and Sergt. Drummond has been placed in command of the West Brighton Precinct.

—The Republican Town Committee of Castleton organized on Saturday evening with the following officers: Chairman—Peter Dimler; Vice Chairman—George L. Nichol; Secretary—Thomas A. Braniff, and Treasurer—Leverett Stone. The Republican County Committee will meet for organization on Tuesday evening.

—The Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of the New-York Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church, paid his annual visit to St. Luke's Church, at Rossville, yesterday afternoon and administered the rite of confirmation to a large class.

—The annual meeting of the Prohibition Park Building and Loan Association will be held in the Park Hotel this evening.

Jersey City.

—The funeral of the Rev. Andrew A. Moore, pastor of the North Baptist Church, took place yesterday. Services were first held in the house, 283 Pavonia Avenue. They were conducted by the Rev. John Morgan and the Rev. William Eakins. At the services in the church fully 2,500 persons were present, and it was found necessary to throw open the lecture-room and chapel. The services were conducted by the Rev. Edward MacMinn, the Rev. Dr. MacClymont, the Rev. Cornelius Brett, the Rev. Dr. Hall, the Rev. Dr. Dodd, and the Rev. Henry Cronin. The casket was temporarily deposited in a vault in the Jersey City Cemetery.

—George R. Merritt, whose home is at Highland, N. Y., was brought here yesterday from Kingston on requisition, charged with stealing two bicycles, one of which he hired from Frank Eveland of this city and the other from Victor Meyer of Hoboken. The wheels were afterwards found in a shop in Park Row, New-York, where Merritt had pawned them. He will be arraigned before Judge Hudspeth to-day.

—James Parker, twenty-nine years old, last night surrendered himself to the police. He said he had deserted from the Fourth Artillery, stationed at Fort McHenry, Maryland, and was tired of starvation. He will be sent to Governors Island to-day.

—Philip Boyd, forty years old, of Summit Avenue, near Newark Avenue, was struck by a Pennsylvania Railroad train in the Bergen cut last night and seriously injured. He was taken to the City Hospital.

—A defective pipe set fire to the hothouses of Valentine Bangert, at Webster Avenue and Franklin Street, yesterday. The damage was $300.

New-Jersey.

—Charles Bley, twenty-one years old, of 156 First Street, Hoboken, took dinner yesterday at Mrs. Meyer's restaurant, 158 Hudson Street, Hoboken. At the next table sat Frederick Tewes of 2 Newark Street. When Bley left, he wore Mr. Tewes's overcoat, which was new, leaving in its place a garment that had done service through several Winters. Mr. Tewes discovered the exchange in time to catch Bley at the ferry and cause his arrest. At the police station Mr. Tewes proved his ownership of the coat and Bley was locked up.

—The People's Light and Power Company, which controls all the electric light plants near Newark, will shortly add to its possessions the Jersey City Electric Light and Power Company plant. The latter company has a capital of $250,000, and it supplies nearly all the electric lights used in Jersey City by private concerns. It also had the lighting of the city until a couple of weeks ago, when the People's Company secured a contract for a majority of the street lamps.

—The Finance Committee of the Common Council and the Trustees of the First and Second Presbyterian Churches of Newark have agreed to have postponed the trial of the suit to settle the question of ownership of the "Old Burial" ground property on Broad Street. It is claimed by both the city and the churches and is worth about $2,000,000. The postponement has been arranged with a view to adjusting the matter out of court.

—The Newark police were asked yesterday to try and locate Chrales M. Brown of 362 Central Avenue, who has been missing from his home since last Tuesday. Brown is fifty-seven years old, of stout build, about five feet seven inches in height with a clean-shaven face, and light hair. When he left home he wore a light overcoat, gray trousers, and a Fedora hat. His family fear foul play.

—Lewis Robert, thirty years old, of 83 Boyd Avenue, Jersey City, was arrested in West Hoboken yesterday for obtaining money on false pretenses. He represented to leading merchants and mill owners that he was employed by Empire Engine Company to secure advertisements for the programme of an entertainment they were getting up. He secured about $300. He is held for examination.

January Sale of Fine Furs.

COATS.

Real Seal, London Dye, 27 inches long, $165.00
Reduced from $250.00

Real Seal, London Dye, 32 inches long, $195.00
Reduced from $295.00

Real Seal, London Dye, 36 inches long, $210.00
Reduced from $375.00

Persian Lamb Box Coats, $125.00
Reduced from $195.00

Astrachan Coats, 34 inches long, $69.50
Reduced from $125.00

CAPES.

Real Seal, London Dye, Full Sweep, $125.00 and $145.00; Reduced from $195.00

Persian Lamb Capes, Full Sweep, $65.00 and $87.50; Reduced from $135.00

Mink Cape, Full Sweep, $85.00 and $97.50
Reduced from $135.00

Cape of Caracul, with Chinchilla Fur, Storm Collar, $125.00
Reduced from $195.00

Double Cape of Electric Seal, Persian Lamb Yoke and Collar, $37.50

Electric Seal, Trimmed with Sable or Chinchilla, Full Sweep, $32.50

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

SUPREME COURT TO MEET TO-DAY

A Number of Important Cases to be Heard This Month—Justice Peckham to Take His Seat.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—The Supreme Court of the United States will reassemble to-morrow after a fortnight's holiday recess. The occasion will be made memorable by reason of the fact that the appearance of Justice Peckham, the new member of the court, will make a full bench for the first time since last May, when Justice Jackson read his dissent from the opinion and judgment of the court in the income tax case.

The list of cases assigned for hearing this month contains some notable ones. The famous case of the United States against the administratrix of the estate of the late Senator Stanford of California probably will be heard in the week beginning Jan. 20.

Other important cases that will be argued this month are the following:

Plutarco Ofneias against Inez Rinz and others, presenting the question whether or not those followers of Garza, the unsuccessful Mexican revolutionist, who fled to this country, are political refugees, or plain criminals subject to the laws of extradition.

Davis, bank receiver, against the Elmira Savings Bank, once before argued. In this case the matter to be passed on is the claim of the savings bank that its deposits in a failed National bank is a preferred claim, to be paid in full before other depositors, except savings banks like itself are paid.

Long against Lochren. This is the noted case of a Judge of the Michigan Supreme Court against Pension Commissioner Lochren, in which he seeks to prevent the Commissioner from interfering with his pension. Long has been unsuccessful in the courts of the District of Columbia.

A good deal of interest attaches to each of these cases.

UTAH BECOMES A STATE TO-DAY

The New Governor and Other Officers Will Be Inaugurated—Contest for Senatorships.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Jan. 5.—The new State officers will be inaugurated to-morrow. A general holiday has been proclaimed. There will be military displays, citizen parades, patriotic orations, inaugural address by the Governor, and other exercises, closing with a ball and a display of fireworks in the evening.

The State Legislature is called to meet in special session, and will convene at 2 P. M. Monday. The Senatorial fight is growing warmer daily. Arthur Brown's prospects are improving, and C. S. Varian's stock has also advanced the past few days. A new candidate, and one who will be quite a factor, is Philo Farnsworth. Ex-Congressman Frank Cannon is generally considered out of the race, it being conceded that he will give place to his father, George Q. Cannon, who without doubt wants the office.

The other strongest man in the race is Isaac Trumbo, who, in addition to a good share of the Gentile support, has, it is understood, the support of the leading Mormon Church officials, including that of George Q. Cannon, who thinks that Trumbo would be a fitting colleague for himself in the Senate.

ARRESTED FOR SHOEING A HORSE.

Jacob Apelbaum Was Locked Up When He Failed to Pay a Five-Dollar Fine.

Jacob Apelbaum of 87 Lewis Street, who is employed in the blacksmith's shop at 97 Chrystie Street, was fined $5 in Essex Market Police Court yesterday for preparing a horse's hoofs for new shoes, it being alleged that in so doing he performed an act that was not one of necessity or charity.

Policeman Breen of the Eldridge Street Station arrested Apelbaum on complaint of George Hassler, another horseshoer, of 234 Broome Street.

Hassler told Magistrate Simms that he refused to do any work on Sunday, although by so doing he had lost several customers, who went to the Chrystie Street shop. He said that he met the defendant shortly before 10 o'clock yesterday morning leading the horse up to the shop; the animal was perfectly sound, and could have waited another day to be shod.

Apelbaum said the animal's hoofs had overgrown the shoes, and it was necessary to remove the shoes and trim the hoofs, or else the horse would have been permanently lamed.

Policeman Breen said that no new shoes had been put on the horse, but declared that the animal did not appear to be lame. The defendant was unable to pay his fine and was locked up.

Reliable Carpets.

Cowperthwait, in close touch with the world's fashion, and with complete mastery of price and make.

104 West 14th St.

Monday
January 6-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

MORE ENGINEERS WANTED

A Plan to Increase the Navy's Efficiency.

PROVISIONS OF MR. SQUIRE'S BILL

Congress Will Be Urged to Take Immediate Action to Enlist Civilians in an Important Branch of the Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—Before the session is much older a very decided interest will be developed in the bill introduced by Senator Squire to increase the efficiency of the navy by permitting, under certain conditions, the increase of the engineer force by the introduction of the young men graduated by the technical schools of the country. A most impressive recommendation, made by President George W. Atherton of the Pennsylvania Agricultural and Mechanical College; President James H. Smart of the Indiana Agricultural and Mechanical College, and President Henry T. White of the Georgia Agricultural and Mechanical College, has been received here, and it carries an exposition of the bill and the argument for its adoption in brief and complete form.

At the meeting of the Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, held at Champaign, Ill., in 1892, a committee, consisting of Presidents Atherton of Pennsylvania, Smart of Indiana, and Dabney of Tennessee, was appointed for the purpose of representing to the proper committees of Congress the views of the association in support of a measure then pending in the Senate, entitled "A bill to regulate the number of officers in the Engineer Corps of the navy." The committee appeared with representatives of other interests before the Naval Committee of the Senate and received a most courteous and attentive hearing. The Naval Committee, without a dissenting vote, adopted a strong report in favor of the measure and recommended its passage. The bill, however, was not reached on the House calendar during that session, and, though it has been kept before Congress in succeeding sessions, no serious effort has been made to secure its passage, for the reason that existing circumstances from time to time did not seem favorable to such a movement.

On learning that a similar bill was to be introduced at the opening of the present session of Congress, under what was believed to be more favorable auspices, the Executive Committee of the association appointed President White of Georgia as a third member of the committee first named, in the place of Dr. Dabney, whose temporary transference to another post had left a vacancy.

A bill was brought forward by Senator Squire of Washington soon after the opening of the present session of Congress, drawn upon substantially the same lines as the former one, but introducing some changes which, as they affect principally the organization of the Engineering Staff of the navy, do not especially concern the educational institutions of the country.

The bill, as printed, is known as Senate, No. 735, and its full title is "A bill to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the navy; to increase the usefulness and numbers of the Corps of Naval Engineers; to induce the scientific institutions to provide a naval engineering reserve for time of war; to establish a naval engineering experimental station, and to encourage the study of the mechanic arts and sciences, and particularly that of naval engineering in the technological colleges of the country."

Leaving out of view all that relates to the mechanism of the bill, only those provisions are quoted which directly interest technical institutions and which, if adopted, cannot fail to be of far-reaching importance:

> Sec. 13. That the graduates of technological schools of the United States, whose course of instruction in mechanical engineering may be considered satisfactory to the Director General of Naval Engineering, and approved by the Secretary of the Navy, may be eligible for appointment as engineer cadets in the Engineer Corps of the navy.
>
> That the appointment of engineer cadets in the Engineer Corps of the navy shall be made from the engineer cadets of the United States Naval Academy at the end of the four years' course, and from the graduates of the before-mentioned technological schools.
>
> The number of graduates of technological schools appointed engineer cadets, as above provided, is to be equal, until the number of officers in the corps provided for by this act is reached, to thirty, less the number appointed from the United States Naval Academy, and, after this limit is reached, to be equal to the excess of the existing vacancies over the number of engineer cadets of the United States Naval Academy available each year.
>
> Sec. 14. That the engineer cadets appointed in the Engineer Corps of the navy shall be assigned to cruising ships for one year, and at the end of that year shall be ordered for one year to the various working navy yards, or to such scientific post-graduate schools as may be established by the Secretary of the Navy, for such practical instruction as may be recommended by the Director General of Naval Engineering, and approved by the Secretary of the Navy. At the conclusion of this two years' service they shall undergo a physical examination before a board of medical officers of the navy, and a professional examination at the United States Naval Academy, as now prescribed by regulation, and from those who pass, and in the order of merit as shown by that examination, shall be commissioned the engineer officers to fill the vacancies in the lowest grade of commissioned officers of the Engineer Corps of the navy. Provided, that at lease one-half of such vacancies shall be filled by graduates of the United States Naval Academy. Those cadets who have successfully passed the examination, but who do not receive commissions, shall be honorably discharged from the naval service and shall receive one year's pay, as now provided by law.
>
> Sec. 15. That in order to promote the study of marine engineering, as contemplated in a previous section, the Bureau of Engineering is hereby empowered to loan, under conditions imposed by the Secretary of the Navy, to such scientific institutions as many establish the course of study herein provided for, and shall give the navy a corps of trained men as a naval engineering reserve, such models, plans, and machinery as can be spared without detriment to the naval service.

Aside from questions affecting the organization of the naval engineering staff, the bill is based upon the fact, which has been repeatedly urged upon the attention of Congress, that the present engineering force of the navy is utterly inadequate to its immediate and imperative needs; and the provisions quoted are intended to make use of existing educational agencies as a means of supplying that deficiency more rapidly than can be done by the Naval Academy alone, under existing laws and regulations.

The measure seems to be one of the very highest importance, not only as respects the naval resources of the country, but still more, if possible, as respects the interests of all institutions of higher technical education which include engineering studies in their courses. It would be possible, of course, to increase the number of cadets in the Naval Academy at Annapolis to such an extent as to provide the requisite number of engineers, but such a policy would involve so important changes of legislation and administration that it seems altogether unlikely to be undertaken, and, even if it were more practicable than it appears to be, it would be regarded as highly inexpedient.

Engineering instruction of a high grade is already provided by numerous institutions in many parts of the country. These institutions have been established, some by private benefactions and some at public expense. The range and quality of their work has immensely advanced within the last few years, and several of them now take rank with the best institutions of their kind in the world. The admission of the graduates of such institutions into the Naval Service would not only provide an additional field of employment for the best of such men, but would immediately awaken a spirit of emulation among all those whose work was to be subjected to the practical test of an examination absolutely uniform for all parts of the United States. The reaction of such a competition upon the Naval Academy itself could not fail to be highly beneficial, but the immediate and practical consideration is that the Naval Service, under the operation of this bill, would be supplied more promptly and more efficiently than is otherwise possible with an ample force of thoroughly trained men.

It seems obvious, too, that the presence in the navy of a considerable number of officers drawn directly from civilian life, after they had received their training in civilian schools, would not only be of advantage to the whole naval engineering profession, but would serve to awaken and maintain among the people of the country a healthy interest in the Naval Service, as one of the great branches of the National Government.

Such are some of the considerations, stated in the briefest form, which lead the men who recommend the bill to attach so great importance to its passage. Many others will readily suggest themselves, and it seems to them that they may with great propriety urge all who are interested in higher technical education to give it their hearty and active support. From information received it is believed that a united effort promptly made to call the attention of Senators and members to the merits of the bill will result in its early passage, and they urge all who are interested to make their influence felt either by writing letters or by seeking personal interviews with Senators and members from their respective States, or those from other States with whom they may have personal acquaintance.

NOVEL COMMUNION CHALICE

Edge of the Cup Is Divided into Scallops, One for Each Communicant—Designed in California.

Interest in the development of a communion cup which should meet all the demands of cleanliness, &c., required in a vessel to be thus used by many people at the same time, and which centred recently in the evolution of the "individual" cup, has been transferred to a novel and original creation in scallops which has just found its way east from the Pacific slope. The new chalice is the work of the Rev. V. Marshall Law, M. D., rector of the Church of the Advent, East Oakland, Cal.

The idea, which the Rev. Dr. Law subsequently worked out in the construction of a chalice which should meet all the requirements of Scripture, medical science, and sanitary conditions, came from the ladies of some of the most prominent Episcopal churches in the neighborhood of San Francisco. To the approval of these women Dr. Law submitted his design as it progressed toward completion.

In every respect the California communion cup differs in design and mechanism from any other similar vessel. It is made of silver with a gold lining, and stands 9½ inches in height and 5 inches in diameter. The edge is broken into scallops or drinking places, which are used by successive communicants by turning the cup as it is passed from one to another. After the scallops have all been used the cup is cleansed with a purifier before it is used again.

Although the scallops at the edge form the most striking innovation in the construction of the cup, still the whole scheme involved is altogether novel. Within the cup proper is a reservoir, holding ten ounces of wine. To fill the reservoir, the cup is inverted and the stem unscrewed at the base of the bowl. The wine is then poured in and the stem replaced. The chalice is next inverted over the reservoir and the reservoir is firmly screwed inside the cup, but the sides do not touch anywhere, there being a quarter of an inch of free space between the outside of the reservoir and the inside of the cup. When the chalice is brought to an upright position one-third of a teaspoonful of wine escapes from an opening at the bottom of the reservoir, which is sufficient to close the openings, so that no more wine can flow out into the cup until what it contains has been drunk by the communicant.

When the cup is tipped for drinking a bubble of air enters the openings, and when the cup is brought to a vertical position in passing it to the next communicant another supply of wine runs out, as before. On the top of the reservoir is a cross which the minister unscrews after the congregation have communicated. This permits the air to enter, and the wine, seeking its level, runs into the cup, to be consumed by the minister.

The advantages urged in this new fashion in the communion cup are that each communicant drinks from a clean, dry place, and never touches any wine excepting that which he actually consumes. The danger of spilling is also averted, while the admission of any foreign substance, possible infection or uncleanliness, is practically eliminated.

CORBETT'S FORMER WIFE REMARRIES

She Is Now the Wife of Frederick L. Masury, Who Is Wealthy.

As a sequel to the troubles between James J. Corbett and his former wife has come the marriage of the latter and a cessation of her desire for the alimony of $100 per week. Miss Olive Lake was married to Frederick L. Masury of this city Dec. 21 at Staten Island. The ceremony was performed very quietly.

The engagement had been known for a short time among the intimate friends of the contracting parties. Assurances were given that Miss Lake would release her former husband from all claims upon him, and before her marriage she notified his business managers that she had done so.

It will be remembered that Mrs. Masury, when she was Miss Olive Lake, was one of the belles of Santa Cruz, Cal., before she eloped with Mr. Corbett. Mr. Masury is very wealthy. He is a grandson of the late John W. Masury, the paint manufacturer, who was worth over $10,000,000. The young man's mother was the paintmaker's daughter. He was induced to accept the family name, and was adopted by his grandfather, with an understanding that he should be heir to a large part of the latter's fortune.

The elder Masury married again, and made a will that operated against his adopted son, whereupon litigation ensued. An agreement was reached whereby the young man secured a fortune amounting to between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Masury have lived in the house of the bride, 146 West Eighty-eighth Street, since their marriage. Mr. Masury, however, is fitting up a much more attractive home in West Eighty-seventh Street, near Central Park, which he bought before his marriage. This will be occupied about March 1.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN W. HUTCHINSON

The Veteran Singer's Seventy-fifth Birthday Made Memorable.

A reception was tendered to John W. Hutchinson, the veteran singer of abolition days, at Chickering Hall yesterday afternoon by the American Temperance Union. It was in honor of his seventy-fifth birthday. Letters of regret because of their inability to appear were received from Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony.

George Downing, a colored man, seventy-six years old, of Newport, R. I., lauded Mr. Hutchinson and then said the colored people should receive more rights than are now accorded them. He did not ask for social recognition, because he thought that should be earned by the members of his race individually.

"This great negro problem has been given by God to this country to solve. We are growing in numbers and in intelligence, and we want our rights," he concluded.

Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, talking on the subject of woman suffrage, also wanted more rights. She said women were not as well off now as the colored people, for while a colored man could now, under the law, demand attendance at any restaurant, a woman, no matter how respectable, was unable to secure attendance after dark in many restaurants.

The Rev. W. B. Derrick, D. D., Missionary Secretary of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, spoke of the good done by Hutchinson and his family.

Frequently during the exercises Mr. Hutchinson, who still has a strong, musical voice, sang some of the songs that stirred the people of thirty years ago.

South Carolina Prosperous.

From The Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

The condition of the people throughout South Carolina is doubtless more encouraging than it has been in any previous year for at least a decade. There was a large decrease during the past year in the acreage devoted to the cotton crop, and there was an immense gain in the acreage devoted to the living crops. The hog and hominy idea, which The News and Courier has preached with great success, has resulted in untold benefit to the people of the State. With smokehouses hung with South Carolina bacon, and the barns packed with South Carolina hay, and the cribs bursting with South Carolina corn, with no new debts and many old debts satisfied, with few failures to record, and with new money-making crops in all parts of the State, the condition of South Carolina at the beginning of the new year is, indeed, a very happy one.

WORK FOR LAWMAKERS

Many Important Measures Await Iowa Legislators.

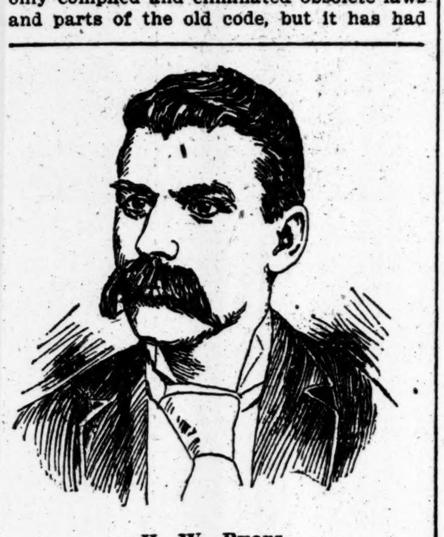
MAY NECESSITATE AN EXTRA SESSION

Promise of a Fight over Insurance Bills—Building Associations May Be Regulated—Speakership Contest.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 5.—The Legislature that meets here Jan. 13 will be the most important since 1888, when the present railway control law was passed. The importance of the session will be chiefly of a business character, though there will be plenty of politics mixed up with it.

The last Legislature created a commission to codify the laws of the State, which has not been done since 1873, and report to this Legislature. The commission consisted of five lawyers of fair standing, the best known being Emlin McClain, Chancellor of the law department of the State University and author of "McClain's Annotated Code."

This commission has largely exceeded the jurisdiction which the General Assembly intended to confer upon it. It has not only compiled and eliminated obsolete laws and parts of the old code, but it has had printed an entirely new code, radically different from the old in hundreds of important particulars.


H. W. Byers.
Candidate for Speaker of the Iowa House.

New laws have been injected into it and old-established customs and practices have been thrown out. This has had the effect of stirring up a tremendous row in all parts of the State by all the interests affected.

The insurance interests are the hardest hit, especially the mutuals, which have a strong hold in this State. The mutual fire, hail, and tornado insurance associations will have a lot of burdens imposed upon them that will have the effect of making it almost impossible for them to compete with the old line, or stock companies, if put in force. They will fight the approval of the proposed regulations in the Legislature.

As the influence of the mutuals reaches into every county in the State, they will be pretty sure to beat it. The stock companies are looking for a retaliatory warfare to be made upon them by the farmers in the Legislature and others who have been compelled to pay higher rates for insurance within the past two years.

There have been several very bad failures of building and loan associations in the State during the past two years. The poor have lost their scanty savings through the bad management and rascality of the officers, who cannot be reached by any law now in existence. A strong effort was made two years ago to secure the passage of a law for the regulation and examination of these concerns, but some of them maintained a lobby here that was strong enough to defeat all legislation.

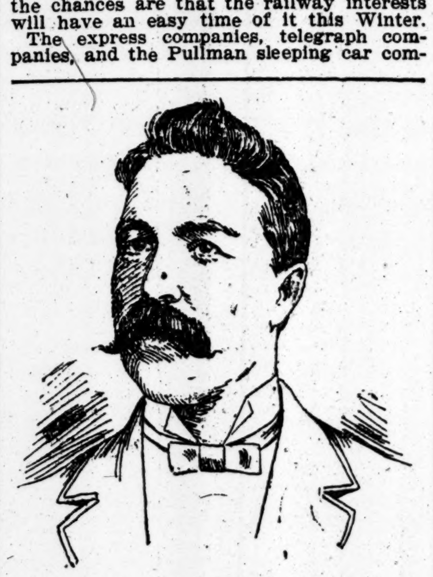
It cost a good deal of money to do this, as was shown afterward, when one of these concerns went under. It is conceded that something must be done to provide means of ascertaining the responsibility of the building and loan associations and the competency of their management. A law of some sort will surely be passed.

Private banks have been defrauding the people, too, and a law to provide for their examination will probably be passed. It failed last session, because of the influence of the bankers who are not now subjected to any examination.

Iowa celebrates the fiftieth anniversary of her admission to the Union this year, and it is proposed to build a memorial hall for the State Historical Department to commemorate the event. The State now has a Department of History, under able management, that of Charles Aldrich, and the feeling is general in favor of the historical building at the capital.

No evidence of a revival of the railway agitation has come to the surface yet, and the chances are that the railway interests will have an easy time of it this Winter.

The express companies, telegraph companies, and the Pullman sleeping car companies will come in for their share of trouble, as usual. All these interests and others affected will result in the presence here of a strong lobby, the most numerous and active for years.


W. S. Allen.
Candidate for Speaker of the Iowa House.

The question most discussed now, aside from the Speakership, is whether there will be an extra session of the Legislature on account of the code. The regular business of the session is not less than usual, so that, with the late start the Solons will get this year, it is not believed they will be able to do much with the code. When April arrives, the farmers cannot be kept here longer.

They will adjourn, whether the business is done or not; at least, they always have. If the code work is laid over for an extra or adjourned session, the members will get $7 a day for their services during such session.

Some of the politicians want to lay the liquor business all over for the extra session, and have it come up after the Presidential election, so there will be no agitation of the subject here to embarrass the Allison Presidential campaign by making it appear to outsiders that Iowa is still a crank State.

All these things are likely to combine to bring about an extra session. The members who have been interviewed do not feel that they should do all this extra work for the same pay members of other Legislatures have received.

On the merits of the liquor question there is little doubt that a majority of the members are in favor of a law allowing liquor to be manufactured in the State and against the resubmission of the prohibitory amendment.

H. W. Byers of Shelby County and W. S. Allen of Van Buren are the only active candidates for Speaker. There is no serious doubt that Byers will be successful. Nearly all the strong political influences in the State are for him. Those not naturally for him have made up their minds that he is going to win, and have quit fighting him. Both men are lawyers.

Mr. Byers has, in a few years, attained a position of distinction at the bar in the western part of the State. He is a self-made man, and by far the ablest member of the House. He has been prominent in the politics of the State for three or four years. He is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Ninth District, to succeed Mr. Hagar. Mr. Byers was Speaker pro tem. of the last House, and made a favorable impression as a parliamentarian and orator.

Mr. Allen was also a member of the last Legislature, and has many friends, owing to his genial nature, as he never gives offense to any man. He would, perhaps, be stronger if he was more positive. He is the first member to receive a second term from his county, and the first Republican sent from there in many years.

He is now trying, with his friends, to unite every one who is not satisfied with Mr. Byers, or who thinks the latter ought to have promised him some good Chairmanship.

Mr. Byers, however, has written pledges from more than enough members to nominate him now. There are eighty Republicans and twenty Democrats in the House. The Senate has forty-three Republicans and seven Democrats.

DECLARED TO BE INSOLVENT

Superintendent Pierce Reports the East River Fire Insurance Company to the Attorney General.

ALBANY, Jan. 5.—Superintendent of Insurance James F. Pierce has made the following report to the Attorney General regarding the East River Mutual Fire Insurance Corporation of Long Island City:

> I beg to report to you for such action as may be necessary, under the requirements of the statute, the East River Mutual Insurance Corporation of Long Island City, N. Y. A copy of the examiner's report is handed you herewith. By it you will see that this corporation's capital stock was never paid in in the manner required by law. That it has exceeded its powers in insurance property located in the Counties of New-York and Kings, and that its debts and liabilities are largely in excess of its assets.
>
> I have, in this case, exercised the authority given me under Section 39 of the insurance law, and withheld until now the publication of the report herein inclosed. I have done this in order to enable the company to either effect a reinsurance of its risks or to cancel its outstanding policies by returning to the assured the unexpired premium upon the same.
>
> It has had over thirty days within which to demonstrate its ability to either one or other of the above. It can do neither, as is now clearly shown. I therefore report the corporation to you as an insolvent one under Section 21 of the insurance law.

The company was examined by the Insurance Department in November, and was found to be in a bad condition. When asked whether he wished to give his reasons for exercising the discretion given him to not at once make public the contents of the report upon the examination of the East River Mutual, Superintendent Pierce said:

"My only object in not reporting the company to the Attorney General at once was to enable the officers of the company to extinguish its liabilities with as little loss to policy holders as possible.

"My attitude in taking this ground was in a measure strengthened by the protestations of the company's officers that the examiner's report did the corporation great injustice in several respects. Among others it was said that the assets and liabilities had not been fairly stated. The company has been afforded sufficient opportunity, as I say, to show its ability to pay its debts and voluntarily liquidate.

"Unable to affect a reinsurance of its risks in the manner provided for by the statute, it sent out cancellation notes, requesting a return of the policy to be canceled. The stipulation in each policy contract obligates the company, where a policy is canceled at its request, to return to the assured the pro rata portion of the premium unearned upon the surrender of the policy. The law of the State requires this to be done, yet complaints are constantly reaching me from all points that policies sent to the company at its request for cancellation are canceled, but the unexpired premiums thereon are not returned. This, of course, constitutes a repudiation of its contracts by the East River Mutual, as well as a further violation of the insurance law, which it has already in many instances totally disregarded.

"It is one of the last of a series of organizations effected in New-York City and vicinity during the past two years, which, either by taking advantage of defects or uncertainties in the law providing for the formation of mutual fire insurance companies, or by the practice of the grossest deception in the execution of papers or submitting of evidence in connection with incorporation proceedings, have succeeded in obtaining charters from the State."

MUSTN'T WRITE TO FOREIGN RULERS

A New-York Paper Has Laid Itself Liable to a Heavy Fine.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.—State Department officials, without comment, call attention in connection with recent sensational telegrams, addressed to the Prince of Wales and others, to the following provision of the Revised Statutes, taken from a law passed as long ago as Jan. 30, 1799, and still in full force and unrepealed:

> Section 5,335—Every citizen of the United States, whether actually resident or abiding within the same or in any foreign country, who, without the permission or authority of the Government, directly or indirectly, commences or carries on any verbal correspondence or intercourse with any foreign Government, or any officer or agent thereof, with an intent to influence the measures or conduct of any foreign Government, or of any officer or agent thereof, in relation to any disputes or controversies with the United States, or to defeat the measures of the Government of the United States, and every person being a citizen of, or resident within, the United States, and not duly authorized, who counsels, advises, or assists in any such correspondence, with such intent, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $5,000 and by imprisonment during a term of not less than six months, nor more than three years; but nothing in this section shall be construed to abridge the right of a citizen to apply, himself or his agent, to the foreign Government, or the agents thereof, for redress of any injury which he may have sustained from such Government, or any of its agents or subjects.

A certain New-York newspaper will find a perusal of this section decidedly interesting.

TO LEAVE BOSTON AND COME TO NEW-YORK

The Rev. Minot J. Savage to Succeed the Rev. Robert Collyer.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—The Rev. Minot J. Savage has resigned absolutely the pastorate of the Church of the Unity.

He informed the society a week ago that he should accept his call to succeed Robert Collyer as pastor of the Church of the Messiah in New-York, unless money for a new church edifice should be subscribed promptly. The congregation at once set about raising money, but on Friday Mr. Savage sent in an absolute resignation—presumably because the raising of funds was not proceeding with sufficient celerity.

It looks as though Boston would lose Mr. Savage and New-York would get him.

The Man Behind the Target.

From The Hazelhurst (Miss.) Courier.

A pistol in the hands of a fair marksman shoots true to the spot when the target aimed at is a board nailed against a post; but if a man is behind that post firing at the other fellow, the pistol fails to shoot with accuracy. So it will prove with some of the rapid-firing guns, torpedo boats, dynamite cartridges, compressed air cannon, &c., that the United States has been experimenting with.

The Duluth News-Tribune.

The largest and handsomest newspaper that ever came out of the "Zenith City of the Unsalted Seas" is The Duluth (Minn.) News-Tribune's illustrated industrial issue of fifty-two pages, published on New Year's Day. Incidentally it gives these figures of its city's growth in population: 1880—3,483 inhabitants; 1890—33,115; 1895—59,396.

Safety in Maintaining the Right.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

The country that stands for the right has more certainty for years and years of peace than if timid and vacillating. The United States is in small danger of war as long as its 65,000,000 people stand for the right and for exact justice, and squarely, shoulder to shoulder, behind the flag.

A WOMAN TRUNK-PACKER

She Lives in New-York and Makes a Business of It.

DOES NOT WORK BY ARBITRARY RULES

As Trunks and Their Contents Vary, She Has to Trust to Experience and Common Sense.

She is a clever woman, and one use she makes of her cleverness is in packing trunks. It might seem that any one could pack a trunk, but there are a great many "any bodies" who cannot possibly do so and be sure that at the end of a journey of reasonable length everything breakable would not be broken, and everything mussable in an irreparable state of muss.

There are also a great many other persons who, if they can pack a trunk, will not do so if they can avoid it. It is to this class that Miss Seaman's cleverness is a blessing without alloy.

It is Miss Seaman who has discovered that trunk packing may be a business, and should be more of a business than it is in New-York.

That Miss Seaman can pack trunks is one of the pieces of information they give at the Bureau of Information of the Woman's Exchange, 12 East Thirtieth Street, where they have a supply of all kinds of knowledge useful to women strangers or residents of the city.

"It is hard and exhausting work," Miss Seaman says, "but there are no particular rules to lay down for it. If you made a rule after packing one trunk, you would be obliged to make it over again, for in the very next trunk packed the conditions would be so altered.

"I pack the large and heavy articles at the bottom and the lighter ones at the top. The sleeves of the gowns are filled out with paper. They are not doubled with a crease at the side, in the case of the sleeves worn now. If the fulness is spread out flat they will stand considerable pressure without injury.

"There is a layer of tissue paper placed between fine gowns, and sometimes with a satin skirt I put a layer of paper between each lengthwise fold, as it is made. The plain skirts of to-day are not difficult to pack. In some trunks they need only be folded once, just below the belt, and in others half way down the skirt, leaving the skirt smooth at the bottom.

"When I go to pack a trunk the things are generally ready for me in the room in which I am to work. I am frequently asked if the trunks will hold everything that is laid out and I can usually form a very good idea.

"The bodices of the gowns are frequently packed in the trays of the trunk, and I try to put the length of the bodice widthways of the tray. Sometimes I can get two or three side by side in one trunk. Everything depends upon the style of the trunk and the material to be packed.

"The woman whose trunk I am packing is usually in the room when I am at work, and assists me by pointing out different garments which are soft or have had considerable wear, and which she is not particular about. Those things are packed in anywhere, and the best space left for the fresher garments. Around the sides are packed smaller articles and undergarments, to keep everything firm.

"I do not fill the shoes with paper, but many persons keep lasts in their shoes. I always wrap the shoes in paper and put them at the bottom of the trunk. Books or anything of that kind which may be defaced by rubbing, I wrap in paper or in undergarments, just as it happens.

"If a garment is trimmed with jet, it is necessary to place layers of paper to prevent the jet from making creases.

"A jet bonnet, which is heavy, must be carefully packed, or it will tumble around and injure other hats and bonnets. I sometimes pack two or three of them in one hatbox, using paper, as it is necessary. I place the hats so that the feathers will not be broken or the flowers crushed. Papers sometimes have to be placed around and under the feathers. I have sewed and pinned the hats in place when I found it necessary.

"I have packed tête-à-tête sets and bric-à-brac when people were going out of town for the Summer. I have always been fortunate in having things go through all right, with one exception. Then there were a great many breakable articles and not enough other things to pack them in. I told the woman so while I was packing. I believe one small article was broken.

"Persons preparing to go from the city to the country often take with them a number of pillows and cushions, which makes it easy to pack breakable articles. A down quilt is delightful for that. It is impossible to break anything placed between its folds.

"I have never packed jewels or anything that amounted to anything in that line. People having valuable jewels often carry them about their persons, never in their trunks.

"Men's trunks or valises are easy to pack. I have learned how the tailors fold men's clothing, and it is not difficult to arrange it so it will travel well.

"There are no papers to put between their clothing. It might be well sometimes to put a layer of paper between a dress suit and a Tuxedo. Usually men do not wish to be bothered with anything of the kind. If the shoulders of a dress suit are padded, it is well to stuff the sleeves.

"Yes, I have packed walking sticks in trunks, and umbrellas. Game bags, too, guns, and hunting boots. Those go at the bottom of a trunk and are wrapped. Shirts always go in a tray by themselves. Men have told me I was the only woman they ever saw who knew how to fold men's clothing. I said I had brothers and had learned how.

"The men's trunks that I have packed have been at the houses where I was doing other packing and was asked to do the husband's trunks also.

"Single men usually have their valets, or if they do not they live in apartment houses, where there is some one who will do it, or they have some one in particular who makes a practice of doing such work for them.

"The persons who make a practice of having their trunks packed by some one coming in from outside are generally those who spend a long Summer in the country, go South or to Europe in the Winter and Fall, or who spend their Winters in apartments or hotels. They are not persons who have enormous establishments. In these the maids do the packing.

"They may be persons who are away for a few weeks without their maids or whose maids do not pack in a satisfactory manner. They are usually persons who have plenty of money.

"The time when trunk packing is most in demand is in the Spring and Fall, when people are going to the country, South, or abroad.

"I wonder that packing is not made a regular business here as it is abroad. I think there is a demand for it. In Paris they have regular headquarters where you can send for persons to pack your trunks. A great many persons go abroad without their maids, and they never think of packing their own trunks.

"A friend of mine had a man sent to pack her trunk in Paris. He did not do it very well, either. She had several articles of china which she repacked herself, as she said she was sure they would have been broken otherwise.

"If I had not so much to attend to, I would start a packing bureau in this city. I should be responsible for those under me, and so I should train them to do good work.

"It would be necessary for them to have good judgment and common sense. There are no two trunks alike, and you have to put brain into this work as in everything else.

"There are a great many persons coming to New-York constantly to stay one or two weeks, or as many months. They come for shopping, for the theatre, or for different purposes. They frequently come without maids, unless they come for social purposes.

"When women come for shopping they bring one or two small trunks. Then they buy gowns and gown materials, and all sorts of things, and have enough stuff to fill three or four trunks before they leave for home. If there was a well-organized corps of women trunk-packers in the city I think they would do well.

"I always take a number of large sheets of white tissue paper, when I am going to pack a trunk, to use in case there is none at the house. Women in the habit of traveling usually have enough paper that they keep from time to time.

"The cost of having a trunk packed varys according to the work. Sometimes it is paid for by the hour. I usually gauge the price by the time it takes me to do the packing. Persons who have their trunks packed are well satisfied to pay a reasonable price, anything not exorbitant."

LAST TO SEE LALOR ALIVE

Fleischauer and Fostell in Court—Mrs. Lalor Is Said to Have Hated Her Son.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Jan. 5.—John Fleischauer and Anthony Fostell were arraigned to-day to learn what they knew of the murder of William E. Lalor. Both men were arrested shortly after the crime was discovered Thursday. Fleischauer is the last person who saw Lalor alive, and Fostell, who was a brother-in-law of the murdered man, is known to have talked with him shortly before Fleischauer claims to have left the house.

Their examination was conducted by Assistant District Attorney Charles Wadley, in the presence of Coroner Strong and the detectives working on the case. Both men talked very freely about what they knew of Lalor's movements. During the examination it came out that there existed considerable feeling between Lalor and his mother, who is also detained by the police.

Fleischauer said that Lalor had shown him a scar on one of his hands, and had said that it was caused by his mother stabbing him with a fork. He also said that the mother had often told the son who was murdered that he was no good and had ordered him to leave the house.

He also said that Lalor had told him that his father on his death bed had instructed Mrs. Lalor not to have anything to do with her son.

When Fostell was arraigned he told substantially the same story he had given to the police. After describing his early visit to the house to get Lalor to go down to the Long Island Railroad Company's office and report him sick, he told of his visit to the scene of the murder after learning of the crime from Mrs. Lalor. He was asked if he owned a silk handkerchief, and said that he did, and that his wife used it to wrap around their baby's neck.

The police found a blood-stained silk handkerchief in Fostell's house. Mrs. Lalor had been sleeping there since the death of her husband, last November.

Coroner Strong to-day decided not to allow the burial of Lalor's body until his hands could be examined, to see if they bore any scar, as described by Fleischauer.

It is expected that Mr Lalor, the younger, James Lalor, and his mother, all of whom are detained by the police, will be examined separately to-morrow.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB'S NOMINATIONS

Gen. Horace Porter Will Again Head the Committee's Ticket.

The Union League Club on Thursday evening will elect its officers for the year 1896. The annual meeting will be held in the clubhouse, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street. The Nominating Committee will present a ticket with Gen. Horace Porter at its head, and no opposition to it is expected.

The growing movement within the club to make it less political and more social caused opposition to the re-election of Gen. Porter, but with the defeat before the Nominating Committee the opposition has seemed content. The Porter ticket was chosen. The following names will be presented at the meeting:

President, Horace Porter; Vice Presidents, (class of 1898) Charles B. Fosdick, Grenville M. Dodge, Alexander Taylor, Andrew Carnegie; to fill vacancy, (class of 1896) Charles L. Tiffany; Secretary, Walter C. Gilson; Treasurer, William G. White.

Executive Committee, (Class of 1898)—Charles E. Gregory, George Bethune Adams, James O. Bloss, Henry W. Hayden, and George R. Sheldon.

Committee on Admissions (Class of 1898)—David Bennett King, J. Howard Ford, William Carpender, James Otis, and George P. Benjamin.

Committee on Library and Publications (Class of 1898)—Horace B. Fry, Benjamin S. Church, and Thomas Denny, Jr.

Committee on Art—Theodore A. Havemeyer, J. Abner Harper, Robert W. Van Boskerck, James W. McLane, John B. Cauldwell, Walter R. Wood, and Frederick Bonner.

Committee on Political Reform—E. B. Hinsdale, Clarence C. Buel, James A. Blanchard, Cephas Brainerd, Thomas L. James, Nathaniel A. Prentiss, Isaac H. Bromley, Edward Mitchell, Frederick D. Grant, William M. V. Hoffman, Salem T. Russell, Samuel Thomas, and Frederic C. Wagner.

Auditors—Walter A. Pease, Charles Davison, and Andrew Mills.

Committee on Nominations—Joseph E. Gay, Thomas H. Hubbard, George B. Fowler, Henry C. Ward, Henry T. Carey, William H. Hollister, and George P. Slade.

Gen. Porter was elected in 1893 to succeed Chauncey M. Depew, who had held the office since 1886. Walter C. Gilson, the proposed Secretary, is a prominent clubman. The retiring Secretary, George Bethune Adams, takes a place on the Executive Committee. William G. White, the proposed Treasurer, has held the office since 1894.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE HOSPITALS

Additional Subscriptions Acknowledged by Treasurers.

Mrs. John A. Lowery, the Treasurer of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, 32 West Thirty-fifth Street, reports the following additional contributions to the "Woman's Fund" of the general collections:

Brick, Presbyterian	$1,400.00
Holy Trinity, Episcopal	400.00
St. James's, Episcopal	298.70
Riverdale, Presbyterian	95.12
French, Evangelical	49.76
Du St. Esprit, Episcopal	48.00
Union, Reformed	35.11
St. Mary the Virgin, Episcopal	27.38
Olivet Memorial, City Mission	20.00
Swedish, Evangelical	16.87
Reformed, Fordham	10.73
Holy Faith, Episcopal	8.40
M. Comacho, Roldan & Van Sickel	60.00
M. & C. Mayer	50.00
Siegel Brothers	50.00
George Coppel	50.00
John L. Cadwallader	25.00
Thomas Borser & Son	25.00
The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company	25.00
Justus L. Buckley	25.00
Mount Neboh Lodge, F. and A. M.	25.00
M. J. Taylor & Co. and employes	21.38
Melville C. Day	20.00
Herman Schaus & Co. and employes	15.45
Rush C. Hawkins	15.00
Suzarte & Whitney	15.00
S. P. Avery, Jr.	10.00
Eberhard Faber	10.00
Peter F. Pia	10.00
Nathaniel Meyers	10.00
Joseph Schultz	10.00
Empire City Lodge, F. and A. M.	25.00
Frederick A. Pell	5.00
Charles Coudert	5.00
A. W. Fraser	5.00
Jehuda Lodge, I. O. S. B.	5.00
Harlem Lodge, F. and A. M.	5.00

Charles Lanier, the General Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, 17 Nassau Street, reports the following additional contributions to the general collection:

Mrs. John H. Hinton	$50	Mrs. W. Robinson	$5
Mrs. A. M. Hoyt	25	Mrs. T. H. Hubbard	5
Mrs. Arthur Bissell	10	Mrs. A. H. Cutler	5
Mrs. Daniel D. Lord	10	Mrs. E. Neill	5
Mrs. C. Sooysmith	10	Mrs. Lee Jones	5
Mrs. E. Hendricks	10	Mrs. E. R. Rossiter	5
Mrs. C. T. Barnes	10	Mrs. C. D. Wadsworth	5
Mrs. L. C. Clark	10		
Mrs. J. W. Auchincloss	10	Miss M. W. Parkin	5
Mrs. Gregory Sutton	5	Mrs. W. H. S. Wood	5
Mrs. G. M. Cumming	5	Miss F. D. Booraem	5
Mrs. David C. Clark	5	Mrs. W. W. Richards	5
Miss M. Chesebrough	5	Mrs. H. Hoppin	5
Mrs. A. Russell	5	Mrs. H. G. Kellock	5
Mrs. E. Lauterbach	5	Mrs. H. F. Hadden	5
Mrs. E. Tatum	5	Mrs. F. R. Coudert	5
Miss S. B. Spring	5	Mrs. H. L. Hoppin	5
Mrs. L. C. Bullard	5	Mrs. C. F. Stone	5

—George Meredith is in such a state of ill health that his doctor has ordered him to decline all invitations to dinners and other festivities. At least that is what the great novelist said recently in declining to attend a St. David's Day celebration.

MEN OF THE MAILS MEET

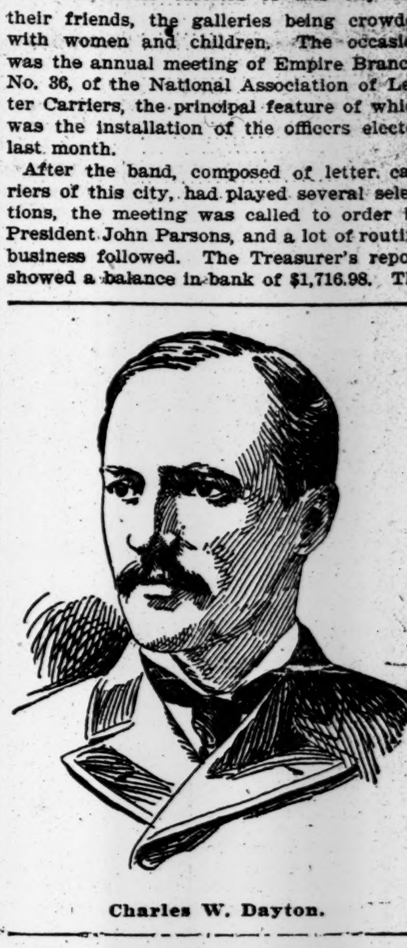
Empire Branch of Letter Carriers Honors President Parsons.

RESOLUTIONS AND PURSE FOR HIM

Postmaster Dayton Tells of the Carriers' Unparalleled Year, and Congressman Cummings Pays a Tribute.

The main hall of the Grand Central Palace, in Lexington Avenue, near Forty-second Street, was filled yesterday afternoon with the letter carriers of this city and their friends, the galleries being crowded with women and children. The occasion was the annual meeting of Empire Branch, No. 36, of the National Association of Letter Carriers, the principal feature of which was the installation of the officers elected last month.

After the band, composed of letter carriers of this city, had played several selections, the meeting was called to order by President John Parsons, and a lot of routine business followed. The Treasurer's report showed a balance in bank of $1,716.98. The Ball Committee reported having hired the Grand Central Palace hall for a dramatic entertainment and ball to be given Feb. 17.


Charles W. Dayton.

During these proceedings Congressman Amos J. Cummings, Postmaster Dayton, and several others, were escorted to the platform, the Postmaster receiving the compliment of "Hail to the Chief."

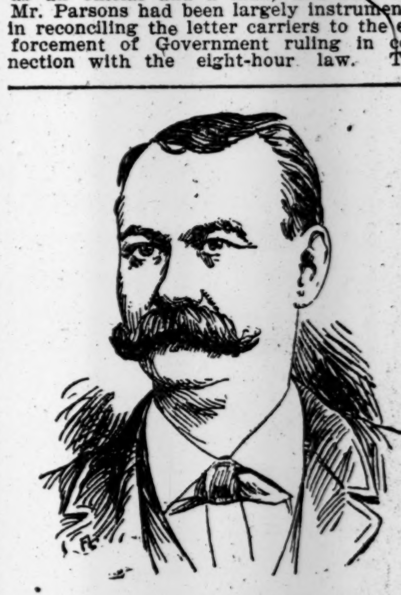
The officers of the National Organization of Letter Carriers were also on the platform. They are: R. F. Quinn of Philadelphia, President; James Arkison of Fall River, Mass., Vice President; John F. Victorin of Washington, D. C., Secretary; Alexander McDonald of Grand Rapids, Mich., Treasurer; William S. Ellis of Camden, N. J., Sergeant-at-Arms.

The new officers of Empire Branch, No. 36, were installed by Richard F. Quinn, President of the National Organization. They are: John Parsons, President; Michael A. Fitzgerald, Vice President; Charles P. McCarthy, Treasurer; Charles P. Kelly, Recording Secretary; Ernest Ecke, Financial Secretary; John A. Williams, Sergeant-at-Arms; John Casey, Thomas O'Malley, and W. J. Molloy, Trustees.

When the simple installing ceremonies had been concluded, a handsomely framed and engraved set of resolutions were brought upon the stage. They read:

> At a regular meeting of the letter carriers of New-York City, held Dec. 28, 1895, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:
>
> Whereas, The letter carriers of New-York City desire to present to their President, Mr. John Parsons, some token of the esteem in which they hold him as an officer of their association and as a man whose sympathies are enlisted with his fellow-men, therefore be it
>
> Resolved, That we do heartily unite in asking his acceptance of this testimonial as a visible expression of the esteem and regard in which we hold him, and as a permanent record of the debt which we owe him for his untiring and fruitful efforts toward benefiting the cause and condition of his brother carriers, and further be it
>
> Resolved, That in presenting him with this we do accompany it with our heartfelt prayers for his future happiness and prosperity, trusting that a life so full of usefulness will long be spared to us, and that each successive year may forge a new link in the golden chain of friendship between John Parsons and the letter carriers of New-York City.

Accompanying the resolutions was a purse of money. Postmaster Dayton paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Parsons's worth, both as an official and a man, and said that Mr. Parsons had been largely instrumental in reconciling the letter carriers to the enforcement of Government ruling in connection with the eight-hour law. The record of the Post Office employes of New-York City during the past year was unparalleled as an exhibit of efficiency, Postmaster Dayton said, and whatever credit he received for the administration of the Post Office was largely due to the co-operation of his subordinates, for which he impressively thanked them.


Amos J. Cummings.

President Parsons was evidently deeply affected by the unexpected receipt of the testimonials from his fellow-workers, but he made a graceful response, thanking them feelingly. He promised Postmaster Dayton a continuance of effective co-operation, and said that the letter carriers were heart and soul in the effort to constantly improve the service.

Congressman Amos J. Cummings next spoke briefly. He said that Postmaster Dayton was giving the best Post Office service in the country. He declared that he was now, as ever, an honest advocate of full justice and more pay to the carriers, and that while he was at the tail end of the committees having to do with letter carriers' affairs he would do his utmost in their interest.

Richard F. Quinn and others also made brief remarks.

A Missouri, College's Fund Increased.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Jan. 2.—President H. T. Fuller of Drury College, at Springfield, Mo., has returned home from the East, having succeeded in completing a fund of $75,000 for the endowment of the college. D. K. Pearsons of Chicago promised to add $25,000 whenever this was done. The list will be sent in a few days to Mr. Pearsons, in order that he may pass on the character of the subscriptions. Judge M. L. Gray of St. Louis gave $20,000. This is the second time Drury College in the past two years has raised $75,000 in order to get $25,000 from Mr. Pearsons.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation Light, with Grain Higher and Others Lower.

HIGHER WEST AND WAR TALK ABROAD

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Firmer—Provisions Easy—Cotton Lower—Coffee Quiet.

The strength in the grain market was due to the war talk from abroad, while the West was also higher, and local shorts covered, with free bidding for foreign account. Provisions advanced early, but closed easier. Cotton was quiet and lower with Liverpool. Coffee followed the cables, and closed lower.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	70¼@	..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	23¼@	23½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	34⅝@	..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00	@$3.30
Flour, straights, Winter	3.30	@ 3.40
Cotton, middling uplands	8 5-16@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17	@ 20
Pork, mess	9.25	@ 9.50
Lard, Western, steam	..	@ 5.70
Beef, family	10.00	@12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	23	@ 24
Sugar, granulated	5	@ 5¼
Coffee, Rio No. 7	14¼@	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	9¾@	10½
Copper, lake	10.00	@ ..
Lead	3.07½@	3.10

WHEAT—Contracts were fairly active, and opened at an advance of ¾@1c on higher cables, war talk from abroad, and on local covering; fell ⅝c on light clearances; rallied ⅛c on foreign buying, and closed firm at ⅜c advance....Spot was firm at ⅜c advance, with a fair export demand ....Sales, 12,000 bushels, including 16,000 bushels No. 1 Northern Duluth at 1⅛c over May, free on board, store; 8,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth at 2⅝c over May, free on board, store, and 48,000 bushels No. 1 Northern Duluth and New-York, on private terms....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, ⅜c over May, free on board; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at 2c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 3½c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, at 2¼c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 3½@3¾c over May, free on board... Clearances hence, none; from Atlantic ports, 17,056 bushels; receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 57,570 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were dull, and firm at ⅛@¼c advance, following wheat and the West, with local shorts covering and cables firmer....Spot was quiet at ¼c advance sales, 16,000 bushels, including 8,000 bushels No. 2 mixed on private terms, and 8,000 bushels, steamer mixed, at 35c delivered....Receipts, 10,725 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 219,129 bushels....Clearances hence, 2,237 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 259,919 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were neglected and nominally unchanged....Spot were firm and very quiet.... Sales, 20,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 24½c; No. 2 White, clipped, 25c; No. 3, 24c; No. 2 mixed, 23¼@23½c; No. 3, 22½c; rejected white, 22½c; rejected mixed, 21½c; No. 2 Chicago, 24¼@24½c; track mixed, 23½@24½c; track white, 24@27c for 20,000 bushels....Receipts, 96,000 bushels; exports, 1,971 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	......	....@....	67⅛
March	15,000	68⅝@69	68¾
May	920,000	67 @67½	67¼
July	15,000	66 11-16@67	66⅞
Total	950,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	10,000	34½@34⅝	34⅝
February	10,000	34½@34⅝	34⅝
May	50,000	34½@34 9-16	34½
July	......	....@....	35¼
Total	70,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
January	......	....@....	23¼
February	......	....@....	23½
March	......	....@....	23⅝
May	......	....@....	24

FLOUR—The advance in wheat caused a firmer feeling, and hindered trading for the day. Sales unimportant....Arrivals, 12,126 bbls and 7,892 sacks; exports, 5,806 bbls and 248 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 26,276 bbls and sacks.

WINTER—Fine, $2.25@$2.30 per bbl; supers, $2.45@$2.60; No. 2, $2.70@$2.75; No. 1, $2.85@$3; clears, $3.10@$3.30; straights, $3.30@$3.40; white wheat straights, $3.35@$3.50; patents, $3.50@$3.80; city patents, $3.90@$4.15; city clears, $3.90@$4; city extras, $3.20; city supers, $3@$3.10; city fine, $2.75@$2.85.

SPRING—Sacks and Barrels—Fine, $1.70@$2; supers, $1.90@$2.20; No. 2, $2@$2.20; No. 1, $2.30@$2.60; clears, $2.60@$3.20; straights, $3@$3.30; patents, $3.15@$3.50; special brands, $3.30@$4.

RYE FLOUR—Steady and quiet. Sales, 300 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.50@$2.75; fancy, $2.85.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Quiet and steady at $1.30 per 100 lb. Buckwheat quoted at 38c, spot, and 39¼@39½c February delivery.

OATMEAL—Dull and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.85@$3; cut, $3.05@$3.40; ground, $2.75, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.60.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.25; granulated yellow meal, $2.10@$2.25; white do, $2.10@$2.35; brewers' meal, 85c; grits, 85c; chops, 60c; coarse meal, 66@69c; fine white, 85@90c.

FEED—Less active and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@62½c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 70@75c; rye feed, 65@70c; cottonseed meal, $20.50@$21, spot or to arrive; job lots $1 extra; screenings, 35@50c for No. 2 seed and 50@75c for No. 1.

COTTONSEED—The little spurt in lard, which opened with the new year, was disappearing upon yesterday's market. It had had a little effect upon views of some holders of cotton oil, who had become even more unwilling sellers. Where large lots were held throughout the South as well as upon eastern markets, either of direct productions or for investment, they were more closely looked upon against any bidding. The slight reaction to the hog product may be temporary only, yet at the same time there has been indicated through its variation that whatever trick there had been of ignoring lard in its affecting cotton oil, yet an increase of its trading to better prices was necessary to bringing about the desired higher figures for the oil. Buyers have not been disturbed through any changes for the hog product or by any firmer holding of oil. There has been a complete lull in the Mediterranean demand, while the Dutch markets have drawn very moderately upon consigned lots, which have been steadily on offer at their home ports. The trade for Germany has been unimportant, while France has been figuring in a very narrow way on small lots of the better grades. On home account there continued spasmodic buying of small lots, and where they could be had at 20c for crude in bulk at the mills, while the West was equally conservative in taking supplies at the mills. Notwithstanding the dullness, the mills were against selling, and for the most part ignored bidding of 20c, or even a fraction above that, but felt like waiting developments in hopes that general trade conditions would improve to admit of their getting out at reasonable profits on the high cost of seed. Here prime yellow was to be had in moderate quantities at 28c, with the large lots held off the market. Good off yellow at 27c. Crude in bbls at 24¼@24½c. LINSEED was steady and in moderate demand; Calcutta at 50c; American at 42c; boiled at 45c. NEATSFOOT OIL was in fair demand; pure racked yellow at 50c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was firm; quoted at 50@52c.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The market throughout opened a little better—about 10 points for pork, 2½ points for lard, and 5 points for bacon. The receipts of hogs for the day were small, and the shorts were forced to cover on the advance. But almost immediately weakness developed, and prices were quickly sent back to the basis that existed at the close of Friday. It was apparent that the packers were anxious to sell as freely as possible at any advance that had been made, while more stuff came out than was wanted. Estimates of the receipts of hogs for next week indicated that there was an expectation of a resumption of full shipments of hogs forward from the interior, with the roads in better condition for forwarding, and that it was influencing the weakness for the hog products. Chicago estimated for Monday 46,000 head, and for all of next week 195,000 head.

LARD—Was generally neglected here, and closed easy at about 5.70c for cash, with the weakness at the West driving out the few buyers who had been getting a little courage through the tone for a few days previously. City steam was steady at 5.25c, with sales of 60 tcs; January option of Western was nominal, 5.65c; refined was slow; Continent at 6.10c; South American, 6.40c; compound, 4¾@5c, as to quality and quantity.

PORK—An early advance of 10c at the West was lost on looked-for larger supplies of hogs. Here there was little export demand, with prices held steadily. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9.25@$9.50; family mess, $9.50@$10; short clear, $10@$12.

BACON—The export trading at the West, as well as the home distributions, were fair, but not active, while the speculation was quieter, with prices opening a little better, but later reacting, and closing unsettled.

CUTMEATS—The recent slight advance for Western meats does not restrict the movement to home consumers from the packing points, and a satisfactory business runs along. But for city meats the cutters are not able to sustain a firm line of prices generally, although perhaps a little more confident by reason of the recent smaller offering of hogs. Pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 4⅝c; 10-lb average, 4⅞@5c; pickled hams, 8@8¼c; pickled shoulders, 4¼c. At the West: Green hams, 14-lb, 7c; 18-lb, 6½c; 12-lb, 7⅝c; sweet-pickled hams, 14 to 16 lb, 7½@7⅝c.

BEEF—The movements to exporters were of a narrow order, but as the supplies of desirable grades were not excessive prices were well sustained; packet, $8@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$10.50; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $16.50@$17 for the best grades, and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—The smokers were light buyers here and at the West, with little change in prices. Quoted at $15@$15.50 here, and $14@$14.50 at the West.

HOGS—Were held at steady prices, with fair demand. Chicago had receipts of 17,000 head; market active, generally 5c higher; $3.50@$3.80; left over, 1,000 head. Indianapolis—Receipts, 3,500 head; active; $3.70@$3.85. Kansas City—Receipts, 5,000 head; stronger; $3.40@$3.60. Omaha—Receipts, 3,000 head; opened strong; 5c higher; $3.45@$3.55. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $3.80@$3.85. Quotations here were 5c for heavy, 5¼c for 180 lb, 5½c for 150 lb, 5⅝c for 140 lb, 5⅝c for 120 lb, and 6c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market rested upon a 3⅝c basis for city. General home buyers were not especially anxious, yet if the export demand was likely to continue, they would probably consider the current price safe for full buying. Therefore, the temper, especially of the English markets for the coming week, is awaited. For country made, demands were slack, with 3⅝c to 4c the prices as to quality.

STEARINE—The movements in oleostearine were small here and at the West, with the compound lard trading still of a narrow order, yet close to current prices awaits demands from soap and other consuming interests, and the pressers hesitate over pressing supplies. City made is at 5c, and at Chicago, 5¼c quoted. For lard stearine, a slow market, and 6⅛@6¼c quoted nominal.

COFFEE.

Contracts were less active, and closed easy at unchanged prices to 15 points decline, following the lower cables. Havre was irregular at ¼@¾f decline, and Hamburg quiet at ¼@½ pfennig loss ....Spot Rio, dull and easy at 14¼c for No. 7.... Opening Call—10 A. M. January, 250 bags at 13.30c, 1,000 bags at 13.35; March, 250 bags at 13.50c; September, 2,000 bags at 11.80c. Total, 3,500 bags. Between Call and Close—January, 250 bags at 13.30c; February, 500 bags at 13.15c, 1,500 bags at 13.10c; March, 250 bags at 13.15c, 2,250 bags at 13.10c; September, 500 bags at 11.75c, 1,000 bags at 11.85c. Total, 6,250 bags. Total for day, 9,750 bags. Closing Prices—January, 13.15@13.25c; February, 13.05@13.10c; March, 13.05@13.10c; April, 12.70@12.80c; May, 12.55@12.60c; June, 12.30@12.40c; July, 12.20@12.30c; August, 11.90@12c; September, 11.75@11.80c; October, 11.60@11.70c; November, 11.55@11.65c; December, 11.50@11.60c.

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday		259,179
Warehouse deliveries yesterday		6,939
Total stock in New-York to-day		252,240
Total stock in Baltimore	32,628	
Deliveries yesterday	922—31,706	
Total stock in New-Orleans	40,947	
Deliveries yesterday	966—39,981	
		71,687
Total stock in United States		323,927
Afloat from Rio per steam to Jan. 3	117,000	
Afloat from Rio per sail to Jan. 3	26,000	
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Jan. 3	108,000	
Afloat from Victoria to Dec. 27	18,000	
		269,000
Total		592,927
Same time 1895		517,724

COFFEE AFLOAT PER STEAMER FROM RIO, SANTOS, AND VICTORIA.

	From Rio.	From Santos.	From Victoria.
Dec. 5—Sirius, N. Y.	8,000	....	....
Dec. 5-12—*Grecian Prince, N. Y.	22,000	2,000	....
Dec. 12-16—Santa Fé, N. O.	5,000	2,000	....
Dec. 16—Rosse, N. Y.	....	26,000	....
Dec. 16-21—Capua, N. Y.	6,000	5,000	....
Dec. 17-21—Carib Prince, N. Y.	7,000	8,000	2,000
Dec. 20—Coleridge, N. Y.	27,000	....	....
Dec. 20—Buffon, N. Y.	....	....	16,000
Dec. 24—Merida, N. Y.	2,000	....	....
Dec. 24—Bellaura, N. Y.	....	33,000	....
Dec. 28—Lassel, N. Y.	30,000	....	....
Dec. 28-30—Roman Prince, N. Y.	10,000	19,000	....
Total	117,000	95,000	18,000
Same time last year	63,000	150,000	21,000

*Arrived.

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean..............14¼

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..2.95 above No. 7	No. 5..1.35 above No. 7
No. 2..2.60 above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 3..2.20 above No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 4..1.80 above No. 7	No. 9..1.60 below No. 7

Mild Coffee—Invoice rates, Java, 21@22c; Padang, interior, 25½@26c; Macassar—Timor, 23@24c; Pajo, 21½@22½c; Maracaibo—Trujillo, 16@16¾c; Bocono, 16¼@17c; Tovar, 16¼@17¼c; Merida, 17@19c; Cucuta, 17@18¼c; Bucaramanga, 17½@19½c; Bogota, 19½@21½c; San Salvador, 17¾@20c; La Guayra—Cora, 15@16½c; Caracas, 17¾@20¼c; Puerto Cabello, 16½@17¼c; Savanilla—Ocana, 16¾@17¾c; Mexican—Cordova, 17@18¼c; Oaxaca, 18@20c; Guatemala and Coban, 19@21½c; Mocha, 23@23½c.

COTTON.

Contracts were very quiet, and closed steady at 5@7 points decline following Liverpool, and on increased crop estimates, with trading only local. Spot was unchanged and easy. Sales, 95 bales to spinners. Middling gulf, 8 5-16c; middling uplands, 8 9-16c. Quotations are for cotton in sight running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling. Rates on and off middling as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts: Fair, 1⅛c on; middling fair, ⅞c on; strict good middling, ½c on; good middling, 5-16c on; strict low middling, 3-16c off; low middling, ⅜c off; strict good ordinary, 11-16c off; good ordinary, 1c off; good middling tinged, even; strict middling stained, 7-32c off; middling stained, ⅜c off; strict low middling stained, 25-32c off.

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— High-est.	Low-est.	Sales.
January	7.91@7.93	7.96	7.92	800
February	7.96@7.97	8.01	7.98	4,200
March	8.04@8.05	8.09	8.03	58,400
April	8.10@....	8.13	8.08	2,300
May	8.14@8.15	8.19	8.13	31,400
June	8.18@8.20	8.23	8.18	3,900
July	8.21@8.23	8.25	8.23	1,100
August	8.23@8.24	8.25	8.23	1,900
September	8.05@8.10	....	....	.....
October	7.88@7.89	7.92	7.87	1,000
November	7.83@7.84	7.87	7.82	200
Total				105,200

CROP MOVEMENT.

	1896	1895
Visible supply	4,093,920	4,881,672
Receipts, 7 days	171,979	246,501
Export to Great Britain, 7 days	77,667	124,501
Export to France, 7 days	17,326	44,731
Export to Continent, 7 days	73,363	55,697
Export to Channel, 7 days	......	......
Stock in New-York in Licensed warehouses, counted daily	173,725	109,028
In other places (estimated)	10,604	28,065
Total stock in New-York, by running account	184,329	137,074
Stocks in all U. S. ports	1,055,200	1,234,363

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—Fancy creamery is quite firm, with offerings pretty well cleaned up. Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, 18@23c; Western, 18@24c; do, extra, 24c; do, June, 16@21c; State dairy, 21@21½c; Western imitation creamery, 14@19c; do, factory, 10@17c.

CHEESE—A quiet market, but desirable lots are held with confidence. Stocks in New-York Jan. 1, 1896, were 49,342 Cheddars and 40,662 flats; same time last year, 59,119 Cheddars and 46,900 flats....State, full cream, large, 7¼@10c; do, fancy, 9⅞@10c; do, small, 7¾@10½c; fancy, 10¼@10½c; do, part skims, 3½@7c; do, full skims, 2@3c; Western, full cream, small, 9¼@10¼c.

EGGS—Receipts continue light, and the late advance is well sustained....Pennsylvania and Maryland, fancy, fresh, 25@26c; State, fresh gathered, good to fancy, 24@25c; State mixed, 20@23c; Western, fresh collections, choice, 25c; Western, fresh collections, fair to good, 21@23c; Southern, fresh collections, fair to good, 22@24c; refrigerator, short holdings, choice, 19@20c; refrigerator, September packed, 17½@18c; refrigerator, case, $3.75@$4.25; limed, Western, good to fancy, 17c.

VEGETABLES—No material change in prices, while demand is light....Potatoes, Maine, $1.10@$1.12; Long Island, $1; State, 60c@$1; Jersey, 60@85c; Bermuda, $1@$6.50; sweets, $2@$4.50; cauliflower, bbl, $2@$7; cabbage, per 100, $2@$6.50; celery, dozen stalks, 10c@$1; eggplant, bbl, $4@$8; onions, white, bbl, $1@$2; do, red, 40@$1; do, yellow, 75c@$1.50; tomatoes, carrier, $1.50@$3; spinach, bbl, $2.25@$3.25; kale, bbl, 75@90c.

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Buyers are moderately interested; fine stock is at full prices....New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 10@18c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 25@36c; Puerto Rico, 26@31c; Barbados, jobbing, 24@26c.

RICE—A moderate, steady demand. Prices rule firm....Domestic—Ordinary to prime, 2½@4½c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4½c; Japan, 3¾@4c; Java, 3¼@3½c; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—Raw was held very firmly without demand. Refined unchanged and quiet....Stock of raw here to-day, 61,066 tons, against 24,315 tons last year....Raw Sugar—Muscovado, 89° test, 3⅜c; molasses sugar, 89° test, 3⅛c; centrifugal, 96° test, 3⅞c. Refined Sugars—Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 10, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust, handling sugars on consignment, and who are at stated terms of settlement allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent, on 100-barrel lots, and 1 per cent. for cash if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls....Cutloaf, 5⅝c; powdered, 5¼c, granulated, 5@5⅛c; standard A, 5c; off A, 4 9-16@4⅝c; softs, 4 1-16@4 9-16c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOPS—A small trade, mostly for current wants ....State, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 4@9c; do, crop of 1894, common to choice, 2½@5c; do, olds, 1½@3c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 6@9c; do, crop of 1894, medium to choice, 4@5c; crop of 1894, common, 3@4c.

HIDES—Dry are dull, while city slaughters are quite firm, with very moderate offerings.... Dry Buenos Ayres, selected, 20 to 30 lb, 21c; do, Montevideo, selected, 20½ to 22 lb, 21c; do, Cordova, selected, 21 to 24 lb, 22c; do, California, selected, 22 to 25 lb, 18@18½c; do, San Antonio and Laredo, selected, 25 lb, 19c; do, Buenos Ayres, kips, selected, 10 to 13 lb, 12½c; do, Cordova, kips, selected, 10 to 13 lb, 13c; do, Texas, selected, 24 to 30 lb, 12@13c; wet-salted Havana, as they run, 35 to 50 lb, 9½c.

LEATHER—Hemlock is slow; other offerings are moderately active....Buenos Ayres, non-acid, heavy to light, 21c; do, seconds, 20c; acid, light [illegible]

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Demand light at steady prices; Southern regular at 30c; machine-made barrels, 30¼c.

RESIN—Market quiet and prices unchanged; good strained, $1.65; common strained, $1.62½; E, $1.75; F, $1.80; G, $1.85; H, $1.90; I, $2.05; K, $2.15; M, $2.50; N, $3; W G, $3.20@$3.25; W W, $3.50.

FREIGHTS.

Room on berth was scarce and held firmly, with demand fair. Engagements—To Glasgow, 5 loads grain, 3½d, from store; to London, 3 loads grain, 3¾d. British steamer, ore, Carthagena to Philadelphia, 9s, option of loading at Porman 9s 4½d, chartered abroad; British steamer, square sleepers, Memel to Boston, 8s 6d, chartered abroad; British steamer, general cargo, Hamburg to Norfolk, and (or) Port Royal, 8s 6d, chartered abroad; German steamer, 1,722 tons, Cuba, ore trade, two trips, 6s 9d; Italian bark, general cargo, Colombo and Cochin, to New-York, 30s, March, April, chartered abroad. British ship, general cargo, Calcutta to San Francisco, $3.87½, chartered abroad; British ship, grain, Portland, Oregon, to Cork, for orders, 31s 3d, less 1s 3d to a direct port; British bark, grain, Tacoma to Port Natal, 33s 9d; ship, general cago. Japan to New-York, private terms; German ship, petroleum barrel staves, Newport News to Bremen, 29 marks; Dutch ship, chalk, Dunkirk to Philadelphia, 4s 9d; bark, lumber, Boston to Rosario, $7.25; schooner, sugar, Macoris to a port north of Hatteras, $2.50; British schooner, general cargo, hence to Barbadoes, at or about $1,700 and free lighterage; schooner, lumber, Jacksonville to New-York, $4.75; schooner, general cargo, hence to Key West and Tampa, private terms; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Savannah, 85c; schooner, coal, Philadelphia to Charleston, 95c; schooner, lumber, Satilla to Fall River, $4.62½; schooner, lumber, Fernandina to New-York, $4.62½.

FOREIGN IMPORTS.

The imports of general merchandise for the week include the following: Aniline colors, $46,604; argols, $25,923; books, $24,675; champagne, $106,890; china, $42,401; cocoa, $30,614; coffee, $1,701,003; cotton, $35,227; currants, $35,437; cork, $53,807; earthenware, $32,977; feathers, $198,557; furs, $41,085; hops, $27,886; hides, dressed, $64,324; undressed, $356,769; india rubber, $471,902; lemons, $78,759; lead, $648,970; manuring salt, $21,910; metal goods, $55,652; oranges, $168,686; oil cocoanut, $31,746; paper, $26,175; precious stones, $38,276; paper stock, $68,551; paintings, $69,101; sauces and preserves, $23,761; steel, $83,122; sugar, $1,002,856; tea, $181,565; tin slabs, $155,271; tin plates, $88,110; tobacco, $101,450; wines, $37,444; wool, $469,955.

PRINCETON'S VACATION OVER

Literary Work Done by the Professors During the Past Year.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 5.—The Christmas vacation of Princeton University came to a close on Thursday afternoon, at which time all undergraduates were required to return to college and register at the college office. Lectures and recitations were resumed at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and all departments of the university are now under way with the work of the new year. The usual tow weeks' vacation was allowed, with a few days extra for such students as lived west of the Alleghenies.

The return of the students marks the beginning of the busiest season of the academic year, for in less than a month the mid-year examinations will begin, at which time all classes are required to undergo examinations on the subjectsc pursued since the opening of college last September. Consequently from now till nearly the middle of February the campus will be deserted for the time, the students will spend their days and nights in search of ideas, and until the "wee small hours" the thousand dormitory windows will be ablaze with lights of the "pollers" burning their midnight oil. On such nights the great group of college buildings, with every window lighted up, forms an exceedingly picturesque scene. But it is not the happiest season of the year for the students. The tutors, however, are in their merriest mood.

No attempt has been made as yet to set forth the work of the university during the past year in its entirety, but The Princetonian has made a collection of books and papers published by the Faculty during 1895, which, although far from complete, serves to show the principal lines along which Princeton professors are working in their literary labors. Their literary activity during the past twelve months has been marked by considerably more energy than has any previous period of equal length in several years. Besides a large number of books published, the Faculty has entered the field of magazine contribution very extensively, and a review of their more important work will show that they have written not only what is of importance to the scholar, but also of interest to the general reading public.

Among the more important literary works of Princeton professors during the year the following are noteworthy. The Rev. Dr. James Ormsby Murray, the Dean of the Faculty, has published in The Homiletic Review articles on Samuel Taylor Coleridge and Oliver Wendell Holes, and now has in press a book entitled "Selections from Cowper, with Introduction and Note," in the Athenæum Series. Prof. James Mark Baldwin has written a book on psychology, which has made a considerable stir in mental science circles, and which is already in its second edition, its title being "Mental Development in the Child and Race: Methods and Processes." Prof. Baldwin also has in preparation a companion volume to the above, which will appear in the near future. The "Mental Development" has been well received abroad, especially among distinguishd scholars in the German schools of philosophy.

"The United Church of the United States," by Dr. Charles Woodruff Shields, Professor of the Harmony of Science and Religion, is another work of solid worth which has received wide attention, and has already won rank with the earlier works of the same author. Prof. Charles Augustus Young, the distinguished astronomer and recognized authority on the sun, has devoted his literary efforts largely to revising his former published volumes, "The Sun" and "Elements of Astronomy" have already undergone revision by the author, and he is at present engaged upon a revision of his "General Astronomy." It is interesting to note that his "Elementary Astronomy" has recently been translated into Bulgarian and Chinese, while his "General Astronomy" has been translated into almost all the European languages. Prof. Young has also contributed numerous articles to the magazines during the year, and has been a regular monthly writer in The Cosmopolitan.

Prof. George McLean Harper of the department of modern languages has issued a volume entitled "Hernani"—a drama by Victor Hugo, edited, with notes, and an essay of Victor Hugo. Prof. Harper is also engaged on another work, which will appear shortly. Prof. Bliss Perry of the department of æsthetics has written a novel called "The Plated City," which has received considerable attention from the novel-reading public. He has also edited Scott's "Woodstock" for Longman's English Classic Series, and has contributed several short stories to the periodical press. Prof. George Lansing Raymond, also of the department of æsthetics, has evinced his usual literary activity, the most noteworthy production of his pen during the year having been a volume entitled "Rhythm and Harmony in Poetry and Music." Prof. John Grier Hibben contributed to the January number of The Psychological Review a translation of Prof. Stumpf's article on "Helmholtz and the New Psychology" and "Ethical Notes."

Prof. Alexander Thomas Ormond of the department of philosophy had an article in The Educational Review entitled "Dr. McCosh as a Teacher of Philosophy," which is especially worthy of notice. "The World's Debt to Chemistry," by Prof. Cyrus Fogg Brackett, M. D., LL. D., appeared in The Chautauquan, and Prof. William F. Magie of the department of physics contributed an article to The Meteorological Journal under the title "The Study of Atmospheric Electricity at Sea." Alexander William Herdler, formerly of the department of modern languages, has written a book, the title of which is "Dresden con el Dresden, comedia en tres Jornadas por Moneto y Cabana."

Two of Princeton's leading professors are engaged on serials which are running in The Century and in Harper's. Prof. Sloane's "Napoleon," which has been running for several months in the former, will still continue, and Prof. Woodrow Wilson began in the December Harper's a series of six papers on George Washington. Prof. Sloane opened the first number of The American Historical Review with an article entitled "History and Democracy." During the year Prof. Wilson has written many magazine articles, the most important being "The Proper Perspective of American History," in The Forum. "On the Writing of History," in The Century, and "A Literary Politician," in The Atlantic, and an article on Walter Babehot. "An Author's Choice of Company," i sanother essay which Prof. Wilson has recently finished.

Prof. Theodore W. Hunt of the department of English is also a large contributor to magazine literature. Among others, the following articles have been published over his signature during the year just past: "Skepticism in Modern English Verse," in The Homiletic Review; "The Evangelization of Early England," in the same magazine; "The English Language as a Study for the Clergy," in the same, and "The Church and the College," in The Treasury; "Francis Bacon" and "Jonathan Swift" and "Educational English," in Modern Language Notes. Many other papers and articles have appeared in various scientific and literary periodicals, but are more technical in their nature and of less public interest.

DEGREES AT CORNELL

Dr. Wilder's Fine Collection of Anatomical Specimens.

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 4.—Registration for the Winter term was taken on Friday, and most of the various departments began work promptly Saturday; but there were many vacant seats in the lecture rooms, owing to the fact that a large number of students intend to register late.

The first social event of the term will take place on Thursday evening, when the first military hop of the year will be given by the commandant and officers of the Cadet Corps.

Two years ago action was taken by the Cornell Faculty to abolish the B. L. degree. This action was expected to settle the degree question, although, as President Schurman pointed out in his second annual report, an anomaly remained in the Ph. B. degree, and further that the natural division is into A. B. for a humanistic degree and B. S. for the scientific student. The degree of Ph. B. was left, however to divide the humanistic students into two classes according to their having Greek or not. The Faculty has now [illegible] the A. B. degree, which would then stand for Greek and Latin and general humanistic culture, as now, but for an equal four years' work, whether classical or scientific.

Dr. Wilder of the anatomical department has been appealing for the last twenty-five years, in behalf of the Cornell Brain Association, for the brains of educated and moral persons for scientific study. His efforts have resulted in the acquisition of a large number of brains of people interested in the science of anthropology. The anatomical department now possesses the brains of a lawyer, the lawyer's wife, an educated farmer, a teacher, a philosopher, a college professor, a dentist, and a college-bred man.

The Cornell Co-operative Society, organized last September, has proved a success. The members of the society, who now number more than 500, will be paid a substantial dividend at the end of the year. Four thousand dollars' worth of books were sold during the Fall term.

To Herman Atkins MacNeil, formerly instructor in drawing at Cornell, and now of Chicago, has recently been awarded the Rinehart Roman prize, in sculpture, which entitles him to a studio and other accommodations in the Villa Ludovici, Rome, and $1,100 for expenses. Mr. MacNeil's most famous piece of modeling is "Putting the Shot." His model for this work was the champion all-around athlete of Cornell at the time he was here.

Lieut. Bell, United States Army, commandant of the Corps of Cadets, proposes to organize a bicycle company this Spring.

The appointment of ex-President Andrew D. White as one of the Venezuela Commissioners naturally meet with much favor at Cornell. Mr. White is occupying his residence on the campus this Winter.

COLUMBIA'S EXAMINATIONS

Students Soon to Meet Their Mid-winter Trials.

Columbia's Christmas holidays came to an end this morning. The mid-year examinations, the terror of every undergraduate, will begin on Jan. 25, and last until Feb. 8.

The Sons of the Revolution have appointed a committee to erect a memorial tablet in one of the new college buildings on Morningside Heights. This has been done in view of the fact that the ground to be occupied by Columbia is the place where the battle of Harlem Heights was fought, on Sept. 16, 1776.

The Columbia University Press will soon publish an "Atlas of Nerve Cells," by Prof. M. Allen Starr, Professor of the Diseases of the Mind and the Nervous System in the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons. The work was prepared with the assistance of Dr. Edward Leaming, and contains a most valuable series of photo-micrograpic illustrations.

Dr. Charles Knap, '87, Instructor in Latin at the Barnard College, has just published "Selections from Aulus Gellius," adapted for sight reading.

At a recent meeting of the New-York Academy of Sciences, in which a great many of Columbia's professors and instructors took a prominent part, a series of photographs of drawings of Mars, by Percival Lowell were exhibited by Prof. Rees. They provoked a very lively discussion. Prof. Jacoby of Dr. Rees's department described a new method of determining the division errors of a straight scale, and also read a paper on the "Cape of Good Hope Observatory." The academy will hold its annual reception and exhibition of recent progress in science some time in March at the American Museum of Natural History, when the recent addtions to Columbia's various laboratories, collections, and museums will be exhibited.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

16—Prescott and Arizona Central Railway Company vs. Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. 69—Porter vs. Sigafus. 52—Walraven vs. Saunders. 89—Aultman & Taylor Co. vs. Syme. 50—Lurman vs. New York Times Publishing Company. 51—Wagner vs. New York Times Publishing Company. 1—Moore vs. Steljes. 2—Sherry vs. Oceanic Steam Navigation Company. 4—Columbia National Bank of Boston vs. Cheever. 6—Peacock vs. Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company. 7—Fitzpatrick vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 9—Clinton Bank vs. Spaeth. 11—City Bank, &c., vs. Hall Self-Feeding Cotton Gin Company. 12—Redmond vs. Scott. 13—Price vs. Panama Railroad Company. 15—Mitchell vs. International and Great Northern Railroad Company. 16—United States ex rel., &c., vs. New-York and Texas Steamship Company. 18—Girardi vs. Zimmerman. 20—Dobson vs. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association. 21—United States vs. Garcia. 22—Bennett vs. Walsh. 23—Singleton vs. Scharf. 24—United States vs. North American Commercial Company. 26—Hudson River Pulp and Paper Company vs. H. H. Warner Company Limited. 27—Barrett vs. Rowell. 28—Birckhead vs. Weeks. 35—United States vs. Witteman. 36—Giblin vs. Northern Pacific Railroad Company. 38—Glenn vs. Saxton. 39—Glenn vs. Raymond. 41—Sullivan vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 44—Kidd vs. Hobart, impleaded, &c. 45—Ungaro vs. Press Publishing Company. 48—Davis Provision Company vs. Fowler. 49—Hanemann vs. La Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. 53—Rainey vs. Chalfant. 54—De Freitas vs. New-York News Publishing Company. 55—Fiorito vs. Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. 56—O'Keefe vs. E. S. Higgins Carpet Company. 58—Martin vs. Stokes. 60—Grubnau vs. American Credit Indemnity Company. 61—Olsen vs. National Lead Company. 62—Esser vs. New-York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 65—Browne vs. Grace & Co. 66—Sackett vs. The Richards Company, No. 1. 67—Sackett vs. The Richards Company, No. 2. 68—Butler Company vs. Fritzsche. 70—Maschke vs. Union Railway Company. 71—Steams vs. Mannesmann. 72—Emanuel vs. Carey. 73—Weiss vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 74—Gross vs. same. 75—Morgan vs. New-York Horse Manure Company. 76—United States vs. Kennard. 77—Western National Bank vs. Union Central Life Insurance Company. 78—Cotter vs. Cunard Steamship Company. 79—United States vs. Vaupel. 80—Blair vs. New-York Electrical Equipment Company. 81—Hapfelmeier vs. Koehn. 83—Ketcham vs. Press Publishing Company. 84—Clark vs. Barney Dumping Boat Company. 88—Crossen vs. New-York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 90—National Silk Label Company vs. Hatch. 91—Jaccby vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 93—Foley vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 94—Connor vs. Friedman (F. Franklyn.) 95—Connor vs. Williamson. 96—Connor vs. Friedman (Henry C.) 97—Pieri vs. The W. & A. Fletcher Company. 99—Anderson vs. World Mutual Benefit Association. 100—United States vs. Adams. 107—Connor vs. Zimmermann. 109—Davis vs. Israel. 110—Davis vs. Bowers. 111—Davis vs. Mollenhauer. 112—Harmon vs. National Park Bank. 113—Mackeown vs. Van Fleet. 114—Cicia vs. Pasinsky. 115—United States vs. Hepburn, No. 1. 116—United States vs. Hepburn, No. 2. 117—Kerr vs. New-York and New-Jersey Telephone Company. 121—Folge vs. Gilligan. 122—Kelly vs. Banfield 124—Boehm vs. Grace.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division. Held at 111 Fifth Avenue. Van Brunt, P.J.; Barrett Williams, Patterson, O'Brien, Ingraham, and Rumsey, JJ. The calendar of non-enumerated motions, and all motions for which notes of issue have been filed, will be called at 1 P. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J. Opens at 11 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Wolfstetter vs. Webber. 2—Freeman vs. Rothschild. 3—Meehan vs. Greenwich Savings Bank. 4—Matter of Dietzmann. 5—Smith vs. Ferguson. 6—Chambers & McKee Glass Company vs. Roberts. 7—Orr vs. Union Railway Company. 8—Rothschild vs. McKeon. 9—Hackett vs. Ryan. 10—Moore vs. Shaw. 11—Post vs. Harris. 12—People vs. Brady. 13—Wile vs. Hirsch. 14—Howard vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 15—Bieler vs. McCormick. 16—Hennessey vs. Hagan. 17—Barth vs. Miller. 18—Leather Manufacturers' National Bank vs. Wetmore. 19—Hirschel vs. Apfel. 20—Continental Trust Company vs. Beaty. 21—People vs. Skeath. 22—Tretjen vs. Hill. 23—Guilfoyle vs. Pierce. 24—Citroen vs. Tamsen. 25—Fleet vs. Cronin. 26—Garezynski vs. Redington. 27—Delany vs. Birkett. 28—Crowley vs. O'Donnell. 29—Goldstein vs. Weinstein. 30—Hirsch vs. Bach. 31—McDonough vs. McDonough. 32—Salomon vs. Kleeberg. 33—Apple vs. Frasse Company. 34—Bethel vs. Hogencamp. 35—Lawrence vs. Lawrence. 36—Vanuxem vs. Ker. 37—Groes vs. Schneider. 38—Maguire vs. Doherty. 40—Evans vs. Kircher. 41—Schnetzky vs. Schnetzky. 42—O'Neill vs. the Press Club. 43—Wuensch vs. Morning Journal Association. 44—Fox vs. Parker. 45—O'Brien vs. Greiff. 46—Cochran vs. Newwitter. 47—Bauer vs. Macaulay. 48—Bonnell vs. Mayhew. 49—Christie vs. Kahaly. 50—Jarmulowsky vs. Kaye. 51—Piza vs. Butler. 52—Matter of American Baking Powder Company. 53—American Book Company vs. the Mayor. 54—People vs. Wood. 55—Woolf vs. Woolf. 56—People vs. National Mutual Insurance Company. 57—Jackson vs. Topping. 58—Gainhart vs. O'Brien. 59—Matter of Consumers' Hygiene Ice Manufacturing Company. 60—Ladenburg vs. Commercial Bank of Newfoundland. 61—Matter of State Trust Company. 62—Lausen vs. Lausen. 63—Southern National Bank vs. Hard. 64—Heilbroner vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 65—Sun Printing and Publishing Association vs. Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners. 66—Spektonsky vs. New System Carbonating Apparatus. 67—Rogers vs. O'Brien. 68—People vs. King. 69—Fleming vs. Huber & Co. of America. 70—Blauvelt vs. Bailey. 71—People vs. Fitzsimmons. 72—Morse vs. Kiefer. 73—Corey vs. Electric Construction Company. 74—Weeks vs. O'Brien. 75—Frankhauser vs. Frankhauser.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex-parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beekman, J. Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Demurrers.—1—Pearson vs. Hudson Tunnel Railway. 2—Patrick vs. Underwood. 3—Fischer vs. Ocean Navigation and Pier Company. 4—Ernst vs. New-York Guarantee and Indemnity Company. 5—Ringle vs. Wallis Iron Works. 6—Kelly vs. Metropolitan Street Railway. 7—Thacher vs. Fearing. 8—Thacher vs. Searing. 9—Royal Benevolent Society vs. Chronicle Publishing Company. 10—Southgate vs. Southgate. 11—Ware vs. Sun Printing and Publishing Company. 12—Empire State Bank vs. Clark. 13—New-Jersey and Pennsylvania Consolidated Works vs. Ackermann. 14—Eisner vs. Eisner. 15—McCarran vs. McKenna. 16—National Bank of the Republic vs. Wall. 17—Eisner vs. Eisner. 18—Cohen vs. Berlin & Jones Engraving Company. 19—McCready vs. Davenport. 20—Cohen vs. Berlin & Jones Engraving Company. 21—Scerbo vs. Smith. 22—American Lucol Company vs. Brown. 23—Same vs. same. 24—Isear vs. Edwards. 25—Same vs. Hamilton. 26—[illegible] Johnston. 37—Moran vs. Vreeland. 38—Leland vs. Noble. 39—Schmidt vs. Parker. 40—G.Janovich vs. Edwards. 41—Same vs. Hamilton. 42—Munroe vs. Durant.

Preferred Causes—1660—The People, &c., vs. Barker. 1818—Steifel vs. Schwab. 1819—Schreyer vs. Spencer. 1894—Clark vs. Travers. 1900—McMartin vs. McMartin. 1616—Van Brunt vs. Brown. 1927—Helfrich vs. Helfrich. 1999—Summers vs. Summers. 2010—Lackey vs. Lackey. 2011—Mangles vs. Mangles. 2012—Conklin vs. Conklin. 2013—Belyea vs. Belyea. 2014—Ruthberg vs. Ruthberg. 2015—Canning vs. Canning. 2016—Cragnolini vs. Cragnolini. 2017—Mackintosh vs. Mackintosh. 2018—Lenk vs. Lenk. 2019—Kothen vs. Koethen. 2020—Hopkins vs. Hopkins. 2021—De Porras vs. De Porras. 2022—Logan vs. Logan. 2023—Rosenthal vs. Rosenthal. 2024—Milstead vs. Milstead. 2025—Wolfe-Williams vs. Wolfe-Williams. 2026—Gilmartin vs. Gilmartin. 2027—Barowitz vs. Barowitz. 2028—Mainwald vs. Mainwald. 2029—Fox vs. Fox. 2030—Jones vs. Jones. 2031—Syska vs. Syska. 2032—Quinn vs. Quinn. 2033—Benjamin vs. Benjamin. 2034—Pullar vs. Pullar. 2035—Adams vs. Adams. 2036—Tobias vs. Tobias. 2038—Scholer vs. Scholer. 2039—Scullion vs. Scullion. 2040—Cochenthaler vs. Cochenthaler. 2041—Lindquist vs. Lindquist. 2042—Bemmelen vs. Bemmelen. 2043—Heitman vs. Heitman. 2044—Goldberg vs. Goldberg. 2045—Williamson vs. Williamson. 2046—Ward vs. Ward. 2047—Wolf vs. Wolf. 2048—Gapiardi vs. Gapiardi. 2049—Goodman vs. Goodman. 2050—Bentley vs. Bentley. 2051—Colwell vs. Colwell. 2052—Hoppe vs. Hoppe. 2124—Copeman vs. Copeman. 2155—People ex rel. Shipman vs. Barker. 2214—Adams vs. Adams. 2215—Meyer vs. Meyer. 2216—Sheehan vs. Sheehan. 2217—Maier vs. Maier. 2218—Seery vs. Seery. 2218—Cook vs. Cook. 2219—Goenner vs. Goenner. 2220—Isaacs vs. Isaacs. 2221—Fuchs vs. Fuchs. 2222—Hall vs. Hall. 2223—Keating vs. Keating. 2224—Michelena vs. Michelena. 2225—Lesser vs. Lesser. 2226—Cable vs. Cable. 2227—Goenner vs. Goenner. 2228—Stahlbock vs. Stahlbock. 2229—Cantor vs. Cantor. 2230—Prager vs. Prager. 2231—Taggela vs. Taggela. 2232—Koppe vs. Koppe. 2233—Reder vs. Reder. 2234—Lascelles vs. Lascelles. 2235—Speer vs. Speer. 2241—Sicker vs. Sicker. 2242—Glover vs. Glover. 2243—Mattineer vs. Mattineer. 2244—Gross vs. Gross. 2245—Foster vs. Foster.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Special Term Part IV., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

Law and Fact—1—Hegeman & Co. vs. Holmes. 2—Murfey vs. Schirmer. 7—Tuomley vs. Miller. 8—Welsh vs. Taylor. 9—Constant vs. University of Rochester. 10—Vanderpoel vs. Buhler. 11—Stewart vs. Hammerstein. 12—Lorillard vs. Clyde. 13—Brown vs. Post. 14—Watts vs. Adler. 15—Brady vs. Walsh. 16—Stonebridge vs. Smith. 18—National Tube Works Company vs. Patten. 26—Albro vs. Payne. 28—Thompson vs. Brooks. 37—Illinois Watch Company vs. Payne. 44—Same vs. Payne. 47—Boyd vs. Mayor, &c. 48—Overton vs. Dow. 49—Lowenthal vs. Levy. 79—Nichols vs. Wellings. 98—Hoguet vs. Herrman. 118—Findley vs. Consolidated Electric Light and Power Company. 124—Sewell vs. Allen. 132—Fortunato vs. Patten. 137—Clapp vs. Yost. 138—Haffey vs. Lynch. 147—First National Bank of Mystic Bridge vs. Edison Electric Illuminating Company. 150—Fortunato vs. Mayor, &c. 151—Moss vs. Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. 155—James vs. Stern. 167—Seventy-third Street Building Company vs. Jencks. 214—Solomon vs. Glass. 224—Bartlett vs. Arlington Manufacturing Company. 234—Shaw vs. Shaw. 253—Prentiss vs. Hazard. 270—Geissmann vs. Pressel. 318—Hoffman vs. Widmayer. 320—Scott vs. Bridgman. 322—Thompson vs. Market and Fulton National Bank. 325—Wadhaus vs. Wadhaus. 330—Goldzier vs. McCobb. 338—Electric Power Company vs. Mayor, &c. 339—Johnson vs. Russell. 340—Samuels vs. Goldberk. 342—Rosenthal vs. Rosenthal. 347—O'Connor vs. Waldo. 356—Morrow vs. Rose. 366—Holland Trust Company vs. Shotwell. 405—Tofts vs. Tofts. 415—Dooley vs. Ashley. 422—Lindberg vs. Goldman. 424—Buchanan vs. Buchanan. 426—Fisher vs. Rochester Gas Light Company. 459—Abegg vs. Rosenthal. 464—Wilmerding vs. Bernstein. 479—Zippert vs. Bernstein. 482—Bedlow vs. Stilwell. 483—Shaw vs. Shaw. 485—Windmuller vs. Sonweine.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Andrews, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.———, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Preferred Causes—3083—Moore vs. Evans. 4503—Maryland Coal Company vs. Zahn. 4535—Noelzelmann vs. Ring. 4920—Burdick vs. New-Wickersham vs. Butler. 5062—United Electric Light and Power Company vs. McCann. 4860—Lowe vs. Schroeder. 5255—Bay State Shoe and Leather Company vs. Timoney. 5321—Clark vs. Godey Company. 5390—Tack vs. Bigler. 5421—Boynton vs. Lauterbach. 5420—Niles Tool Works Company vs. Reynolds. 5483—Abbott-Downing Company vs. Mayor, &c. 5920—Myers vs. Corvinus. 6107—Smith vs. Hayes. 6016—D. Mayer Brewing Company vs. Gergali. 6325—J. O'Brien Lumber Company vs. Manhattan Investment and Construction Company. 6253—Du Bois vs. Waterbury. 6335—Same vs. same. 6349—Ritterbusch vs. Hanley. 6392—Pincus vs. Eaton. 3479—National Park Bank vs. Nichols Manufacturing Company. 5502—Irwin vs. J. W. Gibson Company. 6019—Parkinson vs. Stearns. 6330—Rosenberg vs. Manhattan Rectifying Company. 6434—Kiralfy vs. Price. 5099—Welsh vs. New York Elevated Railroad. 2638—Handibode vs. Mayor, &c. 2589—Kelly vs. same. 4004—Brady vs. same. 3926—Mahon vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts III., IV., and VI., for trial. The attention of the bar is called to Rule 5 of the Supreme Court, adopted Nov. 25, 1895, in reference to adjournments.

Day Calendar.—180—O. T. Rogers Granite Company vs. Thompson. 458—United States Vinegar Company vs. Newman. 459—Same vs. Tiedman. 460—Same vs. Follmer. 461—Same vs. Budenbach. 462—Same vs. Finkelstadt. 606—Greenbaum vs. Geisler. 624—Schwab vs. Wolf. 1084—Dieffenbach vs. New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad. 1556—Myers vs. Boetterling.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Sedgwick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Daly, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Terms, Parts VII., VIII., IX., and X. The attention of the bar is called to Rule 5 of the Supreme Court, adopted Nov. 25, 1895, in reference to adjournments.

Day Calendar.—1209—Nixon vs. Zuricalday. 1377 Couzzens vs. Wood. 1462—Moorehead vs. Latshaw. 1477—John Kress Brewing Company vs. Clark. 1571—Bergmann vs. Neumann. 1624—Marcus vs. Horner.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.— ——, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Priscilla Norris, Justus Cooke, Arthur Boulanger, Philip Wagner, Sarah Bradley, Joseph Powell, and Anna C. Harkness. At 2 P. M.: Peter Stanton, Mary A. Hodgetts, F. Joseph Wehrle, and Carl Hilbrecht.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S. Held in Chambers of the Surrogate in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Contested Wills.—1110—John B. Haskin. 1120—Catharine Reab, (formerly Catharine Fitzpatrick,) 1084—Carl H. Stiller. 1115—Eliza Ahrens. 1077—Alexander Melville. 1114—Isaac E. Samek. 993½—John Bee. 1094—David Hall. 1112—Jane A. Dwyer, (formerly Jane A. Tamjo.) 1122—Henry Simon. 1123—Kunigunda Bischoff. 1126—Evan Lewis, (No. 1.) 1126½—Evan Lewis, (No. 2.) 1102—Francis Morris Delprat. 1010—Frederick M. Somers. 1121—Charles Boettigheimer. 1109—Ellen Halligans. 1128—Mauritz F. H. De Haas. 1129—Patrick G. Duffy. 1130—Eunice M. Sessions. 1131—Catharine Mullin. 1132—Mary E. Brennan. 1133—Mary A. Weishaupt. 1134—Mary E. Hagen. 1135—Henry B. Brant. 1136—Babette Karl.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term.—Schuchman, J.—Opens in Room 12 City Hall at 10 A. M. Motions.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Van Wyck, C. J. Opens in Room 20 City Hall at 10 A. M. 483—Diamond Watch Company vs. Eisen. 547—Wright vs. Morgan. 462—Halperin vs. Collender. 270—Herzog vs. Kohn. 3193½—Shanley vs. Union Railway Company. 546—Masons' Supply Company vs. Regan. 3256—Gray vs. Scott Ice and Coal Company. 465—Windsor Mineral Spring Company vs. White. 3245½—Wilder vs. Kendall. 447—Serrell vs. Woolsey. 281—Ambiard vs. Frank. 537—Victor vs. Schmaltz. 1217—Janson vs. Mitchell. 486—Murphy vs. Kierns. 551—Bilaski vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 2977—Hofstadter vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2670—Clericy vs. Messmer. 124—Le Moult vs. Von Raven. 145—Venable vs. Enholm. 495—Toler vs. Zorn. 544—Raphael vs. Zammermann. 275—Morris vs. Sweetser. 394—Baruch vs. Everard. 274—H. B. Claflin Company vs. Schultz. 290—Bainbridge vs. Friedlander. 432—Levy vs. Schattman. 426—Lanhan vs. Vermilyea. 299—Gelb vs. Levy. 327—Solomon vs. Beach. 431—Washington Storage Warehouse and Van Company vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Conlan, J.—Opens in Room 21 City Hall at 10 A. M. 598—Coyle vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 587—Lant vs. Newton. 1202—Egglebrecht vs. Sexton. 1201—Lehman vs. same. 2777—Almy vs. Tamsen. 2779—Ross vs. same. 588—Person vs. Sturcke. 496—Burke vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 592—Helland vs. Springer. 3181½—Levon vs. Iden. 1565—Oelbermann vs. Hochstadter. 282—Bernstein vs. Rosenfeld. 519 Egan vs. Terwillinger. 583—Berg vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 511—Bird vs. Kreiser. 594—Brown vs. Rankin. 599—Twombly vs. [illegible] 1049—Curran vs. same. 1050—Goddard vs. same. 243—Billinger vs. Harris. 409—Weil vs. Klages.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Fitzsimons, J. Opens in Room 15 City Hall at 10 A. M. 632—Roberts vs. Begensburger. 624—Schofield vs. Jones. 625—Blum vs. Edmines. 626—Schachue vs. Schachue. 627—Wallace vs. Kalmer. 628—De Martino vs. Union Railway Company. 629—Schiffman vs. Greenhut. 630—Capronigri vs. Heifersheusen. 630½—Woel vs. Buckley. 631—Strausky vs. Harris. 632—Evans vs. Mack. 633—Sullivan vs. Darkin. 634—Baornberg vs. Jackson. 635—Winne vs. McGuinness. 636—Gilmore vs. Dansiger. 637—Schrag vs. Kuhlke. 638—Eureka Fire Hose Company vs. Gray. 639—Ehrich vs. McElhinney. 640—Bridgeworth vs. Standard Gas Light Company. 641—Steinlieb vs. Citizens' Savings Bank. 642—Gittelsohn vs. same. 643—Leddy vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 644—Sechel vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 645—Kindernook Knitting Company vs. Gillespy. 646—Kilpatrick vs. H. Villaume Door Manufacturing Company. 647—O'Connell vs. Bunker. 648—Ortmann vs. Hack. 649—Weissberg vs. Quenzer. 650—McHugh vs. Stokes. 651—Steinitz vs. Reifer. 652—Dawson vs. Sterling. 653—Bokler vs. Reynolds. 654—Montague vs. Solomon. 655—Hearn vs. Deinke. 656—Goldsmith vs. Jakinsky. 657—Fox vs. Dempsey. 658—Weis vs. Metropolitan Museum of Art. 659—Bannon vs. Brankhoff. 660—Stern vs. Feist. 660½—Spario vs. Fifth Avenue Transportation Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McCarthy, J.—Opens in Room 19 City Hall at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Short causes.

3118—Niel vs. O'Rourke. 3201—John Trageser, Std. Copper Works vs. Sprague-Schuyler Company. 3147—Caesar vs. Philepsen. 3249—Banks vs. Moulds. 3117—Kelly vs. Ellis. 2872—Higgins vs. Hart. 3241—Boehm vs. Clark. 3281—Leventritt vs. Cohen. 3209—Rosensweig vs. Felsen. 3128—Weisbluth vs. Hammel. 2959—Berg vs. Silverman. 3130—Prince vs. Mittlemark. 3161—Davidson vs. Canary. 3100—Mammer vs. Cotter. 3151—Klenert vs. Iber. 1836—Eckert vs. Soucer. 2865—Williams vs. Waterbury. 3243—Wolf vs. Mursch. 381—Barnes vs. Mengis. 1643—Murphy vs. De Requesent. 1976—Fidelity Title and Deposit Company vs. Manbaum. 1977—Same vs. same. 1978—Same vs. same. 1979—Same vs. same. 2943—Shanks vs. Duffy. 2989—Haggson vs. Schmyler. 2434—Jacoby vs. American Fur Company. 2745—Burnstein vs. Gleason. 1721—Sheridan vs. Tregides. 3095—New-York Bank Note Company vs. McCreery. 1563—Schuyler vs. Duffy. 1837—Hance vs. Packer. 2018—Weidenfeld vs. Sedgwick. 1575—Acker, Merrall & Condit vs. Rosenbaum. 2855—Loew vs. Morgan.

Equity and Non-Jury Cases.—

194—Augell vs. Eggers. 199—Shandley vs. Hoes. 200—Same vs. same. 202—Kirk vs. Marshall. 164—Podobisky vs. Goldman. 175—Bremmer vs. Hasson. 206—Kirk vs. Marshall. 204—Gottschalk vs. Dunn.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 680½.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Branch)—Smyth, J.—Assistant District Attorney McIntyre for the People. Held in the Criminal Court Building. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Michael McGowan, Stephen Ryan, John Ball, and Lizzie Carney. 2—Michael Considine. 3—Louis P. Herman. 4—George Meehan. 5—William F. Lennon, Peter Comes, John Gleaves, Timothy J. Ormsby.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Assistant District Attorney Weeks for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Henry Emmins. 2—Thomas Nolan. 3—Matthew H. Mercer. 4—Richard Cordes. 5—Frank Pierce. 6—Charles Coldier. 7—William Harris. 8—Giuseppi Brusa. 9—Charles Klow. 10—George Berg. 11—John W. Bergen, William Steinborn, and John Lawrence. 12—William Higgins. 13—Emmino Esposito. 14—James Walsh and William Downing. 15—Martin Murray. 16—John P. Myers. 17—Manano Ruggiro. 18—Andrew Carobene. 19—Joseph S. Muller.

Pleadings.—1—Nicholas Hack. 2—Charles Blake. 3—Joseph Valente. 4—William J. Clyne. 5—Thomas Bearman. 6—Eva Goothalf. 7—Charles Smith. 8—Richard Amity. 9—James Garland. 10—William Mitchell. 11—Thomas Hogan. 12—Henry Peterson. 13—James Robinson. 14—William Clark. 15—Joseph Unger. 16—Edward Beaver. 17—George F. Marsh and Thomas O'Farrell. 18—Emanuel Townsend Goldberg. 19—Gustave Friedman. 20—Barbara Spiess. 21—Hugh Dasey. 22—Ella Moore and Emma Hoffman. 23—Henry Wuerzinger. 24—John Graham. 25—Arcadines Soltz. 26—John Burke. 27—Michael O'Neill, (two cases.) 28—James J. Mooney. 29—James Malone. 30—Casper Martens and Max Miller. 31—Matthew Burke. 32—August Geldes. 33—William Johnson. 34—Michael Drew. 35—Henry Blair. 36—Harry Fenton. 37—Emil Blauth, John Welling, Joseph Finn, and Peter Fleming. 38—Julius Messen. 39—Edward Quinn. 40—Robert Meigs. 41—Martin Lawrence, Robert Taylor, and Percy Morton. 42—Joseph Kalinsky. 43—George Schneider. 44—Arthur Moore, Theodore Allen, James Burke, Maxwell Kennedy, Charles Bennett, Edward Williams, and James McGrath.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Peter Rome. 2—George A. Trottere, George W. Parks, and Thomas Smith. 3—Frank Daly. 4—Martin Maloney. 5—Charles Day. 6—David Gardella. 7—John McGarry. 8—Henry Morris. 9—Andrew Jackson. 10—Joseph Santa Croche. 11—Frederick Zepler. 12—Alfonso Samello and Raffallo Ruonello. 13—Thomas McDonald. 14—Joseph Canrade. 15—William Smith and John Hogan. 16—Daniel Hogan. 17—Thomas Enright. 18—Joseph Burns and William Dynan. 19—Charles Besner.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Assistant District Attorney Townsend for the People. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Charles Roberts. 2—Tony Passano. 3—August Pless. 4—James M. Cuthell. 5—Angello Barrello. 6—Jacob Pollack. 7—Max Zimbeman. 8—John Ryan. 9—Giovanni Tozzone. 10—James McBride. 11—John Stowik and Walter Skoday. 12—Charles E. Barker. 13—Arthur Moore. 14—Thomas Hayes. 15—Robert Whittaker. 16—Charles A. Schultz and Nicholas Weiss. 17—Robert E. McGuire.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis for the People. Held in Part IV. Courtroom. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Louis Gordon.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Matter of Keese—John Larkin. Bowery Savings Bank vs. Niebuhr—Edward L. Patterson. New-York Savings Bank vs. Kelly—David B. Ogden. Alvord vs. Gardiner & Alvord Company—Lawrence Godkin.

CITY COURT—Van Wyck, C.J.—Orr vs. Hackett—William W. Ladd.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—George H. Bear vs. Richard W. Elliott and William R. Cougle—Charles H. Daniels.

CITY COURT—Van Wyck, C.J.—Simpson Foundry Company vs. Louis Aronowitz—Charles L. Frazier.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department—Motion Calendar.—Charles F. Brown, Presiding Justice; Calvin E. Pratt, Edgar M. Cullen, Willard Bartlett, and Edward W. Hatch, Justices.

Cooper vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Quinn vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Leibinger & Oehm Brewing Company vs. Ernst. Matter of McGee, &c. Matter of Snider, &c. Tinsley vs. Jemison. Matter of Yilbua, &c. Burtis vs. Burtis. Powers vs. O'Neil. Matter of McElmeel, &c. Standen vs. New-Rochelle Water Company. American Linoleum Company vs. Lisk.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Nathaniel H. Clement, J.

1—Bliss and another vs. Kellerhouse. 2—Beardsley vs. Beattie. 3—Beardsley vs. Seffards. 4—Kaufman vs. Mead. 5—Williams vs. Lundy. 6—Macdonald vs. Macdonald. 7—Turner vs. the Sanitary Security Company. 8—Lindsay vs. Gager. 9—The People ex rel. Spahn vs. Worth, Commissioner, &c. 10—The People ex rel. Morrell vs. same. 11—The People ex rel. Redmond vs. same. 12—The People ex rel. Hendrickson vs. same. 13—The People ex rel. Hayes vs. same. 14—The People ex rel. Kraft vs. same. 15—The People ex rel. Geller vs. same. 16—Koehler vs. Magee et al. 17—Mountain Queen Mining and Milling Company vs. Bowles et al. 18—The Board of Supervisors of the County of Kings vs. Gasswein. 19—Reilly, administratrix, &c., vs. Reilly junior. 20—Hellman vs. The City of Brooklyn. 21—Corbin vs. same. 22—Lewis vs. same. 23—The People vs. The City of Brooklyn. 24—Windt vs. Kehler. 25—Windt vs. Blythebourne Improvement Company. 26—Ernst vs. Ernst et al. 27—May vs. McKane. 28—Brown vs. Schreyer. 29—McGovern vs. Fanigan. 30—Cosgrove vs. Evarts.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Van Wyck, J.; Part II.—Osborne, J.; Part III.—Keogh, J.; Part IV.—Dykman, J.

2077—Anderson vs. Brooklyn Eleveated Railroad. 3520—People ex rel. Crummey vs. Palmer. 2165—Stokes, infant, vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1567—Tomaselli vs. Griffiths' Cycle Corporation. 3860—Johanson vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 2479—Powell vs. Greason. 2415—Quinn vs. Wechsler et al. 477—Imperiale vs. Maresca. 2656—Albrecht vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 672—Miller vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. 593-597—Pumphrey vs. Christie. 1359—Davenport vs. Cruger. 1009—Macaulay vs. Schneider. 930—Gray vs. Kaufman Company. 1123—Mayer vs. Liebman. 754—Smalley vs. Fulton Bank. 3719—Johnson vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1278—Conway vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1279—Lottman vs. Levy. 1151—Grey vs. Burke. 1146—Allen vs. Kerrigan. 1214—Cook vs. Dean. 1741—Rodgers vs. Wyandance Improvement Company. 1195—Buggraf vs. Emery. 1211—Smith, administrator, vs. Emery. 762—Judson vs. Hayes. 1249—Neil vs. Green. 424—Plunkett vs. Hopper. 1019—Smith vs. O'Donnell. 884—Prout vs. Chisholm. 568—Van Sicien vs. Herbst. 852—McAveney vs. Pasquini. 511—Prager vs. N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company. 387—Bryan vs. Graut.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Rachel A. Barnes, William Stackpole, John McMillan, Katharina E. Parker, Edward H. M. Mason, William P. Martin, Chester M. Foster, Henry Ginvel, S. Fleet Spier, William Kloess, Eliza A. Franklin, John Muller, and Jane Gelhardt.

The administrators of Bernhard Callahan and Henrietta Brown.

The accounting in the estates of John Fisher, Maria Menninger, and Albert Schleicher.

The estate of John Curran.

Rule adopted by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the Second Judicial Department on the 3d day of January, 1896:

No clerk, deputy clerk, assistant clerk, person employed to perform clerical services in the Supreme Court, or court officer, or attendant therein, shall act as referee, receiver, or Commissioner by the consent of parties or otherwise. Signed, Charles F. Brown, Calvin E. Pratt, Edgar M. Cullen, Willard Bartlett. Filed with John B. Byrne, Clerk of the Appellate Division, Second Judicial Department.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Speculative Sentiment Responds to Bond Issue Prospects.

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK UNIMPORTANT

Relation of the Morgan Syndicate to the Government—London a Buyer in a Small Way—General Conditions Distinctly Favorable.

MONDAY—A. M.

The coming bond issue by the Government has been the dominant influence in Wall Street during the week. When it was known that a syndicate had been formed, with Mr. J. P. Morgan at its head, to furnish the Government with $200,000,000 gold the conclusion was jumped at, notwithstanding explicit statements to the contrary frequently iterated, that an understanding of some nature existed between Mr. Morgan and the Administration through which the operation had been practically completed. This hasty conclusion influenced the market favorably, and, with the advance in prices, the feeling of uneasiness and unrest was largely allayed. As the week advanced, however, and no progress was made toward the completion of the transaction, nervousness returned, and on Saturday prices had fallen back to the level of the previous week.

Aside from the Treasury situation, conditions of the week were distinctly favorable. London's operations were on a small scale, it is true, but for the first time since the recent disturbance buying orders came from that centre. It is true that the foreigners were not as liberal purchasers as they may become in the near future, but they at least took on as many stocks as they sold. The American contention in the Venezuela matter is beginning to be better understood on the other side of the water, and as its justness is becoming appreciable fears of trouble arising out of it are disappearing. The Transvaal business, too, seems to have isolated Britain, and, coming at this time, will no doubt prevent over-arrogance in pressing claims which might increase her difficulties in the event of an outbreak in Europe. Harmony once restored between this country and Great Britain, the possibility of the United States becoming involved in European difficulties would be remote, and, consequently, American investments would grow in favor with foreign capitalists. The railroads of the country are doing a good business, the increase in earnings in many instances being phenomenal. Mercantile business is depressed, but not unduly so, considering the season of the year. The slight disturbance in the money market, in view of the pending bond negotiation is not surprising, but rates have already returned to the normal level. The confusion in the foreign exchange market is a natural consequence of the demand for gold by the Treasury. The slight premium offered for gold is responsible for the movement of the metal to this country now in progress.

The volume of business during the week amounted to about 770,000 shares, or just about what was done on the Friday in December following the presentation to Congress of the Venezuelan message. There have been no very important net changes in prices. The active stocks have been St. Paul, Sugar, Tobacco, Chicago Gas, Western Union, Burlington, Louisville and Nashville, Leather preferred, Rock Island, Reading, Atchison, and Distilling and Cattle Feeding. In no other issue was as much as 10,000 shares done.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week, and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High est.	Low-est.	Closing Jan. 3, '95.
Alton & Terre Haute	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Cotton Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. Cotton Oil pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Express	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Am. Sugar Refineries	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Am. Sugar Refineries pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Tobacco Company	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Tobacco Co. pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
A. T. & S. F., all in. pd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*A. T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic & Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore & Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Bay State Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bell. & So. Ill. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canada Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canadian Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chesapeake & Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago Gas, t. r.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., B. & Q.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Northwestern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chi. & Northwest. pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., M. & St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., M. & St. Paul pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., C., C. & St. L.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleve., Lorain & W. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Col. Coal & Iron, Dev.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Col. Fuel & Iron	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus & Hock. Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., Hock. Val. & Toledo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., H. V. & T. pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consolidated Gas Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware & Hudson	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Del., Lack. & Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver & Rio Grande	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver & Rio Grande pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Des Moines & Fort D.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dist. & C. F., all in pd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Duluth, S. S. & A.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Flint & P. M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
General Electric	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Steel Company	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iowa Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Laclede Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Erie & Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Erie & Western pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisville & Nashville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louis., N. A. & Chi. pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan Beach	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manhattan Consolidated	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*Metropolitan Traction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mexican Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mexican National certs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. L. 1st pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minneapolis & St. L. 2d pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri, Kan. & Texas	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile & Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*National Lead Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*National Lead Co. pf	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Linseed Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-England	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Jersey Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y., L. E. & W., all in pd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf., all in pd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y., Sus. & Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norfolk & Western pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North American	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Pacific pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ontario Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ontario & Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oregon Improvement	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Decatur & Evans.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia & Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
P., C., C. & St. L.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pull. Pal. Car Company	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Southwestern	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Silver Bullion certs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Railway	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Railway pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tennessee Coal & Iron	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific, Denver & G.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*United States Leather	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
*United States Leather pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States Rubber	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States Rubber pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Union Beef	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Union Telegraph	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheeling & Lake Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Unlisted.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was steadier. Call loans were made at 3@35 per cent, the average being about 7 per cent. Time money is in good demand, the rate being 6 per cent, without regard to the period of maturity.

Commercial paper was more active. Rates were 6 per cent for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 6 per cent for four months' commission house names, [illegible] per cent for four to six months' prime, and [illegible] for good single names [illegible].

The Bank of England gained [illegible]

bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was [illegible], became [illegible]. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France lost 12,725,000f. in gold and 625,000f. in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was unsettled, although rates continued above the gold shipping point. Gold to the amount of $1,577,043 was exported. The posted rates for sterling on Saturday were $4.88½ for sixty-day bills and $4.90 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.87½@$4.87¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.89½ for demand, $4.90¼ for cable transfers, and $4.87¼ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95⅜, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40⅜.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—20@25c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 1-16 premium; telegraphic, ⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67@67¼.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 52¾c.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $1,557,043, and the exports for the same period, $124,871. The net imports, therefore, have been $1,452,172. The net exports to date in 1895 were $4,410,498; in 1894, $109,956, and in 1893, $2,050,340.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed an increase in reserve of $3,840,000. The banks now hold $19,779,675 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $12,885,800, an increase in specie of $1,840,500, a decrease in legal tenders of $369,100, a decrease in deposits of $9,474,400, and an increase in circulation of $26,200.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	Jan. 4, '96	Dec. 28, '95.	Jan. 5, '95.
Loans	$465,580,700	$478,466,500	$493,390,000
Specie	68,954,700	67,114,200	75,867,000
Legal tenders	73,778,700	74,097,800	98,207,000
Net deposits	491,614,900	501,089,300	552,847,800
Circulation	13,952,900	13,926,700	11,405,100

The following shows the relations between the reserve and the liabilities:

	Jan. 4, '96	Dec. 28, '95.	Jan. 5, '95.
Specie	$68,954,700	$67,114,700	$75,867,000
Legal tenders	72,728,700	74,097,800	98,207,000
Total reserve	$142,683,400	$141,212,000	$174,074,000
Reserve req'd ag't deposits	122,903,725	125,272,325	138,211,950
Excess res've above legal require'ts	$19,779,675	$15,939,675	$35,862,050

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1896	$19,779,675	1891	$8,576,875
1895	35,862,050	1890	1,756,000
1894	83,796,650	1889	7,333,100
1893	8,942,450	1888	10,826,725
1892	17,232,050	1887	14,786,675

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1¾
Am. Tobacco	2½
Am. Tobacco pf.	5½
At., T. & S. F. pf., w. i.	1
Balt. & Ohio	4
Bay State Gas	1
Del., Lack. & West.	1⅛
Long Island Trac., all in. pd.	1⅛
Met. Traction	1¼
U. S. Rubber	1½

DECLINED.

Alton & T. H.	1½
Consol. Gas	3⅞
Illinois Steel Co.	1
Lake Shore	1¼
Louis. & Nash.	1
Manhattan	1
N. J. Central	1⅞
N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	1
N. Y., L. E. & W., all in. pd.	1⅛
Nor. Pac. pf.	1
Phil. & Read.	2⅜
Tenn. C. & I.	1¼
U. S. Leather pf.	2⅞
U. S. Rubber pf.	1
West. Union	2¼

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Canadian Southern 2d	3
Ches. & Ohio 1st, R. & A. con. 4s	1
Duluth & I. R. 1st	2
Erie 2d con. cfs.	2½
Erie 1st mtg.	1¼
Fort Worth & D. C. 1st	2½
Kan. & St. Jo. con.	¾
Lake Shore 2d con, R.	1
N. Y., Sus. & West. ref. 5s	2
Nor. R. of Cal. g. 5s	1
Ohio Southern gen.	1½
Rock Island 5s, c.	1
St. Louis Southwestern 2d	2⅜
Southern Pacific of Cal. con.	1
Texas Pacific 1st	1⅜
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st	1
Wabash deb., B.	1

DECLINED.

Ann Arbor 1st	2⅞
At., T. & S. F. 4s, w. i.	1
Broadway & Seventh Avenue con.	1
Brook. W. & W. 5s	2½
Brooklyn Elevated 1st	2
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st	1½
Central Pacific 6s, 1898	2½
Chi. & Erie 1st	1
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	2⅝
Harlem 1st, c.	2
Kansas Pacific con., t. r.	1¾
Manhattan con. 4s	1
Mo., K. & E. 1st	4
Nash., C. & St. L. con.	2
Nash., C. & St. L. 1st	1
Northwestern 25-year deb.	2
Northern Pacific notes	1
Northern Pacific Term. 1st	2¼
Oregon Short Line 6s, t. r.	1
People's Gas, Chicago, 2d	2½
Pittsburg & Western 1st	2
Reading 1st pf. inc.	4¼
Reading 2d pf. inc.	3
Reading 3d pf. inc.	3
Rock Island deb. 5s	3
Sor. & West. 1st, t. r.	3½
Union Pacific ext. s. f. 8s	1¼
Wabash 1st	1½
Wabash 1st, D. & C.	1

THE BULLION MOVEMENT.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1894. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Jan. 2, 1896	£44,960,056	....
Jan. 3, 1895	33,091,079	....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Jan. 2, 1896	78,010,739	£49,385,202
Jan. 3, 1895	82,770,141	49,423,851
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Jan. 2, 1896	31,085,775	13,312,475
Jan. 3, 1895	38,032,610	12,679,540
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Jan. 2, 1896	24,402,000	12,775,000
Jan. 3, 1895	15,161,000	13,991,000
SPAIN.		
Jan. 2, 1896	8,004,000	10,250,000
Jan. 3, 1895	8,004,000	11,020,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Jan. 2, 1896	3,583,000	6,847,000
Jan. 3, 1895	4,089,000	6,888,000
BELGIUM.		
Jan. 2, 1896	2,663,333	1,331,667
Jan. 3, 1895	3,453,333	1,726,667
Total last week	£192,708,903	£93,901,344
Corresponding week in 1894	184,599,412	95,728,668
Week ending Dec. 26	192,082,168	94,405,247
Corresponding week last year	183,353,978	98,535,500

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

A general lack of business was the chief characteristic of the bond market last week, though the last day or two developed a little more buying power and demand from January investors. The supply of bonds is not large, being chiefly confined to offerings from London, which is selling our bonds rather freely on account of the troubles there. Business has been restricted on account of investors all trying to obtain bonds at prices that prevailed during the scare in the latter part of December. The bonds that were then offered, however, were taken, and no more such bargains now appear. Still, prices are from 3 to 5 per cent. below those prevailing last month. Very few of the large bond houses are buying any amount of bonds, except on orders, on account of the pending issue of Government bonds, which will absorb a large portion of the funds that are generally applicable for January investments. Bond houses would rather let the ordinary class of bonds go so that they may participate more largely in the proposed Government bond issue. The old issues of Government bonds have not declined materially, though little business is being done in them, and the same may be said about traction and gas securities.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.	
Week ending last Friday	$10,898,129
Corresponding week 1895	9,495,535
Since Jan. 1, 1896	10,898,129
Corresponding period 1895	9,495,535
Exports of Domestic Produce.	
Week ending last Tuesday	$7,470,065
Corresponding week 1894	5,951,203
Since Jan. 1, 1895	349,455,728
Corresponding period 1894	359,776,967
Imports of Specie.	
Week ending last Friday	$162,257
Corresponding week 1895	122,800
Since Jan. 1, 1896	162,257
Corresponding period 1895	122,800
Exports of Specie.	
Week ending last Friday	$2,505,161
Corresponding week 1895	4,955,644
Since Jan. 1, 1896	2,505,161
Corresponding period 1895	4,955,644

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

*Exchanges for week ending Jan. 4	$645,072,289
*Balances for week ending Jan. 4	44,709,700
*Exchanges for week ending Dec. 28	667,659,266
*Balances for week ending Dec. 28	38,101,651
Exchanges for week ending Dec. 21	747,817,570
Balances for week ending Dec. 21	44,140,802
Exchanges for week ending Dec. 14	601,050,376
Balances for week ending Dec. 14	35,399,019
Exchanges for week ending Dec. 7	688,422,920
Balances for week ending Dec. 7	46,343,991
*Exchanges for week ending Nov. 30	514,265,322
*Balances for week ending Nov. 30	30,916,657

*For five days.

THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 4.—Our market has not yet recovered from the holiday dullness and the flurry in money. Owing to the latter the Consolidated Traction Company will not take control of the local street railway systems until next April, instead of at the beginning of this month, as originally intended. It is proposed to spend between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 in improving the equipment of the Consolidated system, and the Eastern financiers who are backing the enterprise suggested three months' delay in carrying out the plans. This action has practically removed the tractions from the active list of securities. The Birmingham Traction yesterday declared a dividend of one-half of 1 per cent., the first since January, 1893, but the resumption did not stimulate the price of the stock. Westinghouse Electric has been depressed, in sympathy with the weakness in Boston. The other Westinghouse securities have ruled dull but firm. The effects of the January disbursements have not yet been felt in the bond market. Money is very firm, but the nominal rate is unchanged at 6 per cent.

Messrs. Dick Brothers & Rea, 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Philadelphia Company	17⅞	18⅛
Wheeling Gas	16	..
Central Traction	..	27¼
Citizens' Traction	..	56
Pleasant Valley	..	20½
West End Traction	42½	50
Pittsburg & Birmingham	16⅝	16¾
Duquesne Traction	..	33½
Pitts., Allegheny & Manchester	..	39
Westinghouse Elec 2d pf.	30¾	32
U. S. & Signal common	15	..
U. S. & Signal pf.	33	35

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 4.—During the week prices have declined somewhat, and the stringency in money which has prevailed in the larger centres is manifesting itself to some extent in our local market. As a rule, the inquiry for January investments is somewhat backward; still there has been some little trading, though not what would be expected at the opening of the new year. Prices for the bank stocks have been fairly well sustained. Among the sales were American National at 45½, Merchants' National at 63½, and Mechanics' National at 53½. American Screw stock has sold at 210, and is now quoted 208, bid, for a small amount. The common stock of the Gorham Manufacturing Company has been in some demand, with 85 freely bid, and little or none offered. The preferred stock has sold at 117, and what little there is now offered is held at 118½. The insurance stocks are in good standing, with light offerings and a fair demand. Narragansett Electric Light and Providence Gas are quiet and firm. The former has changed hands at 82½, and sales of the latter have taken place at 84¼.

The local money market is firm and little paper is passing. Rates for commercial paper range from 6 per cent. upward. Call loans between banks are quoted at 3½@4 per cent., and loans on cotton at 6½@7 per cent.

Messrs. Miller & Vaughan, Providence, R. I. quote closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
BANKS.		
American	43½	..
Atlantic	*30½	36
Blackstone Canal	24½	..
City	*57½	..
Commercial	46	..
Eagle	53½	..
Fifth	*44	47
First	111½	..
Fourth	*117	..
Globe	*52	..
High Street	*60	..
Lime Rock	7	..
Manufacturers'	*140	..
Merchants'	62½	64½
Mechanics'	*50	52½
National Exchange	*100	..
National of North America	*43	..
National Commerce	44	45
Old	*113	..
Providence	*750	..
Phenix	70	..
Rhode Island	24	..
Roger Williams	..	71
Second	..	128
Third	..	85
Traders'	39	..
Westminster	54	..
Weybosset	42½	..
PAWTUCKET.		
First	*156	..
Pacific	*70	..
Slater	*155	..
TRUST COMPANIES.		
Industrial	98	100
Mercantile	30	36
Union Trust Company	50	..
RAILROADS.		
N. Y., N. H. & H.	178½	..
Providence & Springfield	93	..
Pawtuxet Valley	*150	..
Providence & Worcester	250	..
Providence, Warren & Boston	*122½	..
MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.		
American Screw	*208	220
American Supply	..	70
Armington & Sims	..	50
Gorham Manufacturing	82	..
Gorham Mfg. pf.	116	118½
Nicholson File	*56½	..
Nat. & Prov. Worsted pf.	*96	..
Nat. & Prov. Worsted 6s	100	..
Pawtucket Haircloth	*38	..
R. I. Perkins H-S	*77	85
R. I. Perkins H-S pf.	*90	98
INSURANCE.		
Equitable	*48¼	..
Merchants'	50	..
Providence Washington	*48	50
GAS AND ELECTRIC.		
Narragansett Electric	*81¾	83
Providence Gas	*83¼	86
Pawtucket Gas	80	..
Prov. Telephone	*92	..
R. I. Electric Protect	*118	124
Woonsocket Electric	..	112½
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Continental Steamboat	62½	70
P. & Ston. S. S.	140	..
R. I. Safe Deposit	*60	70
SALES.		
10 American Screw		210

*Ex dividend.

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, Jan. 4.—The local market has not been very active this week, suffering from the uncertain financial conditions now prevailing. The January investment demand has, however, developed some inquiry, with the probability that the coming week will see a fair volume of trade. Troy City Railway advanced in the bid price ½ per cent., and Union Railway of New-York 1 per cent. Troy Gas Company stock is up to 128@129, with some interest shown in it at the advancing figures. The favorable weather and absence of snow so late in the year is making a good comparative showing at present in the earnings of the street railroads centring in this locality.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna R. R.	170	..
Albany City 6s, 1915-1919	120	..
Albany City 4s, 1920-1930	108	..
Albany City National Bank	85	90*
Albany City Stor. & Ware. Co.	100	..
Albany Cold Storage Co.	100	..
Albany County Bank	130	131
Albany Insurance Company	110½	..
Albany Railroad stock	135	135½
*Albany R. R. cn. 5s, due 1940	109½	..
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co.	105	..
Celluloid Company	..	67
Commercial Insurance Company	103	..
Commercial Union Telephone Co.	103	106
Consolidated Car Heating Co.	30	35
First National Bank	163	165
Hudson River Telephone Co.	40	42
Manhattan Oil Co. of Lima, Ohio	35	41
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank	402	..
Merchants' National Bank	190	200
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany	150	160
*Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1906	111	112½
National Commercial Bank	330	..
National Exchange Bank	118	..
†New-York Air Brake Company	..	4
N. & E. G. H. R. gtd. 5s, 1911	105	106
New-York State Bank	200	..
N. & E Greenbush H. R. gtd 5s	105	..
Park Bank	125	..
Rensselaer & Saratoga	180	..
Saranac & Lake Placid Railroad	..	60
South End Bank	59	60
*Steinway Electric R. R. 6s	113	114
*Thompson Pulp & Paper Co. Mills 6s, 1895	100	..
Ulster & Delaware 5s	100	100¼
Union Electric Rail. of Saratoga	..	20
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga, 1922	100	..
Union Railway Co. of N. Y.	96	102
Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. 5s of 1922	101	104
*Watervliet T. & R. R. gtd. 6s	116	..
*Watervliet T. & R. R. 2d mtge	114	..
*Westchester Electric R. R. gtd. 5s, 1943	101½	102½
Westcott Express Company	20	30
Westcott Express Company pf.	100	110
TROY SECURITIES.		
Central National Bank	118	120
Citizens' Steamboat Company	175	200
Manufacturers' National Bank	200	210
Manufac. Nat. Bank of Cohoes	145	170
Mutual National Bank	180	185
National State Bank	195	200
National Bank of Troy	95	100
National Bank of Cohoes	135	140
National Bank of West Troy	125	130
People's Bank of Lansingburg	130	..
Steinway Railway	45	50
Steinway Railway 6s	108½	..
Troy City National Bank	160	165
*Troy City Railroad 5s, 1942	107	108
Troy Gas Co. stock	128	129
*Troy Gas Co. deb. 6s	113	114
*Troy Gas Co. cn. 5s	108	..
Troy Railroad Company	89½	91
Troy Telephone & Cable Co.	90	..
Union National Bank	250	..

*And accrued interest. †Nominal.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The rate of discount during the past week for three-months' bills was 1¼ per cent., and for thirty-day bills, ½ per cent. Gold was plentiful. Disturbed politics and the likelihood of large withdrawals for the American loan strengthened discounts. Silver was inactive. Not much was done at the Stock Exchange. Operators were in suspense until Gov. Robinson of Cape Colony cabled yesterday, when there was an improvement in prices. Consols declined ⅞. American railroad securities were dull, but rallied toward the close of the week. Louisville and Nashville advanced 1; Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific preferred, ¾; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe common and ditto As, each ½; Central Pacific, Denver and Rio Grande preferred, and Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, each 1. Illinois Central declined 1; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, ½, and Denver and Rio Grande common, Norfolk and Western, Union Pacific and Northern Pacific, each ¼.

FRIENDLY ADVICE FOR SPAIN

Must Lose Cuba, Which She Is Unable to Govern.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Encouraged by the fact that some Spanish friends have told me that they had read some of my letters to THE NEW-YORK TIMES in Madrid and in Havana, I send you this one, addressing myself to my friends, the Spaniards, in order to have a word with them in regard to Cuba.

I wish to say at the outset, and in all sincerity, that I believe no one in America, in Europe, or even in Cuba, has any quarrel with Spain as a people, but that it is with Spanish tyranny that all lovers of liberty and justice have agreed to disagree. I furthermore believe that if the Spanish people keep their Castilian blood at a normal temperature, and reflect that we are living in the practical nineteenth century, where romantic crusades and windmill battles are good things to be read only on cold nights at the Winter fireside, just as we read Arabian tales, their own sound judgment will compel them to disagree with their own way of governing people.

The first elements of good friendship are frankness and truthfulness. While I am a friend of the Cuban patriots and wish them success in their gallant fight for independence, I am also a friend of Spain and I want to be truthful and frank with the Spaniards. I may have to be a little blunt occasionally, but I think disagreeable truths better be told clearly to our friends. Therefore, I want to soy to our Spanish friends that they are going to lose Cuba very soon, and that I am very glad of it.

Everybody knows that the Spaniards are totally unable to govern Cuba according to modern usages, and it is evident that Spain has lost all her colonies the world over by a strange inability to govern other people. Indeed the very backward state of the Iberic Peninsula to-day suggests the sad reflection that the Spaniards are even incompetent to govern Spain.

If they had at any time given to Cuba any kind of decent government, that marvelous island would be to-day a great emporium of wealth and civilization. Nature, with prodigal hand, anticipated every wish of the inhabitants of that unhappy island, with eight hundred miles of astonishingly fertile soil, with a good climate, and with a population of bright, gentle, and progressive people—a country which nothing but the most stupid kind of a government could have kept where Cuba is to-day.

It is too bad that the Spanish people do not open their eyes and see that their Government keeps them in the dark all the time. In this Cuban question it is astonishing how a few sharpers can keep an honest people under the narcotic influences of the past. Can't they see that in spite of the fairy tales of the Spanish press and the propagation of news of "The Liars' Club" (limited) they are getting whipped out of their boots in Cuba? Can't they remember that they once had colonies in America, and that they lost them one by one as soon as American manhood was aroused in every one of them? Don't they realize that when a people, worn out by misrule, says to the mother country, "Get out!" the good old lady generally does so? What's the use of sacrificing more blood and money to retain something they have got to lose in the end?

If our friends, the Spaniards, reflect that their own young men are taken to Cuba to be slaughtered, in order that some ambitious chieftains may promote themselves higher and higher in their military glory; that a lot of thieving politicians and dishonest contractors are getting rich in Cuba and at Madrid at the expense of the best blood of the Spanish Nation; that the catastrophe that is surely coming upon Spain will be chiefly felt by the poor people of the land—if they think a little and consider that the Cubans are fighting for home, liberty, and honor, they would rise in mighty protest and stop this dreadful sacrifice. Besides, the Spaniards fought bravely for their own independence and kicked out the Arabs and Moors from Spain. They did it again when they sent the French across the frontier, and the English did not hesitate to give them a hand in that struggle, and if they thought a little they would agree that the Cubans are right in trying to free themselves from foreign domination.

The sooner the Spaniards realize that their rule in Cuba is at an end the better it will be for their honor and for their pocketbook. Let them accept the situation gracefully and retire to Europe, conscious that their American venture had better be charged to profit and loss. Martinez Campos is sick of the job, you can rest assured of that. He, with his 100,000 soldiers, stands no show whatsoever with the 25,000 soldiers of the Cuban Republic. If Spain sends another 100,000, it will only make more dead soldiers, more yellow fever, more people to carry home, and in the end another inglorious retreat from America.

Campos has said from the beginning that the constant rains kept him inactive in the Spring and Summer. Well, it cleared up and Winter has set in, and where is he now? No use; you can't put down brave men fighting for liberty and their homes. The Spaniards are blocked in at the eastern part of the island. In Camaguey they have to keep the troops in the City of Puerto Principe without venturing out for fear of getting hurt. In Las Villas the soldiers of Gomez and Maceo, sure of Santiago and Camaguey, have moved up, and Campos don't know how they got there; but they're there just the same, ready for business.

Do the Cubans want autonomy under the Spanish Government? Well, I guess not! The time is past for that. The Cubans are now in a position to dictate terms, not to listen to any. Their terms are "Independence or death." Even Montoro and his few remaining Autonomists know now that they are where the late lamented Mr. McGinty was.

If you don't believe it, please peruse the following speech which Montoro, "the last of the Tribunes," delivered to his baker's dozen when he arrived in Havana from his trip to New-York:

Friends: I come not here to brag! Ye know too well
The story of our fizzle. Our name is Dennis!
The bright sun rises to its course and lights
A race of servile Autonomists. He sets, and his last beam
Falls on a slave. Not such as, swept along
By the votes of the credulous, the home ruler leads
To oratoric glory and Spanish perfidy,
But base, ignoble pigmies—slaves to a lot
Of petty tyrants. Gomez and his macheteros
Puffed up in the hope of belligerency,
Strong in the justice of their cause,
Will not do as I tell them. Each friend of Spain
Confronted by the rifles of the Rebs
Cries out against them. Soon will come the time,
Since they are strengthened by the world's sympathy,
When Autonomists—those of the Central—me and you
Will be spat upon, like dogs, by those who wear
The badge of the Solitary Star! because, forsooth,
We dare assert ourselves for stepmother Spain
To satisfy our liking for going to Congress
And help ill-treat Cuba! Be we men.
And suffer such dishonor? Men and put not
These things away with our speeches? Such shame is ours
That we may not hold our heads again
And walk among the brave Cuban patriots
For fear they scoff at us and call us cowards!

Hear me, ye Autonomists—ye, the only true Cubans!
Rise in the might your chin-music gives you,
That our island may be Spanish for evermore,
Not ruled by the natives, but by us poltroons.
The only Cubans fit to eat mud and be kicked
By Spain's lovely despots whom we adore!

Now, my Spanish friends, you can see that even the modern Rienzi, the irresistible Montoro, who, according to reports given out by the "Liars' Club," (limited,) of New-York, delivered this masterpiece of autonomic eloquence without once moving his upper jaw, and without the faintest suggestion of a tear, is nevertheless discouraged with the situation. Statesmanship "a la Philip II." cannot save Cuba to Spain, as it is out of date. Autonomist oratory could not prevent the thousands of misguided followers of that faith from going to engross the ranks of Cuba Libre, and is, therefore, a dismal failure. Nothing but unconditional and unadulterated every-day-1895 Cuban independence, "a la Americana," can promise any relief to those of you who may like to live in Cuba. Be sensible, and stop the supplies, so you may help the business. Don't give a cent to aid the cause of tyranny, and show the Cubans that you understand that this is not a fight against Spaniards, but only against Spanish brigands. Open your eyes, give three cheers for the Cuban Republic, and let the army of Spanish vagabonds, who want to rule Cuba with an iron hand for the benefit of all the lazy people of the Peninsula, get off the island as best they can before the Goddess of Liberty shall sweep them off into the seas which surround the beautiful Island of Cuba.

Take this advice from a friend—Be wise.

Brooklyn, Jan. 4, 1896. RACONTEUR.

Savings Banks.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

341 and 343 BOWERY.

The trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending Dec. 31st, 1895, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and on the excess of $500, not exceeding $3,000 in all, at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after Jan. 20th, 1896.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10th will be entitled to interest from Jan. 1st, 1896.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.
WILLIAM F. PATTERSON, Asst. Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS

OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS.

No. 20 Union Square.

A dividend has been declared to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws for the six months and three months ending December 31, 1895, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, January 20, 1896.

Deposits are received from all persons and not exclusively from merchants' clerks, and if made on or before January 10 will draw interest from January 1.

Bank open (holidays excepted) from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 12 M. ANDREW WARNER, President.
C. C. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS,
280 Fourth Av., New-York, Jan. 1, 1896.

The Board of Trustees have declared the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ending the 31st December, as follows:

At the rate of FOUR (4) PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after the third Monday, being the 20th day of this month.

The interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the passbooks at any time when required on and after the 20th inst.

MERRITT TRIMBLE, President.
ROBERT S. HOLT, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK,

8TH AV., COR. 14TH ST.

The Trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors Jan. 1, 1896, shall be at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM, from $5 to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

FREDERICK HUGHSON, President.
RUFUS H. WOOD, Treasurer.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Institution,

BROADWAY, 32D ST. AND SIXTH AVENUE.
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

Interest as usual: FOUR per cent. on the first $1,000. THREE per cent. on the excess up to $3,000. Written up January 16th or any time later.

Money deposited on or before January 10th draws interest from the 1st.

CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending December 31, 1895, at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, January 20, 1896. Deposits made on or before January 10th will draw interest from January 1st. W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

THE SOUTHERN NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 13, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at its banking house, No. 78 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN H. CARR, Acting Cashier.

FOURTEENTH STREET BANK,
Near Fifth Avenue.
Depository State of New-York.
New-York, Jan. 4th, 1896.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, Jan. 14th, 1896, between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 A. M. WM. J. WORRELL, Cashier.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 William St., New-York, Dec. 31, 1895.

The annual meeting for the election of Trustees of this company and Inspectors of the next election will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 13, 1896.

Polls open from 11 A. M. to 12 M.
J. S. SUYDAM, Secretary.

NINETEENTH WARD BANK,
New-York, Dec. 10, 1895.

The annual meeting of stockholders of this bank for the election of President, Vice President, and ten Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1896, from 9:30 to 10:30 A. M.
L. H. HOLLOWAY, Asst. Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK,
29 Wall Street,
New-York, Dec. 19th, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking rooms on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1896, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
ISAAC H. WALKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY.
New York, Jan. 5, 1896.

The annual election for Directors of this company and for Inspectors will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall St., on TUESDAY, 14th January, 1896, commencing at 12 O'CLOCK M. and closing at 1 o'clock P. M.
THOS. J. GAINES, Secretary.

THE BOWERY BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 24, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the Banking room on TUESDAY, Jan'y 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. F. C. MAYHEW, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, No. 48 Wall St., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896.

The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.
New York, Dec. 30, 1895.

An election for Directors of this Bank, and also for Inspectors of the next ensuing election will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of one (1) and two (2) P. M. JAMES W. CRAWSON, Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Dec. 12, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 42 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK.
New-York, Jan. 6, 1896.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 260 Columbus Av., on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1896. The polls will be open from 3 to 4 o'clock.
PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
New-York, Dec. 13, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

Meetings and Elections.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company, for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the company, No. 118 East Forty-second Street, New-York City, on THURSDAY, Jan. 16, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M. Transfer books of this company will be closed from Dec. 17, 1895, until the morning of Jan. 17, 1896.
SILVANUS S. RIKER, Secretary.

The State Trust Company.

The annual meeting for the election of eight Trustees and three Inspectors of Election of THE STATE TRUST COMPANY will be held at the Company's office, No. 36 Wall Street, New-York City, on Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1896, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M. J. Q. ADAMS,
New-York, Dec. 26, 1895. Secretary.

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,
32-42 East Forty-second Street.
New-York, December 27, 1895.

The annual meeting of shareholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, January 14th, 1896, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, December 20th, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray Street, TUESDAY, Jan. 14th, 1896. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The Shareholders' meeting for an election of Ten Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, at the Banking House, No. 33 Wall St., between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 P. M.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau St., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Dec. 10, 1895.

The annual election of Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 190 Fifth Avenue, on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1895. The polls will be open from 9:30 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.
J. S. CASE, Cashier.

WEST SIDE BANK,
New-York, Dec. 28, 1895.

The annual election for Directors of this bank and for Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, Nos. 485 and 487 8th Av., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1896, between the hours of 10 and 11 A. M.
THEO. M. BERTINE, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE CLASS OF Trustees of the New-York Dispensary, whose term shall then expire, will be held at the Dispensary Building, 137 Centre St., on MONDAY, Jan. 13. Polls open from 4 to 5 P. M.
FREDERIC J. DE PEYSTER, President.
DAVID MAGIE, M. D., Secretary.

Dividends.

COMMONWEALTH (FIRE) INS. CO. OF NEW-YORK,
68 William St., Jan. 6, 1896.

The Directors have declared the following dividends: SIX PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock payable on demand;

FIVE PER CENT. Interest upon the outstanding Scrip payable on demand on or after Feb. 18 next; and

THIRTY PER CENT. in Scrip upon the Participating Policies expired in 1895, Certificates for which will be issued on demand on or after May 19 next.

The Transfer Books will remain closed until the 10th inst.
E. J. PERRIN, Secretary Pro Tem.

TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

A dividend of 3 Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this company for the year ending 31st December, 1895, has been declared payable at the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company on 15th January, 1896.

The transfer books for the Preferred Stock of this company will be closed on 10th January, 1896, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen on 16th January, 1896.

D. COMYN MORAN, Assistant Secretary.
New-York, 4th January, 1896.

Office of
THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE R. R. CO.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the company out of the net earnings, payable Jan. 15, proximo.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at noon, Jan. 4, 1896, and reopen on the morning of Jan. 16. GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of the Board.

New-York, Dec. 10, 1895.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE books of the Voting Trustees for Southern Railway Company Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Friday, Dec. 20, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Friday, Jan. 10, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY,
Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 17, 1895.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after Jan. 15, 1896. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 1, to Jan. 15, inclusive. D. B. GAMBLE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK BELTING & PACKING CO., LIMITED.
15 Park Row, New-York, Dec. 24, 1895.

Coupons due Jan. 1, 1896, on the 6 Per Cent. Mortgage Debenture Bonds of this Company will be paid upon presentation on and after that date at the office of the Knickerbocker Trust Co., 66 Broadway. WM. T. BAIRD, Secretary.

New-York, Dec. 14, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the transfer books for Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company common stock will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, on Thursday, Dec. 26, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Friday, Jan. 10, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
50 Wall St., New-York, Jan'y 2, 1896.
EIGHTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

The Directors have this day declared a semiannual dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on demand. DAVID J. BURTIS, Secretary.

Financial.

Fort Worth & Denver City Railway

REORGANIZATION.

The Reorganization Committee announces the following plan for the reorganization of this company:

It is proposed to reorganize the company without foreclosure on the following basis:

FIRST—Stamp Coupons for 5 years, commencing Dec. 1st, 1895, at the rate of 4% per annum, payment of the balance of 2% being deferred, according to the agreement, after which time the bonds will again revert to a 6% basis.

SECOND—Pay one past due coupon 3 per cent. in cash, amounting to $245,280.

THIRD—To represent the remaining four past due coupons and for the 2 per cent. of interest due each year for the next five years, amounting to 10 per cent., which, together with the past due coupons, would amount to a total of 22 per cent., deliver to bondholders Fort Worth & Denver City Railway stock to the amount of $275.00 for each one thousand dollar bond. This stock to draw preferential dividends (if earned) at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Whatever dividends upon this stock are earned to be paid semi-annually. The past due coupons and 2 per cent. due upon coupons for the next five years to be held in trust for the protection of bondholders in case of any accident or failure of the Company to pay the interest as proposed. The bonds and coupons to be stamped with such words as will give notice of this agreement.

Bondholders who have not deposited their bonds must, to obtain the benefits of this reorganization, deposit their bonds on or before Feb. 1, 1896, with the Mercantile Trust Company, New-York City, so as not to become subject to the penalties the committee will then impose.

Two-thirds of the bonds have already been deposited. The Mercantile Trust Company's receipts are listed on the Stock Exchange. Those who have not received the circular of the Reorganization Committee, setting forth fully the plan and the reasons therefor, can obtain the same on application to the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New-York, or at the office of the committee, Room 216, 1 Broadway.

J. T. GRANGER, Secretary.

G. M. DODGE, Chairman,
GEO. M. PULLMAN,
FRANKLIN B. LORD,
HARRY WALTERS,
SIDELL TILGHMAN,
FRANCIS S. BANGS,
Reorganization Committee.

PAYMENT of DEBENTURES.

THE MIDDLESEX BANKING CO.,

Middletown, Conn., will pay at its office, January 1, the Debentures of
Series 23, $97,000, Due January 1, 1896.
Also prepay
Series 23-24, $125,000, Due July 1, 1896.

Financial.

UNION PACIFIC

Reorganization.

The Committee announces that there have been lodged with it **considerable majorities** of all classes of First Mortgage Bonds in circulation, as follows:

UNION PACIFIC R. R. FIRST MORTGAGE 6 PER CENT. BONDS.

UNION PACIFIC, EASTERN DIVISION, FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

UNION PACIFIC, MIDDLE DIVISION, FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

KANSAS PACIFIC, DENVER EXTENSION, FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

UNCALLED OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.

LARGE AMOUNTS of the **JUNIOR BONDS AND ALMOST ONE-HALF OF THE CAPITAL STOCK** have likewise been lodged with the Depositaries.

The Committee having thus been placed in a position to enforce **general foreclosures,** proposes to proceed promptly and energetically.

IT NOW GIVES NOTICE to holders of above-named **FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS** and other Bonds included in the Plan **not yet deposited,** as well as to the holders of Certificates for shares of Capital Stock, that **deposits will be received** at the **MERCANTILE TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK** and the **OLD COLONY TRUST CO. OF BOSTON, without penalty, until and including Wednesday, January 15,** after which date **no deposits can be received,** except in the discretion of the Committee, and **upon payment of the penalty of 5 per cent. stipulated under the Plan.**

The assessment upon the stock will not be called until after the plan shall have been declared operative.

Overdue interest will be cashed and certificates for compound interest, payable when allowed by the court, will be issued, as heretofore, upon the depositing of First Mortgage Bonds.

Copies of the Plan and Circular may be had upon application to the Depositaries.

Application is being made to the New-York and Boston Stock Exchanges for the listing of the Trust Companies' Certificates of Deposit.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR.,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
MARVIN HUGHITT,
OLIVER AMES,
Committee.

WINSLOW S. PIERCE, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 B'way, N.Y.
New-York, January 2, 1896.

To the Holders of

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY'S

General Mortgage Bonds, First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, Stock, and of receipts of Central Trust Company of New-York therefor.

New-York, Philadelphia, and London,
December 19, 1895.

A plan has been issued for the reorganization of the Philadelphia and Reading System.

All holders of the above-described bonds, stock, and receipts are notified to deposit or present the same as required by said plan.

Holders of the First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, and Stock are further notified that the first installment, viz.:

$50.00 per $1,000 bond on First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds,
$2.50 per share on Stock,
$10.00 per $1,000 bond on Deferred Income Bonds,

being one-quarter of the entire assessment on such bonds and stock deposited under the plan, is hereby called for and is payable at either of our offices on January 10, 1896, and all holders of such bonds and stock are notified to pay said installment on or before that date.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

Wisconsin Central Company

FIRST MTGE. FIVE PER CENT. BONDS.

To all holders of United States Trust Company's Certificates representing Bonds deposited under the agreement, dated January 23d, 1895, between Bondholders of the Wisconsin Central Company and the Reorganization Committee thereby constituted:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, as required by the terms of the Bondholders' Agreement, the Reorganization Committee has formulated a plan of reorganization for the Wisconsin Central System; that printed copies of the plan so prepared have been lodged with the United States Trust Company in New-York, and with Messrs. Brown Brothers & Company in Boston, for distribution to persons entitled to receive the same, and that a meeting of the holders of said United States Trust Company's Certificates is hereby called and will be held in Room No. 33 (3d floor) of the United States Trust Company's Building, No. 45 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of January, 1896, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to consider the said plan, which will be then submitted to the said meeting.

The Bondholders' Agreement requires the Committee to formulate a plan of reorganization by Jan. 1, 1896. Owing to the various complications of the Wisconsin Central System, the impossibility of at once obtaining complete statistics, and the comparatively short time since the appointment of the Committee, it has been found impossible to now devise a fuller scheme than the one now presented, but the Committee intends at the earliest practicable moment to supplement its present plan with complete details.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman;
JOHN CROSBY BROWN,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
ROWLAND HAZARD,
GERALD L. HOYT,
FRED T. GATES,
JAMES C. COLGATE,
EDWIN H. ABBOT,
Reorganization Committee.

EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN, GEO. WELWOOD MURRAY, Counsel.
JOSEPH S. DALE, Secretary,
24 Exchange Place.
New-York, December 27th, 1895.

Cleveland & Canton R. R. Co.

First Mortgage 5 % Bonds.

This Company having made default for more than six months in the payment of coupon, due July 1, 1895, the mortgage securing the above-mentioned bonds may now by its terms be foreclosed, and this Committee has taken the necessary preliminary steps for the foreclosure, having on deposit more than the necessary amount of bonds. Bondholders wishing to join in the proceeding, and participate in its results, should deposit their bonds without delay with the Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, and receive negotiable certificates therefor.

AUSTIN CORBIN, 192 Broadway.
CHARLES A. PEABODY, Jr., 2 Wall St.
H. L. THORNELL, 45 Wall St.

New-York City (Exempt)

Registered 3s, Due 1904.

FOR SALE BY

TOBEY & KIRK,

NO. 8 BROAD ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

Guaranty Trust Co.

of New York.

Formerly New York Guaranty and Indemnity Co.
Mutual Life Building,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

CAPITAL,	$2,000,000
SURPLUS,	$2,000,000

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS, AS GUARDIAN, EXECUTOR AND ADMINISTRATOR, TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATES.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS
subject to check or on certificate.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,
George F. Baker,
George S. Bowdoin,
Frederic Cromwell,
Walter R. Gillette,
Robert Goelet,
G. G. Haven,
Oliver Harriman,
R. Somers Hayes,
Charles R. Henderson,
Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
Augustus D. Juilliard,
James N. Jarvie,
Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter G. Oakman,
Alexander E. Orr,
Henry H. Rogers,
Henry W. Smith,
H. McK. Twombly,
Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
William C. Whitney.

Proposals.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
BUREAU OF CANAL AFFAIRS,
Albany, Dec. 17, 1895.

Pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 79 of the Laws of 1895, proposals will be received at this office until Thursday, the 9th day of January, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day for a loan of

TWO MILLION DOLLARS,

for which transferable certificates of stock, registered,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD,

will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund established by said act, bearing interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of January, 1906.

Proposals may be for the whole or any part of the loan not less than $1,000.

Payments for the loan will be required to be made on the acceptance of the proposal by deposit in the Bank of the Manhattan Co. in the City of New-York to the credit of "Treasurer of the State of New-York, on account of Canal Fund" of the amount of the award, together with premium and accrued interest from January 1, 1896.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.

Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of January next, and will be payable at the Bank of the Manhattan Co., in the City of New-York.

All proposals must be sealed and indorsed "Loan for Canal Improvements," and directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany, N. Y.

JAMES A. ROBERTS,
Comptroller.

PUBLIC SALE OF OLD MATERIAL AT THE Navy Yard, New-York.—Navy Department, Washington, D. C., December 13, 1895.—In accordance with the provisions of the second section of the act of Congress, approved August 5, 1882, Statutes at Large, Vol. 22, Page 296, and the "Act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1890, there will be sold at the Navy Yard, New-York, January 22, 1896, 1 steam launch, 4 steam cutters, 2 steam whaleboats, belonging to the Navy, condemned as unfit for use therein. The sales will be for cash, to the highest bidder by sealed proposals for the purchase of the articles and material. Schedules containing forms of proposals for bidders may be obtained on application at the office of the general storekeeper, Navy Yard, New-York. The proposals must be made in duplicate, inclosed in an envelope, indorsed "Proposals for purchase of condemned stores at the Navy Yard, New-York, to be opened January 22, 1896," and addressed to the Paymaster at the Navy Yard, New-York. Proposals must reach the office of the Paymaster of the yard not later than 12 o'clock noon on the above date, when bids will be publicly opened. A deposit of twenty per cent. on the total amount of each bid must accompany it as security for the payment of the balance and the removal of the articles within twenty days after the acceptance of bid. This deposit will be forfeited to the United States in event of failure to pay such balance and make the removal within the time stated. A deposit of the full amount of bids of $50 or less shall be required. The material and articles will be sold as they lie and must be removed during office hours without expense to the Government. The right to reject any or all bids is reserved. W. McADOO, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.—Philadelphia Depot of the Q. M. Dep't, 1,428 Arch Street, Phila., Pa., Dec. 9, 1895.—Sealed Proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 O'CLOCK A. M. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1896, for furnishing the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, in this city, with aiguilettes and shoulder knots, wool blankets, bedsheets, uniform buttons, linen collars, facing cloth, spool cotton, cotton duck, blouse flannel, blouse lining flannel, Canton flannel, shirting and cape lining flannel, Berlin gloves, gold lace, cork and felt helmets, helmet trimmings, corset and white jeans, kersey, leggins, music pouches, mattresses, mattress covers, naphthaline, overshoes, rubber ponchos, pickaxe helves, pillows, pillow cases, black and canvas padding, muslin shirts, barrack shoes, calfskin shoes, wool stockings, shovels, silesia, tent stoves, pipe, poles and pins, linen thread, undershirts. Bids for delivery at other points will be entertained. Samples can be seen at Schuylkill Arsenal. Bidders must state date when they will commence deliveries and the quantities they will deliver monthly thereafter. Government reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Preference given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. For Circulars to bidders, blanks for proposals, &c., apply at this office. Envelopes containing proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Military Supplies," and addressed to Lt. Col. A. F. ROCKWELL, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL FOR KINGSTON, Jamaica, and Key West, Fla.—December 20, 1895.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Coal for Kingston, Jamaica, and Key West, Fla., to be opened January 11, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, January 11, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at Kingston, Jamaica, and Key West, Fla., a quantity of semi-bituminous coal. The coal must conform to the navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, Key West, Fla., or to the bureau. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE OF OLD SUperstructure of Rock Island Bridge, Rock Island Arsenal, January 2, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, upon blank forms furnished here, will be received until 2 o'clock P. M., Monday, February 3, 1896, for purchase of old superstructure of Rock Island Bridge, consisting of about 5,626,700 pounds wrought iron and steel. Information furnished upon application to Col. A. R. BUFFINGTON, Ord. Dept., Comdg.

DETAILS OF STEPNIAK'S DEATH

Struck by a Train at a Grade Crossing and Horribly Mutilated.

From The London Standard.

A shocking accident occurred yesterday (Dec. 24) on the North and Southwestern Junction Railway, Chiswick, by which the well-known Russian exile and author, M. Stepniak, was killed. The accident took place at 10:28 o'clock in the morning, at a point about three-quarters of a mile north of the Hammersmith and Chiswick terminus of this line.

M. Stepniak had left his home in Woodstock Road, Bedford Park, in order to resume a conference, adjourned from the previous day, with a number of his associates in Russian propagandist work at the house of his chief colleague, Felix Volkhovsky. Mr. Volkhovsky lives in Shepherd's Bush, a walk of only a few minutes from Bedford Park. Woodstock Road runs northward to the railway, and over it into Acton Vale and Shepherd's Bush. It is, at this end, quite a new road, and is in a rough condition, houses being in process of erection.

M. Stepniak was noticed by some of the builders walking down the road when he passed, absorbed in thought or reading. A moment later the whistle of an approaching train was heard, and it was seen that at the level crossing the unfortunate man had been caught by the engine, which had knocked him down, and the whole train passed over his body, which was terribly mutilated.

There is no bridge over the rails, and the footpath is used mostly by persons walking from Bedford Park to Acton Vale. There is no gateway leading on to the line, which is crossed by climbing over a stile. The only warning of approaching trains is a notice board with the word "Beware of the trains" upon it. One of the builders who had witnessed the accident, and who knew the deceased, at once ran to his house and conveyed the dreadful news to Mme. Stepniak. Shortly afterward word was conveyed to the colleagues, who were still awaiting the arrival of their friend. The body was taken to the Acton mortuary, and an inquest was held in due course.

The news fell upon other Russian and English friends of the deceased with the weight of a personal misfortune. M. Stepniak had resided at Bedford Park, with some intervals of country life, for four years, and his house was a meeting place for all sorts and conditions of unorthodox literary and artistic people, and the intellectual centre of the colony of Russian political exiles in London.

JAPAN'S FINE NEWS SERVICE

It Formed a Novel Feature of Her Recent War with China.

From The Edinburgh Scotsman.

It is not generally known that one of the feats accomplished by Japan during the war with China was to produce a very complete and well-organized service of war news. This correspondence was compiled with the thoroughness that rounded off every incident of the campaign. There were two periodical publications issued during the war, exclusively devoted to it, following its course from day to day, and forming in the end a valuable history in several volumes.

The amount of information contained in these publications was extraordinary, and nothing was neglected to make the subject clear to the Japanese public. The materials found in them have now been made use of for a history of the war compiled by a member of a recent diplomatic mission to Corea.

The writer says that without the Japanese war publications it would have been impossible, at least at present, to prepare an intelligent account of the war. The continual reference to Japanese sources does not, he asserts, affect the impartiality of the narrative, "for the victors were uniformly fair to their adversaries—far more just to them, indeed, than their own countrymen."

Probably the partisans of China will not accept this estimate without cavil; but the writer had really no choice, for the Japanese publications were the only complete records kept of the war. As to the character of the volume that has been thus compiled, nothing need now be said, except that the writer, in conclusion, points out that the blow is a trifling one for China, apart from her wounded pride; but that there are no signs that the severe lesson of the war is being given heed to by the rulers of the huge empire.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 11 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Germany, Denmark, Norway, (Christiania,) Sweden, and Russia, per steamship Ems, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Ems.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Britannic, via Queenstown, (letters must be directed "per Britannic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Paul, via Southampton; at 9 AM for Genoa direct, per steamship Normannia, (letters must be directed "per Normannia.")

THURSDAY.—At 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Schiedam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Schiedam.")

SATURDAY.—At 3 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Gascogne";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown; at 12 M for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At *3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

WEDNESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Jamaica, per steamer from Baltimore; at 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, Tobago, and Demerara, per steamship Barden Tower; at 1 PM for Inagua, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, St. Marc, and Port de Paix, per steamship Ardle; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Seneca, via Havana; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alvena.

FRIDAY.—At 8:30 AM for Mexico, per steamship Habana, (letters must be directed "per Habana";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Finance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Finance.")

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Costa Rica, per steamship Alene, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Alene";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 12:30 PM (supplementary 1 PM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Fontabelle, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Fontabelle";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Turk's Island and San Domingo, per steamship Saginaw; at 3 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Manitoba.

SUNDAY.—At *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. 4 and up to Jan. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 12 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Hankow, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Jan. *26 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Jan. *27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Feb. *1 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1896.

IT STANDS TO REASON

that a thinking class of readers such as those who patronize THE NEW-YORK TIMES are the very ones whom persons having Real Estate to sell would want to reach.

Investors,
Operators,
Speculators—

all these read the paper because nowhere else can they get as thorough, accurate, and definite information of what is doing. The newspaper that is read in this way is the best for advertisers.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Ems, Tu., Jan. 7, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Jan. 21, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Jan. 28, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Feb. 4, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Feb. 11, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Feb. 18, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Feb. 25, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Mch. 3, 10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

**Norm'nia, Jan. 8, 11 AM
†Werra, Jan. 15, 10 AM
†Kai'r W. II., Ja. 22, 10 AM
†F. B'm'rck, Jan. 28, 11 AM
†Fulda, Feb. 12, 10 AM
*Norm'nia, Feb. 19, 11 AM

**NORMANNIA, Jan. 8, goes through to Alexandria.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.

Hamburg-American Line,
37 Broadway, N. Y.

North German Lloyd,
Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts.
2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.

Columbia. Mch. 5, 7 A.M.
Normannia. M. 26, 11 AM
F. Bism'ck. Apr. 9, 11 AM
A. Victoria. Apr. 23, 7 AM

I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.

Passengers conveyed from PLYMOUTH to LONDON (4½ hours) and from CHERBOURG to PARIS (6½ hours) by special train FREE OF CHARGE.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

Winter CRUISES TO THE ORIENT

Mediterranean and the ORIENT

The Hamburg-American Line's **twin-screw Express S. S. FUERST BISMARCK** will leave New-York Jan. 28, 1896, for Madeira, Gibralter, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria, (for Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 10 weeks.

Also Winter cruise to the

WEST INDIES and the Spanish Main. The Hamburg - American Line's **twin-screw express S.S COLUMBIA** will leave New-York Jan. 25, 1896, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) Mayaguez, (Puerto Rico,) St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas, Venezuela,) and Puerto Cabello, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, (Key West, Old Point Comfort,) New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. This is the first time a transatlantic liner (about 4 times as large as an ordinary W. I. liner) with all its comforts is offered on this route. For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

ST. PAUL ....Jan. 8
PARIS ....Jan. 15
NEW-YORK....Jan. 22
ST. PAUL ......Jan. 29
PARIS ....Feb. 5
NEW-YORK ....Feb. 12

RED STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.

WESTERNL'D .Jan. 15
Kensington, Jan. 22, 2 PM
NOORDLAND ..Jan. 29
FRIESLAND ....Feb. 5

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.

From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.

SEMINOLE.............................Monday, Jan. 6
COMANCHE (new)...........Wednesday, Jan. 8
CHEROKEE ....Friday, Jan. 10

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville.
Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY LINE.

For NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BEACH, and WASHINGTON, D. C. Daily except Sunday. RICHMOND, (via all-water route,) Monday, (freight only,) Wednesday, and Saturday. Sailings from Pier 26 N. R. 3 P. M. Sat., 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

Cook's Tours.

Established 1841.

First-class Personally Conducted Parties to

FLORIDA

from **New-York** by **Steamship** or **Railroad Routes**, January 15, 28; February 5, 18; March 3. **Moderate Fares, Including All Expenses.**

THE ANNUAL SPRING TOURS TO **HAWAII** and **JAPAN, CHINA,** etc., leave **San Francisco** February 6, 25. Personally conducted. **Special Low Fares.** Arrangements strictly first-class throughout.

RAILROAD and **STEAMSHIP TICKETS** by all routes at lowest fares, to all

WINTER RESORTS.

Bermuda, Nassau, West Indies, California, Mexico, etc.

DESCRIPTIVE PROGRAMMES FREE.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.

LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon..Sat., Jan. 11, 6 A. M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot...Sat., Jan. 18, 2 P. M.

Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

Grand Winter Excursion

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT.
BY THE TWIN SCREW EXPRESS FRENCH MAIL STEAMER

LA TOURAINE.

From New-York Feb. 4, 1896, to Azores, (Fayal,) Lisbon, Gibraltar, Algiers, Biserta, (Tunis by rail,) Malta, the Piraeus, (Athens,) Alexandria, (Cairo by rail,) Port Said, Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Smyrna, Constantinople, through the Straits of Messina, Palermo, Naples, (Rome by rail,) Villefranche, Marseilles, Palma, (Balearic Islands,) Malaga, (Tangiers.)

Duration of round trip, about two months.

Price of passage, round trip, $520, $620, $720, and upward, according to accommodations. For further particulars apply to

A. FORGET, Gen. Agt., 3 Bowling Gr., N.Y. City.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Etruria, Jan. 11, noon
Aurania, Jan. 18, 9 A.M.
Servia, Jan. 25, noon.
Campania, Feb. 1, 7 A.M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.

Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic, Jan. 8, 10 AM
Majestic, Jan. 15, 10 AM
Germanic, Jan. 22, 10 AM
Teutonic, Jan. 29, 10 AM
Britannic, Feb. 5, 10 AM
Majestic, Feb. 12, 10 AM
Germanic, Feb. 19, 10 AM
Teutonic, Feb. 26, 10 AM

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

• Steamers leave San Francisco:

PERU ....Jan. 18, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu..........Jan. 28, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO......Feb. 6, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.............................Feb. 15, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu. Feb. 25, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 348 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

COLUMBIAN LINE (PANAMA R. R. CO.)

THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America.

FINANCE, Jan. 10. ALLIANCA, Jan. 30.

For rates of freight and passage apply to the General Agents,

STAMFORD PARRY, HERRON & CO.,
Pier 57, foot West 27th St., or 35 Broadway.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.

Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to

J. D. Hashagen, E. A. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
S.F.&W.R'y, 261 B'way. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt. J. L. Adams, G. E. A.
O.S.S.Co. N Pier 35 N.R. F.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES.

A DELIGHTFUL TRIP BY SEA TO THE PORTS OF TEXAS—GEORGIA—FLORIDA. ONE-WAY EXCURSION OR TOURISTS' TICKETS to all points in Texas, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, California, Mexico, Georgia, Florida. Write for our 64-page Tourist Handbook, (mailed free.) C. H. MALLORY & CO., Pier 20 E. R., N.Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M.

9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important New-York State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Utica, and Syracuse.

6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, St. Albans, and Montreal.

7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.

9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.

9:15 P. M.—Daily, for Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night except Sunday night. Sunday nights Albany and Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 P. M. train.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the Elevated Road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New-York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager.
GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15 m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.

7:30 A. M. Daily local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga. Parlor Car to Albany Sundays only.

9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor Car.

4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor Car to Kingston.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

For tickets, time table, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at Stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address

C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RR.

Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

Stations Foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets.

7:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.

8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West, and principal local points; Dining Car to Suspension Bridge. Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.

11:10 A. M. daily (leaves 10:30 A. M. Sunday) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connection for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.

3:30 P. M. Sunday only for WILKESBARRE, L. & B. JUNCTION, and all intermediate stations.

4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.

4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate stations.

5:15 P. M. daily, for EASTON and intermediate stations.

6:00 P. M. daily, for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago, Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.

9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn N. Y.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections
From Grand Central Station.

Leave.	By way of	Due.
9:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	3:30 PM.
10:00 AM.,	††New-London & Providence,	3:00 PM.
10:03 AM.,	New-London & Providence,	4:30 PM.
11:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:20 PM.
12:00 M.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:30 PM
‡1:00 PM.,	Air Line & N. E. R. R.,	6:00 PM.
1:02 PM.,	New-London & Providence,	7:30 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	10:00 PM.
5:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 PM.
11:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	6:30 AM.
12:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	6:30 AM.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.

††Bay State Limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor-car seat.

‡Air Line Limited, stopping only at Middletown. Arrives and departs from Park Square Station, Boston.

Return service same hours and by same route. Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.

C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets. In effect Jan. 6, 1896.

9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor car to Pittsburg.

10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 8:00 A. M., Louisville 11:50 A. M., St. Louis 3:00 P. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.

2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrive Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5:15 P. M.

6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.

7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.

8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

8, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:10, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY. 3:20 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Augusta, St. Augustine, and Tampa. 4:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans, Memphis, Asheville, and Hot Springs. 12:15 night daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans and Jacksonville.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE. "Florida Special" for Jacksonville and St. Augustine, 4:30 P. M. week days, 9:30 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Port Tampa, Atlanta, and Jacksonville. 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Jacksonville and Port Tampa.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY. Express 5:00 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleepers, 8 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY and CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days. Buffet Parlor Car through to Atlantic City.

For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park,) 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9:30, (10, Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 3:20, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 3:20, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

S. M. PROVOST, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY

(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after Nov. 17, 1895.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30, to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 2:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport, at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL-RAIL ROUTE.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD

4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M.

For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE

TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, 6:00, (Dining Car,) 7:30, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 5:00, 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled express daily for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Jamestown, Meadville, and the West. Parlor Car to Buffalo.

2:30 P. M.—Vestibuled limited, daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5:35 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibule Express. Daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:30 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West.

8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls, Daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 96 Broadway and 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Fast Express Trains to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST. PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave New-York, foot Liberty St., daily.

For CHICAGO, 2:30 P. M., and 12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, 3:30 ex. Sun., 2:30 Sun., 12:15 night.

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 10 A. M., 6 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8 A. M., ex. Sun., (10 A. M., Dining Car; 11:30 A. M., Dining Car,) 2:30 P. M., (3:30 P. M., ex. Sun., Dining Car,) 5:00 P. M., (6:00 P. M., Dining Car,) 12:15 night.

NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M. daily.

NEW-ORLEANS, Roanoke, and Chattanooga. Pullman Sleeping Car, 3:30 ex. Sun., 2:30 P. M. Sun.

All trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 415, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J.

New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

Steamboats.

BOSTON & NEW-ENGLAND POINTS.

Via Sound Lines. Week Days Only.

FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River, from Pier 18 N.R., foot of Murray St. at 5 PM

STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington, from Pier 36 N.R., one block above Canal St., at 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE, via New-London, from Pier 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., at 5:30 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Steamer RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 25 E. R. 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, arriving in time for train to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Freight steamer leaves 9 P. M.

THE PRICE OF THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES

is only $1 per year. Where can you get for twenty times that amount the practical articles on fertilizers, the raising of every variety of crops, of stocks, of fruits, and the thousand and one features that the prosperous farmer of to-day has to be master of? Send for

A FREE SPECIMEN COPY

of THE WEEKLY TIMES and study it. You will be satisfied that you can never again afford to be without it.

Public Notices.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Application having been made to the Board of Railroad Commissioners of the State of New-York by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for the approval of the Board of the use of an underground current of electricity for the operation of cars upon Lexington Avenue between One Hundred and Fifth Street and the Harlem River, in the City of New-York, and by the said Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the Twenty-third Street Railway Company for the approval of the Board of the use of an underground current of electricity for the operation of cars on Twenty-third Street between the East River and North River, in the City of New-York, notice is hereby given that hearing on the said applications will be had before the Board at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, in the Mutual Life Building, Number 32 Nassau Street, New-York City, on Tuesday, the 14th day of January, 1896, at 11 o'clock A. M.—Dated Dec. 31, 1895.

CHARLES R. DEFREEST, Secretary.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

REALTY SALES TO-DAY.

The following sales at auction are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Jacob Washburn, referee, southeast corner of Third Avenue and Rose Street, 25 by 100, two-story brick building, with store. Due on judgment, $2,850.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Charles Caldwell, referee, Rock Street, south side, 50 feet west of Forest Avenue, 50 by 100. Due on judgment, $470.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, H. M. Alexander, Jr., referee, plot 125 by 199.10 on south side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, extending to One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, 75 feet west of Eleventh Avenue, with frame dwelling and stable. Due on judgment, $14,500.

By the Sheriff, execution sale, the right, title, and interest of Eva Annie Harris to house and lot at Bronxwood Park, William's Bridge.

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

MONEY TO LOAN.

4, 4½ and 5 Per Cent.

For account of institutions, estates and individuals. Unlimited resources, lowest charges.

A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.
146 B'way, cor. Liberty St.
LOANS EXCLUSIVELY.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.

Real Estate at Auction.

JAMES L. WELLS, AUCTIONEER.
TRUSTEES' SALE,

to close estate of George Faile, deceased, TUESDAY, JAN. 28, noon, at 111 Broadway, N. Y., Real Estate Salesroom.

322 EAST 5TH ST.,

three-story high-stoop brick dwelling. Lot 20x100.

142 AND 41 ACRE PLOTS,
EAST CHESTER,
24TH WARD, NEW-YORK CITY,

142 ACRES, known as Faile Homestead, about 4,100 feet frontage on Boston Post Road, between Schieffelin's Lane and Mill Road, and adjoining well known Arden estate.

41 ACRES, fronting on Mill and Landing Roads. Both parcels on or near proposed Trolley R. R. and suitable for subdivision.

Maps and particulars with CHARLES H. BRUSH, Attorney for Trustees, 45 Wall St., and with JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer, 59 Liberty St., New-York.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

33 West 12th St.

New fire-proof apartment house, 36 feet wide; one apartment each floor; elevator and all modern improvements; exposed plumbing; seven large rooms and bath, all light; southerly exposure to sun and air; no well holes; unsurpassed in finish and conveniences by any in the city.

Apply to office of JAMES A. HEARN & SON, West 14th St.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Referees' Notices.

126 AND 128 WEST 129th STREET.—Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York.—LUCY E. BLAKE and FRANCIS A. WILLIAMS, plaintiffs, against NATHAN J. NEWWITTER, defendant.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 19th day of February, 1895, which was duly affirmed by the said Court at General Term, as appears by its judgment, bearing date December 5th, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee duly appointed by said interlocutory judgment, will sell, by public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on January 21st, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, and parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, (being located in Section Seven, Block Number 1,913 on the Land Map of the City of New-York,) and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street distant two hundred and fifty feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of said street and Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with said avenue ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line and parallel with said street fifty (50) feet; thence northerly again parallel with the said avenue ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches to the aforesaid street, and thence easterly along the southerly line of said street fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning, which said premises are commonly known by the street numbers one hundred and twenty-six and one hundred and twenty-eight West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street.—Dated New-York, December 26, 1895.

LOUIS B. HASBROUCK, Referee.

SMITH & BOWMAN, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 33 Park Row, New-York City.

d30-2aw3wM&Th&ja20

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY and County of New-York.—SARAH JACOBS, plaintiff, against ABRAHAM MORRIS et al., defendants.

In pursuance of judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 18th day of December, 1895, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of January, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the Fourth Ward of the City of New-York, on the northeasterly side of Oliver Street, between Cherry and Oak Streets, and known by the present street number as No. 74 Oliver Street, and which, according to a survey made by Edward Ludlam, City Surveyor, and dated December 18, 1860, is described as follows: Commencing on the easterly side of Oliver Street, at a point distant one hundred and twenty-six feet and two inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of Cherry and Oliver Streets, and running thence easterly one hundred feet and six inches; thence northerly twenty-five feet and three inches; thence westerly one hundred feet and six inches, to the easterly side of Oliver Street, and thence southerly along the easterly side of Oliver Street twenty-six feet and two inches to the point or place of beginning; and containing, according to said survey, in width in front on Oliver Street, twenty-six feet and two inches, in width in the rear twenty-five feet and three inches, and in length on each side one hundred feet and six inches, be the said several dimensions more or less.—Dated New-York, December 19th, 1895.

WALES F. SEVERANCE, Referee.

TAYLOR & PARKER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 15 Wall Street, New-York City.

d23-2aw3wM&F&ja14

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY as Trustee under the will of HARRIET N. POND, deceased, plaintiff, against ELLA FRIEDMANN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 11th day of December, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, January 21st, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of East Forty-seventh Street distant fifty (50) feet eastwardly from the northeasterly corner of said street and Lexington Avenue and running thence northwardly and parallel with Lexington Avenue eighty (80) feet; thence eastwardly parallel with Forty-seventh Street seventeen (17) feet; thence southwardly parallel with Lexington Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall eighty (80) feet to the northerly side of Forty-seventh Street, and thence westwardly along said street seventeen (17) feet to the point or place of beginning. The said premises being now known as No. 128 East Forty-seventh Street and being the same which were conveyed to the said Ella Friedmann by Angelo Mondolfo by a deed dated the twentieth day of November, 1888, and recorded in Liber 2,184 of Conveyances at Page 25. The land affected by the said instrument lies in Section 5 in Block 1,302 on the land map of the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, December 28th, 1895.

GEORGE LANDON, Referee.

EMMET & ROBINSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 52 Wall Street, New-York, N. Y.

d30-2aw3wM&F&ja21

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—JOHN DE HART, plaintiff, against MARTY DEL DONNO and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date January 2, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Monday, the 27th day of January, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All those two certain lots of land, which on a certain map entitled "Map of subdivision of the property of Isabell Tiffany Perry, in the 23rd Ward of the City of New-York, being part of the Fox estate," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, September 25th, 1882, by the Number 890, are designated as Lots 28 and 29 on Block 472, and taken together are more particularly bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Tiffany Street distant two hundred and sixty-two and 96-100 feet (262 96-100) northerly from the northwesterly corner of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and Tiffany Street, and running thence northerly along the westerly side of said Tiffany Street fifty feet; thence westerly at right angles to said Tiffany Street one hundred and twenty-five feet, (125;) thence southerly, parallel with said Tiffany Street, fifty feet; thence easterly, at right angles to said Tiffany Street one hundred and twenty-five feet (125) to said westerly side of Tiffany Street at the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, January 3, 1896.

DAVID PROVOST, Referee.

READ, HATTING & WINTNER, Attys. for Plaintiff, 5 Beekman Street, New-York City.

ja6-2aw3wM&Th&ja27

Referees' Notices.

YORK STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against GEORGE BLAIR and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 2nd day of January, 1896, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 28th day of January, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly line of York Street distant fifty-four feet five inches westerly from the intersection of the westerly line of West Broadway with the northerly line of York Street; running thence westwardly along the northerly line of York Street forty-two feet, more or less; thence northwardly on a line at right angles to York Street and partly through a party wall seventy-four feet four inches; thence eastwardly twenty-one feet, more or less; thence northwardly and at right angles to York Street three feet five inches, more or less; thence eastwardly parallel with York Street twenty-one feet, and thence southwardly on a line at right angles to York Street and partly through a party wall eighty feet, more or less, to the point or place of beginning; be the said several dimensions more or less, and being now known by the street Numbers 11 and 13 York Street.—Dated New-York, January 4th, 1896.

ROBERT D. MURRAY, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.

ja6-2aw3wM&Th&ja28

CANAL STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against GEORGE BLAIR and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 2nd day of January, 1896, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 28th day of January, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the south line of Canal Street distant sixty-three feet two inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of West Broadway and Canal Street; running thence southwardly on a line drawn at right angles to Canal Street and part of the way through a party wall sixty-five feet seven inches; thence westwardly twenty-six feet and one-half an inch; thence northwardly and at right angles, or nearly so, to Canal Street eighty-two feet one and one-quarter inches to the south line of Canal Street, and thence eastwardly along the south line of Canal Street twenty-one feet to the point or place of beginning; be the said several dimensions more or less, and being known by the street Number 392 Canal Street.—Dated New-York, January 4th, 1896.

ROBERT D. MURRAY, Referee.

DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Attorneys for Plaintiffs, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.

ja6-2aw3wM&Th&ja28

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY and County of New-York.—OTTO LEWIN against ELIZABETH A. WARBY and others.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of sale made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 17th day of December, 1895, I, the undersigned, referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of January, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by J. Montgomery Strong, of the firm of Strong and Ireland, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, viz.:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, and designated by the number 79, on a certain map of property situate in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, belonging to the estate of Richard F. Carman, deceased, made by Amerman & Ford, City Surveyors, dated March, 1878, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York on the 19th of September, 1878, together with the buildings and improvements thereon.—Dated New-York, December 19, 1895.

JOHN FENNEL, Referee.

EDWARD GROSSE, Att'y for Pl'ff, 140 East Sixteenth St., New-York.

d23-2aw3wM&F&ja13

Legal Notices.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court of the State of New-York, held in and for the County of New-York, at the Court House in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of October, 1895.—Present—Hon. GEORGE C. BARRETT, J.—In the matter of the petition of the DIRECTORS OF THE EAST SIDE BANK for a voluntary dissolution of said corporation.—On reading and filing the annexed petition of Thomas R. Manners, Meyer Thalmessinger, Walter Luttgen, Jacob Horowitz, Abraham Stern, Julius Freudenthal, Thomas S. Ollive, and Joseph Kahle, verified October 15, 1895; and it appearing that the case is one of those specified in Section 2419 of the Code of Civil Procedure, and it appearing that due notice of the application for this order has been given to the Attorney-General, on motion of A. Stern, counsel for said petitioners, it is ordered that all persons interested in said corporation show cause before William H. Willis, who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, on the thirtieth day of January, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, at his office, number 115 Broadway, in the City of New-York, why the said corporation, the East Side Bank, should not be dissolved; and it is further ordered that said referee may adjourn said hearing to any other place in any other county in this State, and from time to time; and it is further ordered that said referee proceed in accordance with the law and practice of this court; that he make and file his report with all convenient speed. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published once in each week for three weeks immediately preceding the time fixed herein for showing cause, namely: 30th day of January, 1896, in the "Argus," a newspaper published in the City of Albany, and also in the "New-York Times," and in the "New-York Law Journal," newspapers published in the City of New-York.

Enter GEO. C. BARRETT, J. S. C.

A. STERN, Attorney for Petrs., 122 Bowery, New-York City. ja6-1aw3wM

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—Place of Trial, City and County of New-York.—JOHN S. HUYLER, Plaintiff, against DAVID H. ROBERTS, Defendant.—Summons, with notice.—

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 18, 1895.

AGAR, ELY & FULTON, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassau Street, New-York City.

To the defendant: Notice is hereby given to you that, upon your default to appear, or answer the within summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of $9,500, with interest, from the 18th day of November, 1895, and with the costs of this action.

AGAR, ELY & FULTON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 31 Nassau Street, New-York City.

To David H. Roberts, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. George P. Andrews, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 14th day of December, 1895, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of December, 1895.—Dated New-York, December 14th, 1895.

AGAR, ELY & FULTON, Attorneys for Plaintiff,

Office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassau Street, New-York City.

d16-1aw6wM

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—CORN EXCHANGE BANK, plaintiff, against FRANCISCO VASQUEZ and ADOLFO CASOLA, defendants.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated November 21st, 1895.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys,

Office and Post Office address, No. 54 William Street, New-York, N. Y.

To the above-named defendants, Francisco Vasquez and Adolfo Casola: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. George P. Andrews, one of the Justices of the New-York Supreme Court, dated December 6th, 1895, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York in the New-York County Court House in New-York City.—Dated New-York, December 7th, 1895.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 54 William Street, New-York, N. Y.

d9-1aw6wM

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Surrogate Notices.

PYNE, PERCY R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PERCY R. PYNE, late of Riverdale, in the City and County of New-York, deceased, to present and exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Henry N. Tifft, Esq., Nos. 11 and 13 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January, 1896.—Dated New-York, July 3rd, 1895. ALBERTINA S. PYNE, M. TAYLOR PYNE, PERCY R. PYNE, Jr., ALBERTINA T. RUSSELL, Executors, &c. Henry N. Tifft, Attorney for Executors, Nos. 11 and 13 William St., N. Y. City.

jy8-1aw6mM

COSTALES, ROSA MARTINEZ Y.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSA MARTINEZ Y COSTALES, also called Rosa Martinez y Costales Viuda de Tuasnavar, late of the City of Havana, in the Island of Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Olcott, Mestre & Gonzalez, No. 35 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of July, 1895. PEDRO R. DE FLOREZ, Ancillary Executor. OLCOTT, MESTRE & GONZALEZ, Attorneys for Ancillary Executor, 35 Broadway, New-York City. jy22-1aw6mM

Surrogate Notices.

PATTERSON, JOSEPHINE.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to William H. Patterson, as administrator of JOSEPHINE PATTERSON, (otherwise known as JOSEPHINE WEST,) send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-eighth day of January, 1896, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to appear in this court and show cause why you should not render and settle your account as such administrator, and show cause why your account as such administrator should not be judicially settled.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five. [L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

d16-1aw6w&ja27

SHERARD, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID SHERARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Linder & Remig Manufacturing Co., No. 329 West Twelfth Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twelfth day of June, next.—Dated New-York, the fourth day of December, 1895. THOMAS J. SHERARD, Administrator, with the will annexed. LESLIE M. DANIEL, Attorney for Administrator, with the will annexed, 70 Wall Street, New-York City.

d9-1aw6mM

GWYNN, ELIZABETH GREATHOUSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH GREATHOUSE GWYNN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Oppenheim & Severance, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June, 1896.—Dated New-York, December 7th, 1895. FIELDING R. GWYNN, Executor. OPPENHEIM & SEVERANCE, Attorneys for Executor, 280 Broadway, New-York City. d9-1aw6mM

WILSON, AMELIA V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank J. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMELIA V. WILSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 2,713 Webster Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the —— day of July, 1896, next. Dated New-York, the 26th day of December, 1895. CHARLES D. VALENTINE, Executor. A. B. TAPPEN, Attorney for Executor, 93 Nassau Street, New-York City.

ja6-1aw6mM

WARING, EDMUND.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, one of the Surrogates of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND WARING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Augustus C. Brown, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 29th day of May, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of November, 1895. FERNANDO BALTES, Executor. AUGUSTUS C. BROWN, Attorney for Executor, 120 Broadway, New-York City.

n25-1aw6mM

BOEHMER, MARTHA L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA L. BOEHMER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers & Sands, 54 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of August, 1895. WILLIAM J. LE COMPTE, Jr., Executor. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executor.

au19-1aw6mM

HOLMES, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HOLMES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Frank G. Wild, Esq., No. 15-17 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of July, 1895. GEORGE H. COUTTS, Executor. FRANK G. WILD, Attorney for Executor, 15-17 Beekman St., New-York. jy22-1aw6mM

LAWRENCE, JAMES G. K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES G. K. LAWRENCE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers & Sands, 54 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of August, 1895. CATHARINE AUGUSTA LAWRENCE, Executrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executrix. au19-1aw6mM

SAMUEL, MARK W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARK W. SAMUEL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wm. Douglas Moore, 137 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June, next.—Dated New-York the 14th day of November, 1895. CECILIA S. SAMUEL, Administratrix. WM. DOUGLAS MOORE, Attorney for Administratrix, 137 Broadway, New-York City. n18-1aw6mM

FELTER, MARIE ANTOINETTE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIE ANTOINETTE FELTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 513 Madison Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourth day of April, 1896, next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of September, 1895. WM. A. DIBBLE, AUGUSTUS SHERMAN, Executors. AUGUSTUS SHERMAN, Attorney for Executors, New-Baltimore, N. Y. s30-1aw6mM

DEY, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT DEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Joseph T. Brown, Jr., No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of October, 1895. WILLIAM SOMERVILLE, JOHN C. DEY, Executors. JOSEPH T. BROWN, Jr., Attorney for Executors, 132 Nassau Street, New-York City. o14-1aw6mM

ZOLLIKOFFER, OSCAR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Oscar Zollikoffer, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 4 Irving Place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of July, 1895. OSCAR F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Administrator. Francis B. Chedsey, Attorney for Administrator, 280 Broadway, New-York City. jy15-1aw6m

GILSEY, RACHEL MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Rachel Margaret Gilsey, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Francis B. Chedsey, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of July, 1895. MARGARET J. FRANKLIN, Executrix. Francis B. Chedsey, Attorney for Executrix, 280 Broadway, New-York City. jy15-1aw6m

LEE, MATTIE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTIE B. LEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at his office, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of July, 1895. GROSVENOR S. HUBBARD, Executor. JOHN H. COLE, Att'y for Executor, 35 Wall St., N. Y. City. jy29-1aw6mM

McCARTHY, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN McCARTHY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 54 East 120th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of October, 1895. CATHERINE B. McCARTHY, Administratrix. o28-1aw6mM

SPECIAL PREMIUMS FOR FARMERS.

With each new yearly subscription to THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be presented FREE two notable and valuable works by Henry Stewart,

"THE SOIL AND ITS FOODS;

or, Fertilizers and How Best to Use Them,"

AND

"ALL ABOUT THE FARM."

WITH EACH RENEWAL OF SUBSCRIPTION, A CHOICE OF THE TWO WORKS.

In pamphlet form, easy to handle, easy to read, and full of the most valuable information.

The work on Fertilizers gives full statistics of the value of various fertilizers, their make-up, when and how they should be used, the sort of fertilizers different lands need, the kind to use for various crops, and how much to use and how to prepare them.

There never has been published such a complete, satisfactory, and accurate series of articles on this subject, which is of such great importance to the farmer. Put out in the regular way by publishers, this work would sell for not less than two dollars per volume, but in the compact form here described, it is given with THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES to each yearly subscriber.